

Commandery No. 4, in which he is past commander. He is now identified with Denver Commandery No. 25.

Though without political aspirations, Mr. Parmelee is not without decided opinions upon the issues of the age and has allied himself with the silver Republicans, being a staunch advocate of bimetallism.

COL. J. L. HANDLEY, M. D., supreme secretary and vice-president of the Fraternal Union of America, was one of the original promoters of this order, for which he assisted in securing a charter in 1894. With the formation of Union Lodge No. 1, of Denver, he was actively connected; a noteworthy fact connected with the history of this lodge is that its first candidate for admission was Mayor Van Horn, and he was also the first of the members to die. From the first Colonel Handley was supreme secretary of the order, and upon the reorganization, in September, 1896, he was made supreme vice-president, both of which offices he has since filled, having full charge of the order. The purpose of reorganization was to change the *modus operandi*, profiting by the experiences of the past and making of the order the most modern institution of its kind. Since actively commencing the work of organization in 1896, the Union has gained lodges throughout the country, as far east as Ohio, and west to the Pacific Coast. The entire time of the supreme secretary is given to the work of organization and the supervision of lodges. The supreme president is F. F. Roose, of Omaha, and the supreme treasurer S. S. Baty, of Denver. The Union is a fraternal, social and benefit order, and provides accident, total disability, old age and death benefits, creating a maturity or reserve fund which guarantees its permanency. It combines the most equitable features and guarantees cheapness in the future, when most orders will be expensive. The fact that both sexes are admitted on equal terms wins many friends for the fraternity.

Colonel Handley was born in Sheffield, England, February 9, 1834, the son of James and Martha (Ennis) Handley, the former of whom died of paralysis in Sheffield. One grandfather, Lawrence Handley, was a manufacturer in Sheffield, and the other grandfather, John Ennis, was in the English navy during the Napoleonic wars,

1812-15, and afterward was connected with the shipping interests of Dover, England. Mrs. Handley had three children, but two died in childhood, and she spent her last days in the home of her only surviving child, our subject, in Carmi, Ill., where she died at the age of sixty years.

At the age of fourteen our subject began an apprenticeship to the tanner's and currier's trade, but he did not like the work and decided to come to America. With a cousin, in 1848, he left Liverpool on the sailer "Harriet Augusta," which encountered severe storms and landed in New York after a voyage of six weeks. He secured employment as clerk in the store of Priest Brothers, in Albany, and while there, in 1850, sent for his mother to come to this country. In 1851, with a corps of engineers, he made surveys for the widening of Erie Canal, and after a year in that work he came as far west as Evansville, Ind., where he was assistant engineer on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad. In 1854 he settled in Carmi, White County, Ill., where for two years he was bookkeeper for Stewart & Graham, and for a similar period was with Albert Shannon, dry-goods merchant. Meantime he began the study of medicine, under Dr. E. L. Stewart. In the fall of 1857 he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1859, with the degree of M. D., and then engaged in practice at Carmi.

In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the surgeon being his former preceptor, Dr. Stewart, and he served with the regiment during the entire war. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was sent to New Orleans, and from there accompanied Banks' expedition up the Red River to Sabine Cross Roads, where his command brought on a fight by attacking Dick Taylor's forces. From there they went to Morganza Bend at the mouth of the White River and later scouted through the country, finally reaching Helena, Ark. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 3, 1865.

After the war Dr. Handley located in Mount Erie, Wayne County, Ill., which was quite close to his former home in Carmi. In 1868 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the position of clerk of the circuit court and recorder of the county, and was elected, taking the oath of

office immediately after his election. He removed to Fairfield, the county-seat, where he resided for some years. At the expiration of his term, in 1872, he was re-elected, this time by an overwhelming majority, and served until 1876, when he refused further nomination. During that year the circuit judge appointed him master in chancery of Wayne County, and by appointment every two years he served until 1886. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Fairfield, but the next year he resigned that office, as well as the position of master in chancery.

In the spring of 1887 he came to Denver, where he became connected with the postoffice department and was appointed the first superintendent of carriers. On the appointment of John Cochrane as postmaster he resigned, though solicited to remain in his position. During his term as superintendent he organized the carrier system and perfected its management. After serving as bookkeeper for A. C. Harris for a year he was appointed a sanitary inspector in the health department of Denver. While Dr. Steele was health commissioner he created the office of lieutenant of sanitary inspectors and organized the corps. On Dr. Lemen becoming health commissioner, Colonel Handley was appointed superintendent of the health department and had full charge of the sanitary affairs of the city. He was retained in the same position by Dr. Munn. In September, 1896, he resigned to become supreme secretary of the Fraternal Union.

In Carmi Colonel Handley married Miss Clarinda Hoffman, who was born in Virginia and died in Fairfield, Ill., in March, 1873. She had two children, only one of whom is living, Bessie S., wife of William Nelson, of Portland, Ore. The colonel's second marriage took place in Fairfield, Ill., April 27, 1874, and united him with Miss Sallie N. McCall, of Kentucky, by whom he has a son, Lawrence R.

While in Illinois Colonel Handley was made a Mason, and he still has his membership in the lodge at Carmi, in which he was an officer, and also held official position in the Royal Arch Chapter there. In the council at Fairfield he was Thrice Illustrious Master, and he also belonged to Commandery No. 14, K. T., of Olney, Ill. At one time he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of Reno Post No. 39, G. A. R., of Denver, in which he was commander for two

terms. He was quartermaster general in the department of Colorado and Wyoming for two terms, with the rank of colonel. He is also connected with the Union Veterans' Legion. During his residence in Illinois, he was frequently a delegate to local and state conventions, and also served as delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, where Samuel Tilden was nominated for president. In Illinois he was a well-known man of affairs and a leading politician of his locality. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABNER LOOMIS, president of the Poudre Valley Bank of Fort Collins, is one of the pioneers of Colorado who have achieved financial success through attention to business and determination of will. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 17, 1829, and was next to the youngest among twelve children, all but one of whom attained maturity and eight are still living. His father, William, a native of York state and a member of an old eastern family, settled in Ohio in 1834 and from there in 1840 went to Iowa, locating near Fairfield, Jefferson County, where he engaged in farming until his death at sixty-six years. His wife, who was Sylvia Morton, was born in New York and died in Birmingham, Iowa.

In the public schools of Iowa the subject of this article obtained a fair education. He learned gunsmithing in Iowa. In 1850, with a company from the vicinity of Birmingham, Iowa, he went to California, going via the Platte with horse-train, through South Pass, via Fort Hall, down the Humboldt, and arriving in Sacramento after five months of travel. For four years he engaged in mining on the Trinity River, after which he turned his attention to buying and selling cattle, having his ranch on Belle Creek. In 1859 he returned to Iowa, via Panama and New York City. It was then the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, and he fell a victim to the prevailing fever. In April, 1860, he again started across the plains, this time going from Kansas City by stage to Denver, where he met Antoine Janise, a Frenchman from Cache la Poudre, who had been here from twelve years of age. He told Mr. Loomis that he had found gold in the sands of the Cache la Poudre and its tributaries, and induced him to come here. June 27, 1860, he

arrived at the stream, where he prospected for a month, finding gold in small quantities, but not enough to pay for the expense of mining. However, he decided that money might be made here in other ways than mining, and determined to engage in the stock business. With this object in view, he bought the ranch at Pleasant Valley that is now owned by Captain Post. Returning to Omaha, he bought a supply of provisions, etc., and returned via ox-train. In the spring of 1861 he dug the first ditch ever dug on the Cache la Poudre (now known as Pleasant Valley ditch) and by the aid of irrigation raised a small crop. In the fall of 1861 he planted a sack of black walnuts, brought from the vicinity of Omaha, and it is probable that this was the introduction of the black walnut into Colorado. The trees are still growing and have been transplanted to different parts of the county. In 1862 he raised some potatoes and a fair crop of wheat. He continued with increasing success until 1867, when he sold the place, and, settling in Spring Canon, established a cattle ranch, buying Shorthorns which he crossed with Spanish cows. In 1871 he sold that place and settled in the new town of Fort Collins. In the spring of 1872 he moved his cattle on Horse Creek, north of Cheyenne, where he had a ranch, and later took them to Sabile, Wyo., then above Fort Casper, on the North Platte, in Wyoming, where he kept them several years, finally selling to Swan Brothers. His next venture was to start a ranch further north, not far from Sundance, where the Indians were very troublesome. There he put in ten thousand head of cattle, with Charles Andrews as his partner in the business. After some years he sold the ranch to the 101 Cattle Company, of which Colonel Babbitt was manager. From that time he continued stock-dealing and feeding in Fort Collins, making a special feature of sheep feeding. He has owned three different farms here, and now has a place adjoining Fort Collins, from which he has platted eighty acres as an addition to the city. His comfortable home stands on Remington street.

In early days a company was organized for protection from the Indians. He was a member of this organization and was considered one of the best trailers in that entire section, being able to track an Indian as fast as his horse could run. In 1864 he made one trip to Virginia City, Mont., freighting with a bull-team. In 1861 he had

made a trip with an ox-team to the Missouri River, and in the spring of the next year made his third trip to the Missouri, while in the fall he again crossed the plains, with mule-team and spring wagon. During that trip he was married, in Bethany, Mo., to Jane Isabelle Allen, who was born in Missouri and died at Excelsior Springs, that state, in October, 1893. She left five children: Leonidas, a graduate of the State Agricultural College and now engaged in the stock business near Fort Collins; Lelia, a graduate of the State Agricultural College, and now the wife of T. H. Robinson, of Fort Collins; Guy, a merchant in Fort Collins; Effie, wife of Charles Dwyre, of Fort Collins; and Jasper. All the children have been given excellent educational advantages in the college in this city. The present wife of Mr. Loomis was Mrs. Melinda Maxwell, who was born and reared in Independence, Mo., and came to Colorado in 1873. She is a member of the Christian Church and a lady of estimable character.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Loomis was county commissioner for twelve years and for a number of years served as chairman of the board. His nomination to this office came unsought by him, but though he did not seek the position, he filled it with the greatest efficiency. While in the office he superintended the making of bridges and roads for the county. He has frequently served as a member of the city council, and while in that position assisted in the building of the water works. While ranging in Wyoming he was identified with the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association. Before leaving Iowa he was made a Mason, and after coming to Fort Collins he became a charter member of the blue lodge here.

The history of the Poudre Valley Bank shows that an institution that has at its head men of business sagacity and judgment will attain success. This bank is the outgrowth of the private banking house of Stover & Sheldon, that began in business here in November, 1878. In 1882 Abner Loomis and Charles B. Andrews purchased an interest in the concern. In 1877 the bank bought the stock owned by Mr. Andrews. In February, 1893, the bank was incorporated as a state institution, and a capital paid in of \$100,000. The president is Abner Loomis; vice-president, James B. Arthur; cashier, Charles H. Sheldon; assistant cashier, Verner Wolfe. These men, together with C. B. Andrews, W. C. Stover, N. C.

Alford and James Andrews, form the board of directors. The banking rooms are located at the corner of Linden and Walnut streets, in a large three-story brick building owned by Mr. Loomis. Here they have improved fire proof and burglar proof vaults, so arranged as to afford perfect security to the contents. Under its wise and conservative managers, the bank is doing a large and safe business, and has attained a place among the solid financial institutions of the county.

HON. RICHARD H. WHITELEY, SR., was born in the north of Ireland December 22, 1830. In 1836 he was brought to America, first settling in Charleston, S. C., and thence going to Augusta, Ga., where he attended school until 1839. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a cotton and woolen manufacturer at Belleville, near Augusta, where he remained until 1848, and from that date until 1860 was engaged in the same business at other places. His last work in that line was the erection of a cotton and woolen factory at Bainbridge, Ga.

During his last years in business Mr. Whiteley had been studying law, and in the spring of 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He continued in active practice until the opening of the Civil war. In 1861 he took an active part in the issue of secession, and both through the press and on the stump opposed secession, both as a right and as a remedy. Entering the Confederate army when war was declared, he was with the western army and surrendered as major of infantry under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., in 1865. When the question of reconstruction was brought up he favored the policy of congress and opposed the action of President Johnson, maintaining that the first duty of southerners was to unconditionally accept the results of the war.

In 1867 Mr. Whiteley was elected to the state constitutional convention, and was a member of its judiciary committee. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republicans of the second district of Georgia for the fortieth congress and was elected by a large majority, but was defrauded by a false count. In the fall of 1868 he was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern circuit, a position resembling that of district attorney in the north. He served in that capacity

until elected to the forty-first congress. In February, 1870, he was elected United States senator by the general assembly of Georgia, but on a contest before the senate the election was declared to be illegal. During the same year he was elected to the forty-first and forty-second congresses by the Republicans of the second district, and served during both sessions. In 1870 he established the *Bainbridge Sun*, a Republican newspaper, and edited it until it was destroyed by political incendiaries during the congressional canvas of 1872. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, and during the same year was again elected to congress, and again succeeded in defeating an attempt to count him out. In 1874 and 1876 he was elected to congress by large majorities, but both times was defrauded by false counts.

In March, 1877, being fully satisfied that there was no hope of a change of policy in the south, he determined to remove to Colorado, for whose admission as a state he had voted in congress. He came to Boulder and engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1886. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. His wife was Margaret E. Devine, who was born in Ireland, and now resides in Boulder. She was a daughter of Rev. Archibald Devine, a minister in the Church of England, and for years a resident of Georgia. Of her ten children two sons and two daughters are now living. One son, Montford, is a merchant in Boulder, and another, Richard H., Jr., is a prominent lawyer of this city. Charles, who was employed in the treasury department, died in Washington.

HON. RICHARD H. WHITELEY, JR. Both in public affairs and in the profession of the law Mr. Whiteley has become known as one of the most prominent men of Boulder and this portion of the state. After graduating from the law department of Harvard College in 1885 with the degree of LL. B., he opened an office in the Holstein building, Boulder, and has since carried on a large general practice. In 1888 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as state senator from Boulder, and served in the seventh and eighth general assemblies, being the youngest member of the senate and at

the same time one of the most active. In the seventh assembly he introduced a general railroad bill to regulate tariff charges, but was in the minority and the bill failed to become a law. He introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian ballot law. In the eighth assembly he was chairman of the judiciary committee. At the expiration of his term in 1892 he was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the active practice of his profession. In addition to his private practice he is attorney for the National State and Boulder National Banks and is attorney for numerous other companies.

The youngest son of Maj. Richard Henry and Margaret E. (Devine) Whiteley, the subject of this sketch was born in Bainbridge, Ga., July 14, 1861. He received his education in private schools until coming to Boulder in 1878, when he entered the University of Colorado, graduating with the first class in 1882. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon him at graduation, and four years later he received the degree of A. M. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta, a Greek letter society. In 1882 he entered the Harvard law department, from which he graduated three years later. He at once began the practice of his profession in Boulder. He is recognized as one of the leading and influential Republicans of the state. Fraternally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., in which he is a past master; the chapter, commandery and consistory, and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

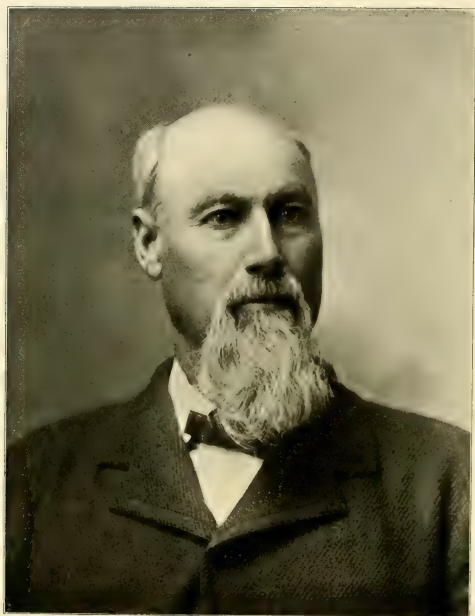
In Boulder occurred the marriage of Mr. Whiteley to Miss Ella Tyler, who was born in Gilpin County, Colo., and received her education in the University of Colorado, graduating in 1885. One child, Richard Tyler, blesses the union. Mrs. Whiteley is the daughter of Capt. C. M. Tyler, who was a captain of troops during the Indian troubles and was one of the pioneers of Gilpin County, his life being intimately associated with the early days of that county.

FRANK JONES is known far and wide as one of the enterprising ranchmen and cattlemen of Larimer County. He is considered an authority on cattle and in 1897 was appointed by the governor to serve as "round-up" com-

missioner for northern Colorado. He is a member of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and in January, 1898, was sent as a delegate to the National Stock Growers' Association, to which organization he belongs. He is also a charter member of the Larimer County Stock Growers' Protective Association. Under C. H. Bond he has acted in the office of deputy sheriff, and on the school board he has been one of the most zealous members, for years acting in the various capacities of president, secretary and treasurer.

The parents of our subject were Johnson and Ellen (Coulter) Jones, natives of Crab Orchard, Ky., and North Carolina, respectively. The father settled on a farm near Macon City, Mo., about 1840, and since then the city has grown until it covers a portion of the old homestead. In 1883 he came to Colorado, and was accidentally killed at Fort Collins. His father, James Jones, was an early settler in Crab Orchard, Ky., to which point he had gone from his native state, Maryland. Grandfather James Coulter was a pioneer farmer of Jacksonville, Mo., whither he went about 1833. He held official positions in both the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, enlisting in the first-mentioned from North Carolina. He died in Missouri at the extreme age of ninety-eight years. Our subject's mother died in Missouri over a score of years ago. Of her four children the eldest, Sarah, Mrs. Pullin, died in Fort Collins, and Bettie died in Missouri. Mortimer M. is a farmer near Fort Collins.

The birth of Frank Jones occurred August 26, 1858, in Macon City, Mo. He was reared on the farm and attended the local schools. In 1880 he went to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and engaged in driving a stage for the Sidney and Deadwood stage line from Cheyenne to Deadwood. In 1882 he embarked in the cattle business at Fort Collins and the following year he drove two herds from Missouri and brought others here from Texas and Arkansas. In 1886 he purchased the property he now lives upon and manages, in Livermore Park. It is one of the oldest ranches on the old overland stage line, and is known as Stonewall Station. In the place there are twelve hundred and eighty acres situated in one body, and the many improvements, such as fences, ditches, etc., have all been made by our subject. Springs and ditches provide abundance of water



DAVID CROCKETT WYATT.

for the land, and in addition to this property Mr. Jones owns some alfalfa land on Stonewall Creek. He raises Hereford cattle and does an extensive business in alfalfa.

In 1882 Mr. Jones was married in Clifton, Kan., to Miss Emma Powell, a native of Indiana. Her father, John I. Powell, was a Baltimore man, and her grandfather, William B. Powell, was a native of London, England. The latter, who was a captain, engaged in trans-Atlantic trade, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He took up his residence near Baltimore, later went to Ohio and finally became a pioneer in Indiana, in which state his death occurred. J. I. Powell, the father of Mrs. Jones, was noted for his horsemanship, and for the fine Kentucky horses which he raised. He had lived in Clifton, Kan., but a few years before death put an end to his labors, he being in his sixty-first year. His wife, Louisa, was a daughter of Benjamin N. Denton, both of Lexington, Ky. The Denton family were originally from Virginia. B. N. Denton removed to Indiana at an early day, and was the first assessor in his county, besides holding other offices. Mrs. Jones' mother returned to Indiana after her husband's death in 1893 and has since died. Mrs. Jones is well educated, being a graduate of the high school at Clifton, Kan., and at present she is a member of the Livermore Club. She is quite an artist and possesses ardent love for the beautiful. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias for several years. For many years he was a Democrat, but is now a staunch Republican.

DAVID CROCKETT WYATT, the gentleman who holds the honored office of president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, is one of the pioneers of the state, having come here May 5, 1859, soon after the rumor of the discovery of gold spread eastward. With the history of the succeeding years he has been intimately identified. Especially has he been helpful in developing the stock industry and the agricultural resources of the state, and his efforts in these lines have been of the greatest benefit to others. Since 1883 he has resided in Denver, where he built a comfortable residence at No. 304 Lincoln avenue, but much of his time is spent at his ranch, in the vicinity of Greeley.

The Wyatts are of English descent and were represented among the F. F. V's. The grandfather of our subject, William Wyatt, removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he died in February, 1801. His son, John S., was born in Bardstown, Ky., September 30, 1796, in youth learned the blacksmith's trade and soon after his marriage to Margaret Gregggsby, also a native of Bardstown, he removed to St. Charles County, Mo., where he and his brother, L. L., became the pioneer settlers of the county. He improved a farm and engaged in raising stock, also followed his trade of blacksmith. Later, however, he removed to Lincoln County, Mo., where he cultivated a farm until his death, November 10, 1854, at the age of fifty-eight. His first wife, our subject's mother, who was born April 13, 1800, a descendant of Virginian ancestry, died September 22, 1839. Of her children we note the following: William S. went to California in 1850 and died there; Mary E., Mrs. Shelton, died in Missouri; Nathaniel G. came to Colorado in 1859, but later went to California, where occurred his death; James R. went to California in 1853 and there died; Henry A. took part in the Civil war as a member of a Confederate regiment from Missouri and afterward went to Kansas, where he died; Rebecca M., Mrs. Cochrane, died in Missouri; and David C., the youngest of that family, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1837. The second marriage of our subject's father resulted in the birth of four children. John Thomas died in Maryland at ten years of age; Louis L. (the namesake of his uncle, who served under Jackson in the battle of New Orleans) resides in Greeley, Colo.; Francis Eaton is engaged in ranching in Idaho; and Demosthenes Bland is engaged in the stock business in Greeley, in partnership with his brother, David C.

In 1852, at the age of fifteen, our subject went to Texas with a mule-team and established his headquarters in Paris, Lamar County, from which place he engaged in trading in cattle and horses. In 1858 he returned to Missouri with a lot of horses bought by himself and his brother, Henry A., in Old Mexico and these he sold after reaching the north. In the spring of 1859 he started west with two pack mules, one of which he rode while the other carried the pack. He went via Independence, Mo., and Lawrence, Kan., up the Arkansas River and from Pueblo to Denver,

where he spent about twenty days. From this point he proceeded to Blackhawk, Gilpin County, where he assisted in starting the town that afterward became so prominent during the days of the mining excitement. Hearing of new diggings in the mountains, he bought some mules and with a pack of goods started for the new mining camp, but at Central City sold his provisions. Afterward he engaged in freighting between Denver and the mountains some twenty miles away, packing goods from Golden up to Blackhawk, using six mules, and for two months charging ten cents per pound freight, but afterward the prices were reduced. A few months after coming to the state he bought some milch cows and established a dairy farm at the head of Russell's Gulch, his being the first enterprise of the kind there. In the fall he drove his cows to a ranch near Fort Lupton, where he wintered them. At the same time he began making improvements on his place, situated on the Platte River, and he made it his home for two years, but sold out in 1862 and engaged in dealing in stock and in the hay business. Later, with A. G. Reed as a partner, he started a ranch on Plum Creek and engaged in raising and dealing in cattle. After twelve years Mr. Reed returned to Missouri and Mr. Wyatt continued the business alone. For some years he had the government contract to furnish meat and cattle for army troops at some five or six posts, but the enterprise did not prove a financial success. During the early days he was more than once attacked by Indians and several times was in peril of his life, but fortunately always escaped.

The ranch owned by Mr. Wyatt and his brother is situated northeast of Greeley, and north of the mouth of the Cache la Poudre River, and comprises three thousand acres of land, stocked with several thousand heads of cattle (brand 33), furnished with an abundance of water by the Eaton ditch, and planted to hay, grain and potatoes. Shipments of cattle are made to the east, usually two train loads at one time. In addition to this property, Mr. Wyatt has for years owned a ranch in Wyoming, and he also owns real estate in Denver.

In Evans, Colo., Mr. Wyatt married Miss Virginia Lucas, who was born in Dekalb County, Mo., the daughter of C. B. and Rebecca (Black) Lucas. Her father, who was a farmer and stock-

man in Missouri, removed to Colorado in 1872, but now resides in Wyoming; her mother, who was born in Columbia, Mo., died in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have four children, Maud R., Kenney D., Moss B. and William J. Formerly Mr. Wyatt was a Democrat, and upon that ticket he was a candidate for the state legislature and senate, and in 1875 was elected sheriff of Weld County for a term of two years. Now, however, he is a champion of the Populist party. He is a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society. In 1882 he became identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, which had been started during the time he was ranching in Wyoming, and on his return to this state he at once united with the society. For a time he was a member of the board of trustees and in 1890 was made president of the association, which position he has held ever since by successive re-elections.

WILLIAM A. DRAKE, who came to Colorado in 1882, is one of the large farmers and sheep dealers in the state. His first purchase was an eighty-acre tract in Larimer County. This land he improved and after four years bought an adjoining eighty-acre tract and in three years purchased another piece of land of the same size, making two hundred and forty acres in one body, all of which he has improved. He has recently completed a substantial barn, 44x60 feet in dimensions, with a wing on each side, 24x30, and here he stores grain and furnishes a shelter for his stock. In 1891 he began to ship sheep, being among the first to embark in this industry in the state. In his corrals he feeds about four thousand sheep and during a year handles about thirty thousand head, bringing them to his farm from New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of Colorado. On his place he has two hundred acres seeded to alfalfa and raises nearly eight hundred tons, which he uses for feed. In addition to his sheep and some cattle, he raises Percheron and Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Drake was born on Cayuga Lake in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 4, 1853. His father, William A., Sr., was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the famous voyager. He engaged in farming at Coventry, from which place he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1857, and has

since resided near that city, engaged in farming. His wife, who was Roxanna Andrus, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., and died in Iowa at sixty-six years of age. Of their seven children, Charles Oliver died in boyhood, and six are living, namely: William A., Georgia Ann, A. H., J. H., Edla and Helen, all of whom are in Iowa but the subject of this sketch.

When our subject was four years of age he was taken by his parents from New York to Polk County, Iowa. He attended the public schools of Des Moines and the Baptist University in the same city, and during this time devoted his vacations to teaching, in order to defray his expenses at the university. The summer of 1876 he spent in Oregon, teaching, then returned to Iowa. Since coming to Colorado, in the spring of 1882, he has engaged in farming and the stock business. He is president of the school board of District No. 16, in Larimer County, and largely through his influence was erected the finest country school building in the country, if not the state, the building being of pressed brick, with every modern equipment. He was the first president of the Larimer County Sheep Feeders' Association. Politically he votes the Republican ticket.

In Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Drake married Miss Emma A. Darnell, who was born in Illinois and accompanied her father, Thomas Darnell, from that state to Iowa, settling upon a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have three children, namely: Nellie, who is a member of the class of 1900, State Agricultural College; Arthur and Ray.

CROMWELL TUCKER, grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., is one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in this state. He was made a Mason in 1881, becoming identified with Denver Lodge No. 5, in which he held the office of W. M., in 1891. In 1882 he became a member of Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and in 1892 was high priest of the chapter. While holding that office the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar was held in Denver and no chapter did more than his in preparing for the vast crowds and in entertaining their guests. In fact, its record for the year was the highest of any chapter in the world. The position of grand lecturer for Colorado was

given him in 1893 and the following year he was chosen junior grand warden of the grand lodge, from which position in 1895 he was promoted to be senior grand warden, and the next year became deputy grand master. His present position, that of grand master of the grand lodge, was conferred upon him in September, 1897, in election by the grand lodge.

Denver Chapter No. 2 exalted one hundred and twenty members in one year, and increased its membership to one hundred and thirty-nine, after deducting losses by death, suspension and dismissals. They exalted one hundred and two in the first six months of 1892, and claim that they hold the record for the United States, which means the world.

In addition to his important position in Masonry Mr. Tucker has connection with the railroad interests of the state, being freight claim agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He is of English birth, and was born in Camelford, Cornwall, July 19, 1852, being a member of an old family of that section. His father, William, was the son of Thomas Tucker, and, like him, was an agriculturist by occupation, following it until his death at forty-six years. In religious belief he was a Methodist. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Hicks, was born in Cornwall, her father, Charles, being a farmer there. She died at the age of forty-three. Of their eight children, five are now living, one of whom, William Charles Hicks, is treasurer of Douglas County, Kan., and resides in Lawrence.

The oldest of the family and the only one in Colorado is Cromwell Tucker. At the age of nine he was sent to a boarding school at St. Columb, but left at the time of his father's death. Soon afterward he was apprenticed to the grocery business, and later to the dry-goods trade, in Camelford, where he also learned the trade of chemist or pharmacist. Coming to America in 1871 he settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in the dry-goods business for four years. He then returned to England and also visited France, remaining abroad for a year. On his return to America in 1876 he located in Kansas City, where he was in the auditor's office of the Kansas Pacific (now the Union Pacific) Railroad. The year 1877 found him in Denver, where he was employed in the auditor's office of the Denver (now the Union) Pacific Railroad. His con-

nection with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad began in 1879, when he took a position in their employ. For two years he was claim superintendent for the company and is now the freight claim agent of the system. In national politics he adheres to the Republican party, but in local elections votes for the man whom he believes to be best qualified for the position. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In England Mr. Tucker married Miss Jessie Henwood, who was born in Callington, Cornwall, and died in Denver in 1895. She was a daughter of William Henwood, who was engaged in the mercantile business in Cornwall. Mr. Tucker has two daughters and one son, namely: Dora, Mrs. Nicholl, of Denver; John Hicks, a graduate of the Denver high school and now an assistant in his father's office; and Jessie May.

JOHN W. BROWNING. The subject of our sketch was born in the city of New York, June 10, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of that state. Prior to the war he was an indentured apprentice to the brick-laying trade. When President Lincoln called for his first seventy-five thousand volunteers in April, 1861, young Browning enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and re-enlisted for three years in the First New York Engineers; was appointed sergeant-major, and on July 4, 1862, for special services while in action, he was made second lieutenant of Company F of the regiment, which position he held until November, 1863. He was then transferred to the war department at Washington, and remained there until November, 1867, when he resigned and returned to New York, under appointment of Commissioner Rollins, of the internal revenue department, assigned to the duty of looking after all the breweries in New York City; he resigned this position, however, in December, 1868, to accept the position of inspector of the building department of New York City. This position he resigned in May, 1872, to accept the position of Albany correspondent of the *New York Star* and *New York Evening Express*, which position he retained until January 1, 1878, having been elected the fall previous to the general assembly. In the fall of 1878 he was re-

elected. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the state senate, but was counted out. In 1880 he was again returned to the assembly and in 1881 was elected to the state senate, serving in that body during the sessions of 1882-83. In 1881 he was admitted an attorney and counselor-at-law by the state supreme court and was associated with Hon. Arthur Palmer until he came to Colorado in December, 1884.

Arriving in Denver on Christmas day he at once secured offices in the Symes block and took up his profession. In August, 1885, he was persuaded by Postmaster Speer to accept the position of assistant postmaster of Denver, which he held until June, 1888, when he was appointed by President Cleveland, melter of the United States mint, but resigned the same in February, 1890, and resumed the practice of law.

He joined Martin Camp, afterward called Unity Camp, No. 25, in the fall of 1889 and from that day until this has been an active worker in the field of Woodcraft. When Head Consul Falkenburg went to Colorado to organize the Pacific jurisdiction in the fall of 1890 he found the general one of his most earnest supporters and appointed him a head manager, which position he continued to hold until the 25th of May following, when he was appointed head clerk. He was elected head clerk at the Pueblo session in 1892, again at Portland in 1894 and again at Helena in 1896. There is probably no head camp officer upon whom the head consul has relied and depended for active support in all of his efforts to build up our honorable order so much as our esteemed head clerk. He is regarded as a safe counselor and steadfast friend, and is always patient and courteous with all with whom he has official relations. As a public speaker he is very direct, going from premise to conclusion without much regard to the grain. He is always earnest and impresses his hearers that he believes what he says.

He was elected in March, 1888, at Cheyenne, department commander of the department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. R.; he is also a member of the Loyal Legion, is a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias and a member of several other orders, and at the present time holds the honorary position of national commander of the Veteran Legion, U. S. A.

HON. N. C. ALFORD, a pioneer of '59 and a member from Larimer County of the first legislature of Colorado, was born in South Hope, Knox County, Me., November 29, 1834, the son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Cushman) Alford. His mother, who was born in Warren, Me., was a daughter of Nathaniel Cushman, and a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower." She died in South Hope, and of her nine children four are living, our subject being next to the oldest; one of the sons was a lieutenant in the Eighth Maine Infantry during the Civil war, and now resides in Waterloo, Iowa. The father of this family was a farmer at South Hope, and a son of a native of Massachusetts, who removed to Maine. After the death of his first wife he married again, and at the time of his death he was eighty years of age.

At the age of seventeen our subject began an apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he completed. In 1855 he settled in Rockford, Ill., where he engaged in contracting for a number of years. In March, 1859, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he and four others outfitted with an ox-train and followed the Platte route to Denver. In the fall he went with a company of sixty on a prospecting tour in Middle Park and the Gunnison country. While there the food gave out and it was impossible to secure anything to eat, except berries. Game was scarce and besides Indians lurked around and rendered hunting a dangerous pastime. For a week he had nothing but berries to eat. Finally, in South Park, they met a freight wagon en route from a mine to Canon City for flour, and there secured enough to satisfy their hunger for a few days. After a hard trip of two months he reached Idaho Springs. The party was successful in finding gold at Breckenridge and fifteen miles below Leadville, at Kelly's bar.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Alford returned to St. Joe, where he wintered ox-teams and in the spring of 1860 he drove them across the plains, via the Platte. For two years he engaged in freighting, making two trips each year. He then went to Oregon and spent the winter of 1862-63 there. In the spring, upon the Boise City gold excitement, he went to that place, where he engaged in mining, and also carried on market gardening. Indians were troublesome there, but were effect-

ually driven out through the efforts of the miners and settlers. In 1866 he returned to Maine, but the next year came back to Colorado, overland, and went on to Cheyenne, where he manufactured the first brick in Wyoming and sold it to the government, for the erection of Fort Russell. He also built the first brick store in Cheyenne, a building used as a drug store. In the spring of 1868 he went to the Elizabethtown mines in New Mexico, where for three months he engaged in freighting, and bought a drove of cattle (one thousand head), which he wintered on the Arkansas and drove to Nevada and sold in 1869. Going east again he bought a herd of horses in Ottawa, Ill., and one hundred and fifty head of brood mares, which he shipped to Cheyenne, thence drove to Rock Creek, Boulder County. In 1872 he moved into Larimer County and put his cattle on the range in the mountains; also brought his horses up to Rabbit Creek, thirty miles northwest of Fort Collins, where he had his ranch for nine years, meantime building fifteen miles of fencing, and having a range fifteen miles long and three miles wide. He brought the first full-blooded Norman horses ever in Colorado and shipped the first train load of horses into the state, and the first the Union Pacific ever hauled as freight. The company treated him in a princely manner and ran an extra train for him, directly following the regular passenger train.

In 1877 Mr. Alford started a cattle ranch in Wyoming, with Messrs. Emerson, Baker and Kennedy. In 1881 he sold out his interest in the business and settled in Fort Collins, where he has since engaged in farming, irrigating and the stock business. At the time of the building of the Larimer County ditch he was president of the company, in which he is still interested. He is also interested in the Sky Line ditch. He owns one section of land on Box Elder, an eighty-acre tract, and one of one hundred and sixty acres that are irrigated, and one hundred and sixty acres northeast of LaPorte. He feeds four or five hundred head of cattle and a large number of sheep. On the incorporation of the Poudre Valley Bank as a state institution he became a director, in which capacity he has since served. Since 1881 his home has been in Fort Collins.

In Maine, January 14, 1872, Mr. Alford married Miss Annie E. Hobbs, who was born in Hope, that state. She was a daughter of Josiah and

Sarah (Brown) Hobbs, natives respectively of Hope and Belfast, Me., the former a farmer, who died at sixty-nine years, and the latter deceased in 1872, at sixty-nine years. Mr. Hobbs served for twenty-five years as justice of the peace and was also town clerk for some time. In religion he was a Universalist. His father, Micah, was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Maine, where he carried on farm pursuits. The father of Mrs. Hobbs was John Brown, of Maine, who died in middle life. Mrs. Alford was next to the youngest of nine children that attained maturity, four of whom are now living. Two of her brothers died in California. She is the mother of four children: Fred, a graduate of the Agricultural College in 1896 and now assistant in the chemical laboratory of that institution; Lore, at home; Abbie, who is a student in the Agricultural College; and Anna, at home.

Politically a silver Republican, Mr. Alford takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1876 he was elected to represent Larimer County in the general assembly, where he served as chairman of the engrossing committee and the committee on appropriations, and as a member of various committees. Through his efforts was passed what was known as "Alford's Pumpkin Bill," providing the first appropriation for the building of the Agricultural College. While he was a member of the legislature he assisted in securing the election of Senators Chaffee and Teller. In 1878 he was solicited to become a candidate for the state senate, but declined to accept the candidacy. For one term he served as a councilman. He was made a Mason while in Maine, but is now demitted. Like other pioneers, he is actively connected with the Association of Colorado Pioneers. He is not identified with any denomination, but contributes to the Unity Church, of which his wife is an active member. She is also a silver Republican.

MAJ. SCOTT J. ANTHONY. When rumors of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak were carried eastward, Major Anthony, then in Leavenworth, determined to come to Colorado. In the spring of 1860 he outfitted eight wagons with ox-teams and started for California Gulch (now Leadville), arriving in Denver March 8, and, reaching California Gulch the

following May, he with his partner, Frank Palmer, at once started a general store, and they also engaged in prospecting in the mountains. The firm was known as Anthony & Palmer. In the fall they sold out the goods and returned to Leavenworth, whence, in March, 1861, our subject again started for the west, with eight wagons drawn by mule-trains, himself journeying, as before, by coach. He resumed business at the old place and also prospected. In August, 1861, while crossing the mountains between Green and Grand Rivers, his pack mule carrying the provisions slipped and fell to the bottom, leaving his party of five destitute of provisions. He journeyed back to California Gulch, and on arriving there, for the first time heard of war between the north and south. Awaiting him he found clippings from a Leavenworth newspaper stating that a colonel's commission awaited him, should he wish to return to Kansas. At the same time he found a captain's commission from Governor Gilpin of Colorado. His first impulse was to return to Leavenworth, raise a regiment and march to the seat of war, for he believed the war would not last more than a month. However, several of the men in California Gulch urged him to remain and raise a company, which he agreed to do, providing Lieut. George Buell, who had been in the regular army, would become the first lieutenant of his company, the captain having the power to appoint his under officers at that time. Mr. Buell consented, so ninety-two men enlisted, forming Company E, First Colorado Infantry, which in the autumn of 1862 were mounted and called the First Colorado Cavalry, he becoming the major.

Severe criticisms were made concerning Governor Gilpin's dilatoriness in sending the regiment to the seat of war, but subsequent developments proved he had reason for his action. Governor Marshall, his predecessor in office, was an ardent southerner, and after he left the office, Governor Gilpin found some letters which revealed a plan of the Confederates to raise a large command, march up the Rio Grande, taking the forts along the way to Fort Union, N. M., and from there to Colorado, which they would cut off from all communication with the east. General Sibley raised a large command of Texas rangers, comprising about eight regiments, telling them Colorado was settled largely by people from

Georgia and the Federals and Confederates were about equally divided; upon cutting off communication, it would be the plan to organize a government out of the area from Texas to British Columbia and ask foreign countries for recognition. General Sibley started north, and proceeded on his march. Lieutenant-Colonel Canby, with a small command, was unable to check his advance until joined by the First Colorado Regiment.

The first Colorado were rugged and strong, men who marched fifty-two miles the last day, in their race for Fort Union, a thing that was never done before and has never been done since. They reached Fort Union before the enemy, and there they were rearmed and equipped. Three days later they marched out and defeated the enemy at La Glorietta, though Sibley had four times as many men as they. Major Anthony captured the mountain rebel Captain West.

The Union forces pursued the enemy to Albuquerque, where a battle was fought, and there were subsequent skirmishes at Val Verda, Fort Craig and Socorro, from which place the Confederates were chased back into Texas, and the troops were ordered to Fort Craig to await orders.

On the return of the regiment to Fort Lyon, our subject was commissioned major of the First Colorado Cavalry and was put in command of the district of Arkansas, extending from Bents old fort to Fort Larned for two and one-half years. Indians were exceedingly troublesome and scarcely a week passed without a skirmish with them. He ardently longed to go east and assist in work at the seat of war, but the constant outbreaks of the Indians rendered the presence of a cool, clear-headed man absolutely necessary, so he was obliged to remain and guard the country. He was then mustered out January 22, 1865, and returned to Denver. The exposure of his army life left him in poor health and he has never fully recovered. In army circles he was recognized as a brave and efficient officer, a good disciplinarian and ever ready for a fight.

Major Anthony is a New Yorker by birth, and was born in Cayuga County, January 22, 1830. He is a descendant of a Quaker family that settled in Newport, R. I., in early days; later one branch went to North Adams, another to Providence, and a third to Philadelphia. His

father, Elam, who was born in Newport, engaged in farming and business pursuits, and about 1817 moved to Union Springs, N. Y., where he married. He and his wife had a happy married life of sixty-two and one-half years before death came to part them, she dying at eighty-nine and he at ninety-one. She was Nancy Hunt, a native of Mount Morris, N. Y., and a daughter of Humphrey Hunt, who, with two sons, served in the Revolution, and a younger son served in the Mexican war. Humphrey Hunt was a brother-in-law of Colonel Moore, an officer in the Revolution.

The family of which Major Anthony was a member consisted of six sons and six daughters, nine of whom attained maturity: Mrs. Mary Hare, of Hillsboro, Ore.; Charles, who was in a New York regiment during the war and now resides in San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton, of Portland, Ore.; Scott J.; Mrs. Curry, now of Union Springs, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret Birdsell, who died in Buffalo; Mrs. Howell, who died in Union Springs; Emmett, whose death occurred in San Francisco in 1892; and Webster, who died in Denver in June, 1896. The last-named was a man of prominence, being a speaker of the lower house of the legislature, a member of the state senate and for some time grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado.

In 1838 our subject accompanied the family to Ellicottville, N. Y., where he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1851 he passed through Chicago, then a mudhole on the banks of the lake, and without one single feature to favorably impress a stranger. He went up the lake to Portage, Wis., where he took a flatboat for Prairie du Chien, and from there went on a steamer to St. Paul, remaining there and at St. Anthony just one year and one day. From there he traveled by stage to Galena and Elgin, then back to Chicago, and from there returned to Ellicottville. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the spring of 1855, he determined to go to Kansas, so again started westward. He traveled up the river from St. Louis to Kansas City, where he caught his first real glimpse of frontier life. Lines of steamers four deep were anchored on the levee, and near by were at least thirty ox-trains and twelve mule teams, destined to every point in the west. Each ox-train was composed of thirty-one wagons and six yoke of

cattle to each wagon, while a mule train consisted of eight wagons, with four pairs of mules to each wagon.

The mingled medley caused by the braying of the mules, the lowing of the cattle and the shouting of the men was confusing to the "tenderfoot." He gazed around him in amazement. While he stood watching everything with curiosity, a Missouri freighter asked him where he came from, and on receiving his reply, said, "Yes, you are one of those—Abolitionists and the quicker you get out of here, the better for you." He settled in Leavenworth and engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Bailey, Anthony & Co., and a year later was elected county clerk and recorder. He drew the laws prescribing the forms for the recording of deeds, which are still in use in Kansas and Colorado. At the second election in the city he saw the necessity for organization for the enforcement of laws. People coming across the river from Missouri harassed the Abolitionists and became very troublesome. He, with twenty-six others, organized the Leavenworth Rangers and equipped themselves with good horses and sharp rifles, the latter of which he soon found to be much feared by the border ruffians across the river. At the next elections held in Kansas a large crowd of Missourians came over early in the morning, intending to take charge of the election, but he saw them, then gathered his men on the bottom and came to the esplanade, riding forward in a circuit and shouting to them that an election would be held that day for Kansas people only and anyone not a resident who attempted to vote would be taken in hand. He so frightened the men that they stampeded for home. One of his souvenirs is a photograph album containing pictures of early residents of Kansas, among them an original photograph of John Brown, given him personally and probably the only one of the kind in existence.

From Kansas Major Anthony came to Colorado, in time to participate in the stirring events of war times here. On the close of the Rebellion he went to the mountains, but when the survey of the Union Pacific was begun he piloted the surveyors in their expeditions and also piloted the surveyors of the Northern Pacific through to Helena, doing the preliminary surveying. He was then a sub-contractor and civil engineer on

the Union Pacific. When the Deadwood excitement broke out, he went there and took up a large claim, but found it was not as reported, and returned to Denver. In 1877 he embarked in the real-estate business upon a large scale and has continued in it ever since. He was so familiar with the city that he knew the location and value of every lot. He laid out additions, only one of which, however, bears his name. With his brother he built blocks on the corner of Curtis and Fifteenth, and Champa and Fifteenth, and he still owns the old Wilcox block at Nos. 1629-35 Curtis. In the organization of the Denver Tramway Company he was actively interested and for years was a director. Still in the real-estate business, he is located in room 5, No. 1631 Curtis street. It has been his experience that when he took charge of his business affairs they returned profits, but when he entrusted them to others, he invariably lost money. He is a lover of flowers and for his own pleasure has a moneyed interest in a floral establishment. During the summer months his home at No. 1280 Logan street is bright with flowers, in the cultivation of which he passes many pleasant hours.

At the time that his brother was county clerk, Major Anthony organized Anthony's Abstract Company, the formation of which was not revealed for a time. Later it was consolidated with another concern under the title of Anthony, Landon & Curry. Even after the major retired from the company, his name was still continued in the firm. Like all other fifty-niners, he is a member of the Colorado Association of Pioneers; while it is true he did not reach Denver until the spring of 1860, yet from the fact that he started on his westward journey in 1859, he is entitled to a place among the men who came to the state in that most eventful year. He is a life member of the Masons, affiliates with the Sons of the Revolution and the Loyal Legion, and is connected with Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

The first marriage of Major Anthony united him with Lucy Stebbins, of Atchison, who died three months after they were married. His second wife was Frances Brown, who was born and educated in Utica, N. Y., but at the time of her marriage was living in Denver. She was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Brown, natives of Bath, England, but during most of



JAMES E. GARRIGUES.

their lives residents of the United States. Her father died in Utica, and her mother in Denver when lacking only one month of ninety-five years.

As a pioneer of Colorado Major Anthony has always been intensely interested in its progress. He remembers the state when it was thinly populated, with little appearance of its present population and prosperity. The gradual growth of the years he has witnessed, contributing thereto not a little by his energy and ability. While Denver has been his home for years, yet he has been a traveler and has spent considerable time in visiting other parts of the world, thereby gaining a cosmopolitan knowledge that makes him a delightful companion. He has traveled in every country and visited every city of importance on the globe. He spent two and one-half years in making the tour of the world, during which time he traveled from the northernmost point of Europe to the south of New Zealand. Like all men who have traveled much, he has liberal views and maintains an interest in the progress of the entire world.

JAMES E. GARRIGUES, a well-known attorney-at-law in Greeley, Weld County, was elected in the fall of 1888 to the office of district attorney for the eighth judicial district of Colorado, and at the close of his three years' term was re-elected for a similar period. When his official term had expired for the second time he was put in nomination for the judgeship of this district, his opponent being Jay Boughton of Fort Collins, who headed the Populist ticket. That party, sweeping everything before it, came off victor in the ensuing election, Mr. Garrigues being defeated by a small majority, some sixty-five votes. He carried Weld, Larimer and Morgan Counties; but Boulder County, with its large Populist numbers, turned the tide. Mr. Garrigues practices in all the local and state courts, and enjoys the esteem and respect of the bench and bar.

Born October 6, 1852, in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., the subject of this article is a son of James M. and H. (Tuttle) Garrigues, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. The father removed to Indiana in his early manhood (about 1830) and there engaged in farming

and teaching up to the time of his death in 1894. James E. has in his possession an old certificate entitling his father to teach, dated September 28, 1840, and signed by Jesse L. Holdman, father of Hon. William Holdman, present congressman from Indiana. The great-grandfather of our subject, James Garrigues, and his brother John, were French Huguenots, who came to America, the land of liberty, in colonial days, and both fought in defense of that liberty, when it was endangered in the war with the mother country, at the close of the last century.

The eldest brother of James E. was Henry Garrigues, who enlisted during the Civil war in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and lost his life in battle in Mississippi. Amzi, the next brother, is a farmer of Dearborn County, Ind. Dr. Dayton, is a practitioner of Cedar Grove, Ind. Fannie, the elder sister, is the wife of Charles Carpenter, of Bloomington, Ind.; and Harriet is a teacher of the public schools of Greeley.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed on his father's farm, his education being acquired in the common schools and Moore's Hill College. When he had finished his studies he began teaching, and was principal of a school in Delaware, Ind. Subsequently he went to Trenton, Ill., where he had charge of a school and later read law in the office of J. G. Van Hoorebeck. For one year he held the principalship of a public school in Malvern, Iowa, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar at Glenwood, Iowa. He established an office for the practice of his chosen profession in the town of Malvern, remaining there for eight years.

May 6, 1880, Mr. Garrigues married Clara L. Bohner, daughter of Matthew Bohner, both natives of Maine. In February, 1883, our subject removed to Colorado, owing to the failing health of his wife. For a time she seemed to be benefited, but March 25, 1896, she was summoned to her reward. Helen, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Garrigues, graduated from the Greeley high school and is now a student in the Denver University. Georgia, the next child, died of scarlet fever when eight years old. The others are, Dwight, Edith, Grace and Edna. The last-mentioned, who was an infant at the time of her mother's death, is living with her grandmother Bohner, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fraternally Mr. Garrigues is a member of

Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and is past master of the same. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows' society, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World.

HON. LOUIS H. DICKSON, an early settler of Colorado and for years a resident of Longmont and vicinity, is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of Boulder County. In the fall of 1880 he was called upon to represent his district in the third general assembly, and was re-elected in 1884, and served in the fifth session, both times being the Republican nominee. He was the first mayor of Longmont, and acted for three successive terms in that responsible position. Moreover, he has frequently officiated in minor places of trust, and has served as justice of the peace for many years. In 1894 he was appointed water commissioner of district No. 5, and upon the expiration of his term was reappointed to the office, which he administers with ability and zeal in the best interests of the people, whose welfare has always been uppermost in his mind.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, and an energetic, successful farmer. His son, Hiram, father of Louis H., was likewise born in the Keystone state, and when a young man he settled in Franklin County, Ohio. There he married Elizabeth Hayward, and carried on a farm. In 1846 he removed to Dane County, Wis., and there departed this life in 1856. Of his six children four are now living, namely: Mrs. Phoebe E. Allen, a widow residing in Evanston, Ill.; Joel, a well-to-do farmer of the state of Washington; Hannah M., wife of Joseph C. Cannon, a prosperous farmer of Wisconsin; and Louis H.

Hon. L. H. Dickson was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 18, 1834. He was reared to mature years upon his father's farm and when he started out to fight the battle of life he chose the vocation of his ancestors. For three years he rented land in Wisconsin, after which he went into the pineries of that state and engaged in lumbering for a year or more. In 1858, accompanied by his brother Joel, he went to Kansas. After wintering at Fort Riley they started for

Colorado, their entire equipment being a wagon, three yoke of oxen and a pony. They proceeded by the Smoky Hill route, and after a forty-four days' journey arrived in Denver. Three days were spent there and then they went on to Boulder, reaching that point May 27, 1859. From there they went direct to Gold Run, and engaged in placer mining for a month. On July 3, with a company of about a dozen men, they crossed the mountains to Middle Park, where they prospected for the precious yellow metal. Then they drifted to Nevada Gulch, and continued to mine in that vicinity until November, when our subject and his brother started for Wisconsin for their families. Saddling two mules, and leading another as a pack or baggage-carrier, they wended their lonely way across the plains. Arriving at Nebraska City they left their animals and walked to St. Joseph, nearly one hundred miles. From that city, then the westernmost railroad station on the continent, they took the train for home. After passing the winter there they returned to Colorado with their families. Arriving in Denver June 12, 1860, they went to Nevada Gulch, and, in a short time, to California Gulch. That fall they returned to Boulder, and the following spring our subject took up a claim of a quarter-section of land four miles east of Longmont, on the St. Vrain River, while his brother settled on Left Hand.

The next few years passed rapidly, as Mr. Dickson toiled to provide well for his little household and to improve his farm. He raised large crops of hay and was successful in his handling of live stock, in addition to which he was occupied in general farming. Then came on the Indian troubles of 1864, and he left his ranch to enlist in Company D, Third Colorado Cavalry, commanded by Capt. D. H. Nichols. Going with them to the seat of warfare, he took part in the celebrated battle of Sand Creek, and when the redskins were quelled he was mustered out of the service. He continued to live on his farm up to 1869, when he decided to go to Oregon. He and his family started with a wagon on the long western journey, and safely arrived at their destination, Oregon City. There Mr. Dickson purchased a farm and settled down to its improvement. In 1873 he rented his homestead there and returned to his old Colorado home. Since 1880 he has lived in Longmont. Two years be-

fore he had acquired an extensive interest in what was known as the Grange Mill, two miles east of Longmont, and in 1885 became its sole proprietor. This property claimed his attention until 1892, when he sold it.

November 1, 1854, Mr. Dickson married Miss Emily A. Sharp, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and was the daughter of Stephen Sharp, a wealthy farmer of that section. For the past three years Mr. Dickson has been adjutant of McPherson Post No. 6, G. A. R. He also belongs to Longmont Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Columbus Encampment No. 18. In the Masonic order he is identified with St. Vrain Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; Longmont Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T. Columbine Chapter No. 32, Order of the Eastern Star, also claims him as one of its members. With the exception of the last named and the encampment, he has held about all the offices in the several lodges.

WILLIAM JOHN ROTHWELL, M. D. The principal ambition in the life of Dr. Rothwell has been the acquirement of professional knowledge and the acquisition of the classical culture that always marks the man of intellect and broad attainments. Fond of the classics, he has devoted many of his leisure hours to the study of Latin, French and German, and has become so conversant with these languages that he often reads in the original important medical treatises written by men of these several nationalities. During the long trips he has been obliged occasionally to make into Idaho and other states he has one of the classics as a companion, and by thus utilizing his time he has been enabled to acquire a fund of information that few possess.

The Rothwell family originated in England, but removed thence to Ireland, where the doctor's grandfather, Benjamin, engaged in farming. He took his family from there to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in farming. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 he, with his son, Thomas, bore a part. Thomas Rothwell was a farmer and died in 1896, at the age of eighty-eight. His wife, Catherine, was born near the Vale of Avoca, Ireland, and now resides in Can-

ada. She was a daughter of Peter Tompkins, a farmer, who removed to Canada with his family in an early day.

Six sons and three daughters comprised the family of which Dr. Rothwell was a member, and of these all are living but two of the daughters. One brother, E. J., graduated from the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and is now a practicing physician in Denver. Another brother, P. D., is also a graduate of Ann Arbor and a physician in Denver. Benjamin is an educator in Canada, and Samuel and Thomas are farmers there. The subject of this sketch was born near Ottawa, and at the age of thirteen accompanied the family from there to Listowell, County Perth, Ontario, where he attended the public school. He prepared for college at Rockwood, Canada. In 1869 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, but after one year, his funds being exhausted, he was obliged to discontinue his studies until he had reimbursed his bank account. Going to Idaho in 1870, he became principal of the Idaho City school, and continued in that position for two years, meantime studying medicine in his leisure hours. In 1872 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of M. D., and for a few months afterward he did hospital work in Philadelphia, having as his roommate Dr. E. E. Montgomery, since prominent as a gynecologist.

Returning to Idaho City in the fall of 1873, Dr. Rothwell opened an office and for fourteen years carried on a general practice in medicine and surgery. While there he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county superintendent of Boise County, serving for four years. In the fall of 1887 he located in Denver. His office is in the Cooper building. Immediately after coming here he became associated with Gross Medical College, which had recently been opened. For three years he held the chair of therapeutics, after which he was made professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, holding the same until the establishment of the chair of mental and nervous diseases, in 1895, when he was elected to that chair. In addition to being an instructor, he has been a trustee of the institution since its establishment. He is a member of the Denver and Arapahoe County, the State and American Medical Societies, and in

1884 took a post-graduate course in New York in order to perfect himself in certain branches. Religiously he is an Episcopalian.

In Idaho City Dr. Rothwell married Miss Clara Galbreath, who was born in Shasta, Cal., the daughter of Stephen Galbreath, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and a "forty-niner" in California. Dr. and Mrs. Rothwell have four sons: William Herbert, a graduate of the Denver high school and a member of the class of 1900 Gross Medical College, and now with the hospital corps at Manila, Philippine Islands; Matthew Thomas, a graduate of the Denver high school in 1895; Walter Peter; and Stephen Gainsford. While in Idaho City the doctor was made a Mason, and he is now a member of Denver Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. For some time he was grand representative of the state of Pennsylvania for Idaho.

MYRON H. AKIN, vice-president and manager of the Akin Live Stock Company and one of the influential citizens of Fort Collins, was born near Joliet, Will County, Ill., November 7, 1857, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, Henry, was born at Johnstown, near Albany, N. Y., and was a son of Abraham Akin, a native of York state and one of the discoverers of salt and owner of the original salt works. After a very successful business life he died in Syracuse.

For some years Henry Akin engaged in farming in Albany County, N. Y., but in 1841 he located in Will County, Ill., between Lockport and Joliet, where he improved a fine farm from the prairie of that section. He became well known throughout that region and acquired the ownership to large tracts of land. In 1874 he removed to Vermilion County and bought the town site of East Lynn, which, in connection with George H. White, he platted in lots. To the sale of his real estate and the cultivation of his land he gave his attention until 1879, when, hoping by a change of climate to obtain relief from asthma, he settled in Larimer County, Colo., and embarked in farming upon a four hundred acre tract that he purchased. He is hale and hearty, showing in his appearance and activity little trace of his eighty years of life.

The wife of Henry Akin bore the maiden name

of Eunice Harris and was born in Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. After a married life of fifty-two years, she died in Colorado in 1896, aged seventy-four years. Her father, Israel Harris, was born in Dutchess County, which he represented in the legislature of New York. He married a daughter of Colonel Barker, an officer in the Revolution. Late in life he went to Michigan, where he died. He had sons who served in the legislatures of New York and Michigan. Ten children were born to the union of Henry and Eunice Akin, of whom seven attained manhood and womanhood, namely: Phoebe, who died in Dutchess County, N. Y.; Henry R., a conductor on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad in Texas; Myron H.; Harris, Abraham and William, who are farmers in Larimer County; and John, who is connected with the First National Bank of El Paso, Tex.

After having for some terms attended the public and high schools of Lockport, Ill., the subject of this sketch began railroading at the age of sixteen. He learned telegraphy at Lockport, in the Chicago & Alton depot, and continued as operator there for a year, after which he was with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at East Lynn, Ill., for five years. Resigning in 1881, he came to Colorado and became operator at Fort Collins for the Union Pacific (now the Gulf) Railroad. He had purchased one hundred and sixty acres three miles southwest of the town while he was still in Illinois and had helped to put a ditch through the land, out of which he evolved a valuable farm. This property he traded for one hundred head of brood mares in 1882, and located at Steamboat Rock, where he took up a ranch and fenced twenty-five hundred acres of fine grazing land that he still owns. His next employment was that of foreman for Jesse Harris, the largest importer of horses in the west, and, as foreman for that gentleman for five years, he traveled through the western states and territories. At the same time he raised horses on his ranch, and these he later traded for cattle. For a while he engaged in the real-estate business, dealing in residence property and farms, and also carried on a cattle business.

Mr. Akin and his brothers were among the first to bring sheep into Larimer County, buying them in New Mexico and feeding them here. November 17, 1895, he formed a partnership with

Messrs. Avery and Hall, as Hall & Co. This firm was succeeded, September 17, 1897, by the Akin Live Stock Company, of which F. C. Avery is president, Myron H. Akin vice-president and manager; and Edward H. Hall secretary and treasurer, the capital stock being \$60,000. The company have a farm of eighteen hundred acres and ranches aggregating three thousand acres in the foot hills, also Steamboat Rock ranch of twenty-five hundred acres, and raise from twenty-five hundred to four thousand tons of alfalfa each year; also handle as many as sixty thousand head of sheep annually, this being one-fourth of the entire number handled here; and feed over four thousand head per annum. They buy Mexican lambs, which are shipped to this point. In his work Mr. Akin has become familiar with the Mexican language, much of his business having been done with the people of Mexico. He is a charter member of the Larimer County Sheep Feeders' Association, of which he was the first, and is still secretary and treasurer. He is also identified with the Colorado Stock Growers' Association and was a delegate to the National Stock Growers' Convention in 1897. Politically he is a silver Republican. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he and his wife are both members.

In Las Animas, Colo., June 5, 1890, Mr. Akin married Miss Elizabeth D. Mellinger, who was born in Seven Mile, Butler County, Ohio. Her father, Jacob Mellinger, was born in Lancaster, Pa., a son of Jacob Mellinger, Sr. Removing to Butler County, Ohio, he engaged in the hotel business there. His last days were spent in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he died. He married Julia Hunt, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Henry Hunt, who was born in New Jersey and engaged in farming in Ohio. Mrs. Julia Mellinger is now living in Las Animas. She has four children: Elizabeth; Eleanor, who is married and lives in Las Animas; Wayne H., also a resident of that town; and Mrs. Edith Deweese, of the same place. Mrs. Akin was graduated from the Fort Wayne high school in 1877 and the following year completed the course in the Fort Wayne Normal School, after which she engaged in teaching. In 1882 she came to Fort Collins, and here taught in the grammar school for eight years. After

her marriage she took a course in kindergarten work and became a teacher in that department of school work. She was the first lady in this city to be elected a member of the board of education and was made secretary of the board, serving for five years. She is also actively identified with the Woman's Club of Fort Collins. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Akin are Eunice Elizabeth and Wayne Mellinger.

WILLIAM B. MINER, president of the Fort Collins Electric Light Company and one of the most successful stockmen of Larimer County, is a descendant of a pioneer New England family. His grandfather, Jesse Miner, a native of New London, Conn., was a government contractor during the war of 1812 and afterward engaged in farming at Vernon, Conn. He had a son, Dudley T., who was born and reared at Vernon, and devoted his entire active life to the management of the old homestead; there he died at eighty-five years. The home farm is now owned by one of his sons, Harry T. Dudley T. Miner was twice married, and by his first wife had a son, John R., who now resides near the old home place. His second wife was Angeline Davis, a native of Springfield, Mass. Two children were born of that union, William B. and Harry T. The latter at one time served in the Connecticut legislature.

In Vernon, Conn., where he was born June 23, 1837, the subject of this sketch spent the first eighteen years of life. In 1855 he came west, joining at St. Joe, Mo., a train bound for California, and journeying with an ox-team and herd of stock across the plains, through South Pass, down the Humboldt and into California. At Thirty-Mile Canon the party was attacked by the Indians and at other places they had considerable trouble on account of the proximity of the red men. The journey consumed six months. He remained in California for ten years, engaging in sheep-raising on the Cosmunes River, twenty-two miles south of Sacramento, whence in 1866 he returned to Connecticut. Settling in Vernon, he built a mill and embarked in the manufacture of paper, which business he had learned in his boyhood. With a partner he owned and conducted the Granite Mills until 1871, when he sold out.

While in Connecticut, September 13, 1869, Mr. Miner married Miss Mary F. Battey, who was born in that state. Her father, Robert Battey, a farmer by occupation, was a mechanical genius and could contrive useful articles in any line of work. In 1876 he came to Colorado, where he died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two. He had been self-supporting from an early age, as his father, Amasa, a farmer of New England, had died when he was a boy of only six. He married Faith Stiles, who was born in Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Stiles, a farmer. She is now living in Fort Collins. Of her family of nine children all are still living, Mrs. Miner being fourth in order of birth.

In 1871 Mr. Miner removed to Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and from there in July, 1873, he came to Colorado, settling on a ranch thirteen miles north of Fort Collins, on Park Station Creek, which was named for a station on the overland stage road. He was one of the first men in Colorado to embark in the sheep business. He believed sheep could be raised here and bought some Illinois merinos, with which he started his herd. The experiment was costly at first. However, he secured a fine herd, being a cross between Merino-Shropshires and New Mexican ewes, thus getting a sheep suited to this country. In his work he was greatly assisted by his experience while in California. In 1890 he sold out the sheep business. He owns in one ranch ten sections of land, all of which is fenced.

In 1878 Mr. Miner formed a partnership with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, in the sheep-raising business, and for five years the firm title was Miner & Warren, after which it was incorporated as the Warren Live Stock Company. They owned ranches in Wyoming and Colorado, and had forty thousand sheep. When the business was merged into the incorporated company a capitalization of \$560,000 was secured, Mr. Miner, Mr. Warren and Mr. Gleason being the incorporators, Mr. Miner becoming a director. Some time later he sold his interest in the concern. About 1883 he started in the cattle business, and when he had built up a herd he sold out his sheep interests. He has full-blooded and high-grade Herefords, all of which are kept inside the fence during the entire year. The North Fork ditch runs through the land, providing the cattle with water. On the ranch alfalfa and hay

are raised in large quantities, and the most modern machinery is used in farming. The brand is nine half diamond, or an inverted six.

In addition to his other property Mr. Miner owns a large ranch in Wyoming, comprising thirty-five hundred acres, under fence, on the headwaters of the Box Elder, near Granite Canon, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he summers his herd. This place is only eighteen miles from the other ranch. He also leases three and one-fourth sections of land near Park Station ranch, his home farm. In September, 1883, he removed to Fort Collins, and the following year built his present substantial residence. In addition to owning cattle, he has some fine Percheron horses. From the organization of the Fort Collins Electric Company he was its president and manager, and is still the principal stockholder, his son being superintendent. The plant owned by the company furnishes light for the city and college.

The older son of Mr. Miner is Duane F., who was educated in the State Agricultural College and is now superintendent of the electric company; the younger son is Earl D. In politics Mr. Miner was a Democrat prior to 1884, since which he has been a Republican, as is also Mrs. Miner. For two years he was a member of the city council, and for the same period mayor of Fort Collins; also served as county commissioner for three years. When away from the state at one time he was nominated for the state senate, but not desiring the office he did no campaign work and was defeated, but by only two votes. He is a member of Fort Collins Lodge and Chapter in Masonry. In 1884 he was a delegate from Colorado to the National Wool Growers' Convention in Chicago, of which association he was a member for many years. He was also long identified with the State Wool Growers' Association, which he assisted in organizing. Personally he is genial and good-natured, liberal to all enterprises of a public-spirited nature and generous in his benefactions. For a number of years he was the president of the Larimer County Fair Association, which held at Fort Collins the best exhibitions of the kind ever held in Colorado.

JOSEPH R. POWELL, vice-president and secretary of the Long's Peak Coal Company, and a prominent citizen of Erie, Weld County, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Decem-

ber 14, 1845, a son of John J. and Eliza McG. (Risdon) Powell. He was one of six children, of whom, besides himself, two daughters survive, namely: Caroline, wife of H. L. Krigbaum, of Scranton, Pa.; and Mary A., Mrs. W. M. Darling, also of Scranton.

A native of Burlington, N. J., born March 17, 1813, John J. Powell served an apprenticeship to the brick-layer's trade in Philadelphia when he was a young man, and after his marriage, which took place in Mount Holly, N. J., he settled with his young wife in Brooklyn, N. Y. While there he erected the first gas works built in the city of New York. Afterward he erected gas works in every seaboard town from Maine to Georgia. At the breaking out of the war he embarked in business at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he arched a number of tunnels. On his return to Scranton, Pa., to visit his relatives he was obliged to remain there, not being permitted to go south of the Mason and Dixon line; and his outfit, which he had left in Virginia, was confiscated. It was not long after this that he contracted rheumatism, which prevented him from re-engaging in active work. He lived retired until his death June 3, 1871. His father was a native of New Jersey and a successful contractor and builder.

When the subject of this sketch was about fifteen years of age his father lost all he had through confiscation. The son, obliged to begin in the world for himself, secured employment as a fireman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. At twenty years of age he was running a passenger engine on the same road, being one of the youngest engineers on the system. February 14, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Van Valkenburg, a native of Bradford County, Pa., and the daughter of Rev. R. J. Van Valkenburg. In 1868, with his wife, he came west, traveling by rail to Cheyenne, and thence going by stage to Blackhawk, where he secured work as an engineer. Previous to coming to this state he had gone to Omaha, where he was promised an engine, but after waiting for two weeks without securing work he returned to New York, and after consulting his wife they decided to come to Colorado.

For a time Mr. Powell continued engineering and mining on his own responsibility, but when the Colorado Central Railroad was built into Blackhawk in 1872, he made application for and

was given a freight engine, which he ran for two weeks, and was then given a passenger engine. In 1873 he retired from railroading and began prospecting, which he continued until 1882. During the latter year he came to Erie and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad and during the five years that followed he worked for the company at Erie, Rock Springs, Carbon and Como, where he held the position of chief engineer of the company's mines. At Erie he embarked in the hotel business in 1887, continuing in that business until the summer of 1891, when he commenced to prospect for coal. In partnership with William Nicholson, in June, 1892, he leased his present property and immediately began to sink the shaft of the Long's Peak Coal Company, which he has since operated with Mr. Nicholson, the latter being president, while he is vice-president and secretary. In December of the same year, when the United Coal Company bought an interest in the company, Edward P. Phelps was made treasurer. The company is now sinking another shaft about one mile south of Erie, which promises to develop some of the best coal in this region.

Faternally Mr. Powell is connected with Garfield Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of Erie, of which he is the present master. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination in America his maternal ancestors were among the founders. His mother was a cousin of Dr. Adam Clark, author of Clark's Commentaries. Mr. and Mrs. Powell became the parents of four children, namely: Harry A., deceased; Alice M., wife of W. J. Breckel, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Emma R., wife of C. M. Morning a railroad man, now holding a position in the office of the superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad at McCook, Neb; and Richard T., deceased.

HON. EDWIN J. TEMPLE, secretary of the board of regents of the University of Colorado, is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Boulder. No one here has taken a more active or interested part in the promotion of local enterprises and institutions, or been swifter to come to the assistance of such with material aid. Education of the young is a subject the importance of which he deeply feels, as

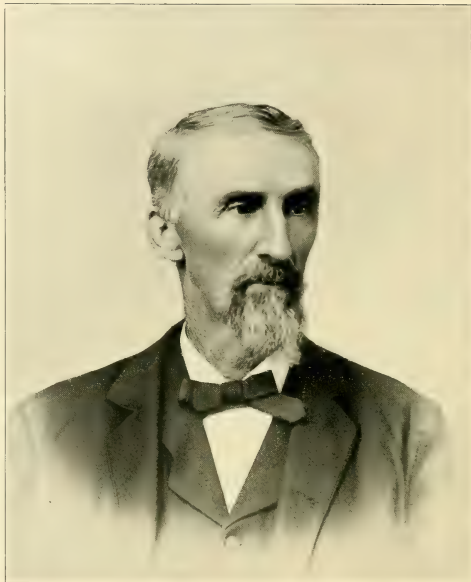
has been manifested by him in many substantial ways. For eight years he has served as a member of the school board and for five years has been the able president of that honorable body. Subsequent to the death of Captain Tyler, Governor Eaton appointed Mr. Temple to the vacated place on the regency board of the university. In the following election he was chosen to continue in the office by the Republicans, and as such remained for six years; at the time of the election of Governor Waite he was defeated with his whole party by the Populist vote, which carried everything before it. Later, however, he was appointed on the board by Governor McIntire, and is now filling out his tenth year in this responsible position. He is an earnest champion of the principles of the Republican party and has been an alderman here for about twelve years, much of the time being the president pro tem. In this period the new water works have been instituted, the Highland and high schools have been built and many other improvements carried to successful completion.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this biography was born in the northern part of Ireland, and was of Scotch, English and Irish extraction. He brought his family to the United States at an early day and settled in Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. James Temple, father of our subject, was likewise a native of the Emerald Isle, but was reared chiefly in Ohio. He married Rebecca Temple, whose birth had occurred in Scotland, and who is now a resident of Boulder. In 1861 the family started for Colorado, going by way of St. Joseph, up the Platte River, and south to Blackhawk. There the father engaged in milling and mining operations for a few years, but in 1866 went to New Mexico. There he managed the famous Moreno ranch, near Elizabethtown, for two or three years, and about 1869 started in the cattle business on his own account. His property, known far and near as the Temple ranch, is one of the finest and largest in the territory, and for years prior to his death Mr. Temple was considered to be one of the most extensive cattle raisers of the locality. Death put an end to his career in 1886, when he was but fifty-six years of age. Of his six children E. J. is the eldest. William O. is operating the Temple ranch in New Mexico; Joseph R. is living at Fort Collins; John Charles is managing a

ranch in Routt County (near Hayden); Harry R. is superintendent of a mill at Ward, for the Utica Mining Company; and Frank L. is on a ranch in Routt County.

Edwin J. Temple was born June 22, 1851, in Youngstown, Ohio, and was consequently but ten years of age when he came across the plains to this state. He engaged in the milling business in Blackhawk when a mere lad and afterward embarked in merchandising while quite young. He continued as a member of the firm of Smith & Temple in Blackhawk up to 1879, dealing in groceries, grain and hay. The next two years he was occupied in freighting goods in the vicinity of Leadville, and became more or less interested in mines thereabouts. In 1881 he located in Boulder, having determined to make his permanent home here, however scattered his numerous business enterprises might be. He established an extensive ranch near Hayden, Routt County, and has always had investments in property and cattle in New Mexico. He is vice-president of the Pawnee Cattle Company, of Colorado, which does a very profitable business in buying and selling cattle. In short, he is undoubtedly one of the most extensive dealers in cattle in Colorado and on his ranches forty-five hundred lambs were fed and kept during the winter of 1897-'98. He still operates with his brother the Temple ranch in New Mexico and owns three ranches, one of six hundred and forty acres, and the other two of a quarter-section each, in Larimer County, not far from the county-seat. Mr. Temple is a member of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

In addition to his large operations in the cattle line, Mr. Temple is interested extensively in mining. He is the sole owner of the group of Emancipation mines near Sunshine (three different claims) now being worked by a force of twenty-five men, and considered one of the best-paying mines in the county. Mr. Temple is a director in the National State Bank of Boulder, and is a director in the Boulder Electric Light Company. He helped to organize and is now a director in the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company. At present he is serving for a second term as a member of the Veterinary Sanitary Board of Colorado, and is the president of the same. He was appointed first by Governor McIntire and later by Governor Adams. Fraternally he belongs to



JOSEPH W. ANDREW.

Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine.

In 1871 Mr. Temple married Miss Nina M. Smith, of Blackhawk. She is a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Nelson K. Smith, a pioneer of this valley. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Temple was blessed with two sons, Elmer S. and Paul E. The former received his higher education in the university here and the younger is now a student in the preparatory department, expecting to enter the university later.

JOSEPH W. ANDREW. Three-fourths of a mile north of the city limits of Boulder lies the improved and valuable farm owned by Mr. Andrew. In 1881 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres, but afterward sold fifty acres, leaving his present acreage seventy, upon which he has made improvements that greatly enhance its value. The success that has come to him is especially praiseworthy, when the fact is taken into consideration that he began for himself without capital and encountered hardships in attaining a competency.

A native of Washington County, Pa., born March 9, 1839, our subject was a son of Ira and Chloe (Axtell) Andrew, and was one of five children, of whom, besides himself, a son and daughter survive. The former, Samuel, resides in Kansas, Edgar County, Ill. The latter, Lovina, is the widow of John Allender, of Washington, Washington County, Pa. The father, when a youth, learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until 1850. He then purchased a tract of one hundred acres in Washington County, which place had been previously owned by his father. From that time until his death he followed general farm pursuits. He was a son-in-law of Luther Axtell, a native of New Jersey, but for many years a resident of Washington County, Pa., where he carried on a farm until his death.

The advantages which our subject had in boyhood were exceedingly limited. At the age of twenty-one, in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Capt. H. J. Vaukirk commanding. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were the

following: siege of Yorktown; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Savage Station, Va., May 24, 1862; Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862; Jones Fort, Va., June 28, 1862; Black Water, Va., October 28, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., December 13, 1863; Kinston, N. C., December 14, 1863; Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1863; Goldsborough, N. C., December 17, 1863; siege of Morris Island; siege of Forts Wagner and Greeg; and the expedition to White Marsk Island, Ga., February 22, 1864. Following the expedition last-named the regiment came north and joined Butler's division, being with him at the taking of City Point, Va., and remaining with him until Grant's army swung down there en route to Petersburg. In the battle of Malvern Hill, August 17, 1864, one hundred and four of the members of the regiment were killed or wounded, and all of the officers were either killed or missing. In this engagement our subject did not participate, as he was ill and in the hospital at the time. He rejoined the regiment September 23, 1864, after having been an inmate of the hospital for two months, and was then camped at Fort Morton, in front of Petersburg. October 14, 1864, the regiment was sent to the rear on account of the expiration of their service, and went to Portsmouth, Va., where they were in camp for a few days. October 29 our subject, with a number of others detailed from two companies, went on board the vessel "Northern Light," which proceeded to Point Lookout, Md., and took on board nine hundred rebel prisoners, expecting to make an exchange of prisoners at Atlanta, Ga., but while there, General Sherman arrived and blocked the exchange of a number of the prisoners. Proceeding to Charleston, S. C., where they arrived December 6, they made the exchange of the balance of the prisoners, and then proceeded to Annapolis, Md., arriving there December 17. On their journey north sixty of the Union prisoners died. From Annapolis they went to Norfolk, Va., and on the 19th started for Baltimore, arriving there on the 20th. From that city they went by rail to Pittsburg, where they were discharged two days later. Mr. Andrew arrived at his home December 24, 1864. During the two years following he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm.

February 14, 1867, Mr. Andrew married Sarah Lovina Day, of Washington County, Pa. After-

ward he removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he rented a farm. In 1871 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver with a drove of horses the latter part of February. Coming through to Boulder, he purchased a farm of eighty acres three miles east of this city and here he began as a farmer and stock-raiser. In the spring of 1876 he sold his place and for five years farmed as a renter, after which, in 1881, he bought one hundred and twenty acres, seventy acres of which comprises his present farm. Fraternally he is a member of Centennial State Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., and Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, G. A. R. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, but have been bereaved by the loss of six, only three now living. Hilliard S., who was a student in the State University for two years, is engaged in mining in Eldora; Henry O., a graduate of the State University, is now studying law; and Ida M. is a student in the Boulder high school. The family are active in the work of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a member of the People's party.

HERMAN S. YOUTSEY, county treasurer of Larimer County, was born near Seymour, Jackson County, Ind., December 31, 1842, a son of Peter and Mary (Hays) Youtsey. His father, who was born near Circleville, Ohio, was a son of Peter Youtsey, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a pioneer of Ohio, later of Missouri, where he died. Purchasing an unimproved tract of land in Jackson County, Peter Youtsey, Jr., engaged in its cultivation until 1852, when he removed to Iowa and settled near Chariton, Lucas County, where he engaged in farm pursuits until his death. In the latter part of his life he spent some time in Colorado, but had no thought of permanently locating here, as his interests were elsewhere. In religion he was a consistent member of the Christian Church. His death occurred in 1888, when he was eighty-one years of age.

The mother of our subject was born near Old Fort Bologna, on Driftwood Fork of the White River, in Indiana. Her father, a native of Kentucky, served in the war of 1812 and was killed in an Indian fight that took place near Fort Bologna in 1813. His father, who probably came from Virginia, was killed by Indians in Kentucky.

Mrs. Mary Youtsey was reared on the frontier and had few advantages, but was a well-informed woman nevertheless. She died in Kansas in 1886, near Great Bend, when almost eighty years of age. In her family there were eight children, namely: Malinda C., Mrs. Stout, who died in Iowa; Melissa, Mrs. Scott, of Kansas; Cordelia, Mrs. Goltry, of Russell, Iowa; Columbus, who died in Carthage, Mo., in 1896; Farilla, Mrs. McGill, of Great Bend, Kan.; John J., of Loveland, Colo., a retired physician; Herman S.; and Sarah, who died in Iowa when a young lady.

When about ten years of age the subject of this sketch was taken by his parents to Iowa, traveling through Illinois in a "prairie schooner," and crossing the Illinois River at Peoria and the Mississippi at Burlington. He was reared on a farm at Chariton. His education, primarily acquired in public schools, was supplemented by an attendance of almost three years at Oskaloosa College. During the vacation months he engaged in teaching. Upon leaving college he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing thus engaged until 1871, when he came to Colorado and secured a position as teacher in the Boulder school. His brother, John J., had come to Colorado in 1864, and he was induced to come hither through favorable reports of the country. In 1877, after having taught for a time and engaged as deputy assessor of Boulder County for two years, he removed to the Big Thompson Valley, where he proved up a homestead, to which he added until he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres, devoted to general farming. In 1895 he sold this place, and has since given his attention entirely to official duties.

In 1881, on the Greenback ticket, Mr. Youtsey was elected county assessor and two years later he was re-elected, serving from January, 1882, to January, 1886, two terms, with office in the old courthouse. He was then continued as deputy assessor until January, 1892, and meantime, in 1888, took possession of the assessor's office in the new courthouse. In 1892 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, which he held under F. P. Stover and J. L. Thomas, two terms. In 1897, on the People's party ticket, he was elected by a good majority, being the only successful candidate on that ticket. He took the oath of office January 1, 1898, for two years. He has been connected with Larimer County offices for a

longer period than any other officer. His record is an excellent one, showing that he is faithful to every duty and energetic in his work. He is a firm believer in silver money and thinks that those who champion the cause of silver should unite, sinking other differences regarding tariff, etc., and making the money question the sole issue.

In November, 1875, in Boulder, Mr. Youtsey married Miss Alice Stephens, who was born in Ohio, and in 1870 accompanied her father, Robert Stephens, to Colorado, joining the Union colony at Greeley, but removing in 1874 to Boulder County and settling upon a farm near Longmont. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Youtsey are Floyd S. and Otho E., nineteen and ten years of age respectively. The older son was in the draughting department of the Cambria Iron Works for two years, and is now a student in the State Agricultural College.

GEORGE A. ANDREWS is one of the honored citizens of Boulder, of which place he was one of the pioneers, as he came here during the Civil war. He has been a witness of great changes in the more than thirty-five years that have elapsed since his arrival here, and has done not a little toward the development of this town. He has himself put up buildings here on land where he has seen deer and other wild game roaming, and when it was proposed to locate the state university here, he was one of the most influential in securing the institution, and donated twenty acres of land for the purpose. All public improvements have always been warmly advocated by him, and his ballot is sure to be cast on the side of progress.

A son of Asa and Ruth (Kendrick) Andrews, our subject was born in Saco, Me., June 6, 1832, being one of their ten children. Albert served during the Civil war in the Union army. John William, another son, served in the United States navy in the conflict between the North and South. The Andrews family is of Scotch-English extraction. Asa Andrews was a native of Maine, and was occupied in conducting a merchant tailoring establishment in the town of Saco up to 1835, when he retired and spent his last years upon his farm in that vicinity. He died in 1843, when but fifty-five years of age. His wife, likewise a native

of Maine, lived to be eighty-four years of age, her death occurring in 1878. Her father, Captain Kendrick, was master of his own vessel, which was engaged in the coasting trade in Atlantic waters, and her mother was a Miss Warren, of Massachusetts Quaker stock. She lived to be eighty-seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were identified with the Presbyterian Church and were exemplary Christians, beloved by all who knew them.

George Andrews was reared in his native town, and received his education in the higher branches of learning in the Saco Academy. When in his eighteenth year he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he served a two-years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Then he worked at his calling in New York City up to 1853, and for the following four years engaged in contracting in Massachusetts. In 1857 he turned his face westward, and was a resident of Galva, Ill., for the next six years. May 1, 1863, he started for Colorado, reaching here after a journey of about two months. Coming across the plains he drove two yoke of oxen and two yoke of cows, and took the route up the Platte River, by way of Plattsmouth, Neb. July 2, 1863, he arrived in Boulder County, having made good time in his long trip. With Charles Hamblin he located on a ranch adjoining the present town on the southeast, and improved the property. The succeeding year they divided the land, Mr. Andrews becoming the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. He continued to cultivate this place and live thereon until 1869, when he changed his place of residence to the town. He rented his farm up to 1874 and then sold the place. The first flour-mill put up in Boulder was the Sternberg mill, built in 1872 on his land. In 1869 he established a general merchandise store here, but sold out two years later. He built and still owns a store at the corner of Pearl and Thirteenth streets, and erected his comfortable house at Walnut and Nineteenth streets. In his numerous business ventures he has been quite successful, as he has exercised good judgment and forethought and has been fair and just in all his dealings. He possesses the respect of a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and justly deserves their esteem.

April 13, 1857, Mr. Andrews married Miss Mary A. Ellsworth, of Massachusetts. Her father, James Ellsworth, was an officer in the

United States navy, before and during the Civil war. Of the four children born to our subject and wife two are living, and all were educated in the University of Colorado. Charles died when in his thirty-third year. Mina is Mrs. Maulford Whiteley, of Boulder; Susie May married Victor Gothe, of Denver, and died September 15, 1898; Frances R. is at home with her parents.

Mr. Andrews was initiated into the Masonic order when he was a resident of Galva, Ill., and is now a demitted member. He belonged to the Odd Fellows' society when he was a young man, in Massachusetts. He is connected with the Boulder Building and Loan Association. Since the days of Fremont he has been an ardent Republican.

GEORGE F. FONDA, one of the most enterprising and successful of Boulder's business men, is vice-president of the First National Bank of this place and is financially interested in many local concerns and industries which are of benefit to this community. He has been a resident of Boulder for nearly a quarter of a century, or his entire adult life, and his own career has been closely associated with the upbuilding and development of the town.

The Fonda family is of Holland-Dutch extraction. The founder of the American branch in this country settled here in 1654, and representatives of the family have been prominently connected with every war in which our government has since figured, except war with Spain. The name is found in the history of the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war. Gen. John G. Fonda, after serving in the war with Mexico, became a general in the war of the Rebellion; he was a civil engineer by occupation.

The parents of our subject are Henry D. and Catherine (Farrell) Fonda, who were natives of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and of Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a civil engineer, and for years in the early days of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad he was employed in that capacity by the company. Later he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Hancock County, near the town of Augusta. He was county surveyor there for five terms and helped drive the Mormons out of Hancock County when they became obnoxious to the

citizens. In 1874 Mr. Fonda came to Colorado, and taking up his abode in Boulder, practiced civil engineering and mineral surveying up to the time of his death, at sixty-nine years of age. He was married in Peoria, Ill., and his widow is now a resident of Denver. Of their ten children, all but one is living.

G. F. Fonda was born in Augusta, Ill., and passed the first thirteen years of his life in that state. In 1874 he came to Boulder, where his brother, Giles H., was in the drug business, his store being situated on the land now owned by our subject, and on which he has since built a substantial two-story and basement building, modern, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Soon after his arrival here he began to work for his brother in the drug store, with a view to learning the business. He received \$10 a month at first and gradually a larger salary. He was ambitious and enterprising, and when his brother determined to remove to Leadville in 1878, the youth, then but seventeen years old, bought the business on time. He studied pharmacy and by wisdom and judgment beyond his years gained the respect and confidence of the citizens and built up a lucrative trade. He now deals in wholesale drugs, his patrons being located in small towns of this county and adjoining territory, and it is safe to say that he controls the largest trade in northern Colorado. He also keeps a fine line of wall-paper, paints, oils, etc. For a time he was interested in the manufacture of soda-water and was a dealer in mineral waters, but his brother is now managing that business. For some years our subject has been vice-president and a director of the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company.

Politically Mr. Fonda is a Democrat, and was elected alderman from the first ward, but resigned before the completion of his term. He is past master of Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; belongs to Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. (of which he is past high priest); Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association he has been vice-president.

The marriage of Mr. Fonda and Miss Mary E. Jones was solemnized in Boulder November 26,

1879. Mrs. Fonda is a native of Michigan, and is a daughter of David Jones, one of the early settlers of Nederland, Boulder County. She received her higher education in the University of Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Fonda two daughters were born, Elizabeth and Catherine.

CORNELIUS H. BOND, sheriff of Larimer County, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, across the river from Wheeling, W. Va., October 9, 1855, a son of Joshua H. and Susan (Huffman) Bond. His father, who was born near Baltimore, was a son of Joshua Bond, Sr., also a native of Maryland, and a pioneer farmer of Ohio. Two of his brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812. The family is of English descent, but has been identified with American history since an early period in the settlement of Maryland.

From Guernsey County, where he engaged in farming, Joshua H. Bond removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he still resides, being now seventy-one years of age. His wife, who was born in Virginia, died in Ohio in 1880, when forty-nine years of age. She was a daughter of John Huffman, a circuit rider in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a pioneer missionary, who traveled on horseback with saddlebags from town to town and accomplished much good among the frontiersmen. He and his wife died within fifteen hours of each other and were buried in the same grave.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of seven children who attained years of maturity. Of these three sons and three daughters are now living. He was educated in public schools and an academy, and at the age of twenty began to teach, in which work he was engaged for four years, being principal of a school for one year. March 7, 1879, he started for Colorado, and on reaching this state located in Loveland, where he secured employment on a ranch. Later he clerked in a store. In 1885, with a partner, he started in the grocery business in Loveland, but after two years closed out the business and resumed work as a clerk. For two years he was with Mr. Seaman in the general merchandise business as a partner, but then sold his interest, and again embarked in the grocery business. On retiring from that business he represented the Deering Harvester Company.

On the Republican ticket, in 1895, Mr. Bond was elected sheriff of Larimer County. Two years later he was re-elected as the nominee of the silver Republicans, endorsed by the Democrats. He received a plurality of twelve hundred and thirty-four, which was the largest received by any of the candidates elected at that time. He held the office from January, 1896, to January, 1898, and his present term extends from January, 1898, to January, 1900. While in Loveland he was alderman for several terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, U. R., in Fort Collins, the Woodmen of the World in Loveland, the Eastern Star, and was made a Mason in Loveland Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M.

In Loveland, in 1888, Mr. Bond married Miss Frona Sullivan, who was born in Iowa and died February 20, 1895, leaving a daughter, Doris. The second marriage of Mr. Bond united him with Miss Alma Sanborn, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, a daughter of George W. Sanborn, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bond are the parents of two children, twins, Frank and Florence.

WALTER A. CHAMBERLAIN is one of the most popular and enterprising young men of Boulder. He was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 23, 1859, and is the son of William G. and Frances Rogers (Allen) Chamberlain. His father, whose history is given among the representative citizens of Denver, was for many years a resident of Peru, South America, where he was engaged in the manufacture of silk, and after returning to the states located in Colorado and established a large photograph gallery, and gave to the public the first views of Colorado scenery. He married Frances Rogers Allen, an English lady, living with her parents in Lima, Peru, and at present both reside in Denver. Six children were born to them, of whom four are living, two sons and two daughters.

The youngest of the family, our subject, was reared in Denver, and educated in the public and high schools until he reached his sixteenth year, when he entered his father's store on Larimer and Fifteenth streets and learned the business under him. He afterwards accepted a position with W. H. Jackson, in the same business, and remained with him eleven years. He there

finished some of the finest mountain sceneries ever printed. He was the first man in the west to make prints, and is credited with making the first and largest section, or panoramic pictures. In 1892 he resigned this position to take charge of the Chamberlain sampling works in Boulder. W. J. Chamberlain & Co. have branch works in Georgetown, Blackhawk and Denver, besides the one in Boulder. This is a steam plant, with a capacity of thirty tons and is the oldest of the kind in Boulder. The company do crushing and assaying, and purchase a large quantity of ore outright.

He was married in Denver to Miss Jennie Herrick, daughter of Samuel E. Herrick, a native of Indiana. Their union has been blessed with three children: Estes H., Hyla K. and Helena F. He is one of the officers of Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; a past officer in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is treasurer in the Fraternal Aid and Woodman Circle, and holds the same office in the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the old government guards, state militia for three years, and joined the Archer Hose Company of Denver as a torch boy. He is now a member of the Boulder Hose Company and is serving the third term as foreman. He is a Republican, but is not an active politician.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. Adjoining the city of Boulder and overlooking it from the high ground on the south side of Boulder Creek stand the buildings that comprise the University of Colorado. The scenery is incomparable. To the west may be seen the highest foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and far in the distance gleam the snow-capped heights of Arapahoe Peak. As the eye turns to the south, there may be seen the beautiful mesas; while the entire expanse to the north shows fertile plains, where the summer sun falls on green fields and tiny lakes.

The history of the University of Colorado dates back to 1861, when the legislature enacted its establishment at Boulder. Nothing, however, was done toward opening the institution for some years. In 1871 fifty-two acres of land, valued at \$5,000, were given for university grounds, and

three years later the legislature of the then territory appropriated \$15,000, which sum was doubled by the citizens of Boulder. In 1875 congress set apart seventy-two sections of land for the support of the university. The next year the territory became a state, and the constitution provided that the university should become a state institution, and thus be entitled to the lands appropriated by congress. The first general assembly of the state made provision for its permanent support by levying a tax of one-fifth of a mill upon the property of the state; also, for a fund to be secured by the sale of land granted by the United States.

In September, 1877, the university opened for the reception of students. There were two instructors and forty-four pupils. In 1878 the general assembly appropriated \$7,000 for apparatus, furniture, etc. Five years later a special fund was created by a tax of one-fifth of a mill for 1883 and 1884, which yielded \$40,000, and was expended for apparatus, additional buildings, etc. The university is maintained by a tax levy of one-fifth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the property of the state. In 1891 a special appropriation of \$30,000 was made, which was used toward the erection of the Hale Scientific Building, a beautiful structure of modern style of architecture. Beginning with the general assembly of 1893, a large special appropriation in addition to the one-fifth mill has been made for each biennial period.

From time to time different departments have been added to the university, until it now comprises the following: College of Liberal Arts, Graduate Courses, Colorado School of Applied Science, Colorado School of Medicine, Colorado School of Law and Colorado State Preparatory School. In the College of Liberal Arts four bachelor degrees are conferred, A. B., Ph. B., B. L. and B. S. These courses have in common certain basic studies, but are differentiated by characteristic studies for each degree. Group election has recently become an important feature of the curriculum. The graduate degrees are: M. A., M. S. and Ph. D.

The School of Law was opened in September, 1892, and is conducted upon the most advanced methods of legal instruction. Special attention is given to mining and irrigation law, in which a Colorado attorney needs to be well grounded; as well as in the broader realm of national and international law. The student is grounded in the

principles of English and American law, while unusual phases of the law are presented in lectures by the most distinguished jurists of the Rocky Mountain region.

The School of Applied Science was established in 1893. Its advantages are apparent to all who are familiar with the requirements of a high citizenship in Colorado. The requirements for admission are the same as in the College of Liberal Arts. The principle is carried into practice here that thorough training on theory, followed by the application of theory to practice, is the only rational preparation for engineering.

The School of Medicine was the first professional department established in the university. Since the reorganization of the school in 1892, its growth has been rapid. A hospital has been erected near the university grounds. The school has a large corps of professors, lecturers and assistants. The medical course extends over four years, of nine months each. A very high standard of training is maintained in the school.

The State Preparatory School, conducted by the university, has for its object the attainment of a high standard of college preparatory education. This school occupies a substantial building in the center of Boulder, and is furnished with laboratories, library and other facilities.

The School of Music, technically, is not a department of the university, but was organized to promote musical culture throughout the state.

It is the pride of the Colorado people that nowhere in the United States can a classical education be secured at less cost than in the State University. The tuition is as free as the Colorado sunshine and pure air. Here the young men and women of the state may obtain an education equal to that to be obtained in the best universities of the land. That the people appreciate the advantages offered is shown by the enrollment, including the Preparatory School, of more than seven hundred students.

There are now twelve university buildings on the campus. The Medical, Chemical, Engineering buildings and the gymnasium were dedicated in 1898, three years after the dedication of the Hale Scientific building. The engineering building, as thus completed, contains twelve rooms, besides well-equipped shops, and is a model of its kind. The gymnasium, which is 80x40, adjoins the athletic field, and its entire space is thrown into one

hall, provided with a platform at one end and a gallery at the other.

Having existed as a university for twenty-one years, the Colorado State University may now be said to have attained its majority, and what it has already accomplished may be taken as an index of what it will accomplish in the future. Its work has been definite and far reaching. It has awakened in young men and women a desire for knowledge and an ambition to broaden their mental horizons. It has developed their mind, enlarged their aspirations and uplifted their thoughts. What it has done in the past it will do in a larger measure in the future. In the enlightened citizenship of the state, in the refinement of its daughters and the statesmanship of its sons, the good accomplished by the university will live through countless years to come.

JAMES H. BAKER, A. M., LL. D., president of the University of Colorado, was born in Harmony, Me., October 13, 1848, a son of Wesley and Lucy (Hutchins) Baker, natives of Harmony and New Portland, Me., respectively. His grandfather, Lemuel, was a son of Joseph Baker, a native of Massachusetts. Agriculture has been the principal occupation of the family and longevity noticeable among its members. James Hutchins, the father of Mrs. Lucy Baker, was a member of the Maine legislature. Josiah Parker, her grandfather, was a member of General Washington's bodyguard.

In 1869 the subject of this sketch entered Bates College at Lewiston, Me., from which he graduated in 1873, and afterward he was employed as principal of the Yarmouth (Me.) high school. Resigning that position in 1875, he came west to take charge of the Denver high school. His influence in that city was felt from the first. He kept abreast with the most advanced educational methods of the times and was quick to adopt their most desirable features, applying them, with such modifications as he thought best, in his own field of labor. During the seventeen years of his service in Denver, the attendance increased from fifty pupils to seven hundred and one of the finest high school buildings in the country was erected.

While at the head of the Denver high school, Mr. Baker took an active part in the educational work of the state. He became active in the work

of the State Teachers' Association, and in 1880 served as its president, while five years later he was made president of the high school and college section. In 1886 he was elected a member of the National Council of Education, and in 1890 he served as its chairman on the relation of high schools to colleges. In 1891 he was elected as president of the highest educational council in the United States.

In January, 1892, Mr. Baker accepted the presidency of the State University of Colorado. His influence has been wonderfully apparent in the increased usefulness of the university and its enlarged attendance. Under his leadership, the school has attained an enviable reputation abroad and in every town of the state, and the university has become the pride of every educator in the state as well as of every citizen in Boulder. Although the growth in the number of students has been remarkably rapid, the standards and efficiency of the various departments at the same time have been constantly improved. That the character of the work done in the University of Colorado is widely recognized appears in many ways, but in none more notably than in an editorial recently published in *Minerva*, the German year-book of the educational world. This ranks the University of Colorado amongst the first eleven American universities and the first five state universities. This estimate is based upon faculties, facilities, standards and character of graduate work.

In 1883 President Baker was the orator of the day before the Alumni Association of his alma mater, and that institution in 1892 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the committee of ten that made the famous report on secondary education in the United States and was the one who originated the scheme of such an investigation. His "Elementary Psychology" was published in 1890, besides which he has written many valuable papers and delivered many important addresses. His psychology has been extensively used as a text book, both in high school and academies. Besides his regular work he has been a constant student of psychology and philosophy and has also kept in touch with developments made in other lines of scientific thought.

The marriage of Mr. Baker took place in Denver, his wife being Miss Jennie V. Hilton,

who was born in New York state. She is a daughter of Rev. John V. Hilton, who was a Congregational clergyman in Boston, and later in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, Hilton and Helen.

REVILO LOVELAND, who came to Colorado in the government employ in 1857, has made his home in Fort Collins since 1895. He was born in Durham, Middlesex County, Conn., in March, 1838, and was the oldest of three children, his sister being Mrs. Ellen Isbell, of New Haven, Conn., while his brother, Elbridge, was a sailor. His father, Isaac Loveland, was born in Durham, and was a descendant of one of the first settlers at Saybrook, Middlesex County. For years he engaged in farming at Durham, but in 1866 he came to Colorado and settled on the Cache la Poudre River, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1890, at seventy-eight years. His wife, Susan Hall, was born in Killingworth, Middlesex County, member of an old Connecticut family; she died at Durham when her children were young.

It was in the summer of 1857 that our subject joined a government expedition that started from Fort Leavenworth and afterward divided, part going up the Platte under Colonel Sumner and the remainder going up the Arkansas to a point below the mouth of the Cache la Poudre. The latter expedition our subject accompanied, under Major Sedgwick, traveling with mule-train up the Arkansas and meeting the other expedition at a point previously arranged, after which Colonel Sumner took command of the entire force. They encountered the Indians and had a fight with them on Solomon's Fork. In the fall of the same year the train returned to Leavenworth. From that time until 1861 Mr. Loveland continued in the government service every summer on the plains. In 1858 he went to Utah on a Mormon expedition. The next year he drove the team of the Smoky Hill Express, owned by Jones & Russell, between Leavenworth and Denver, and later he was employed by the same firm in herding mules. In 1860 he went to New Mexico for the government.

During the war Mr. Loveland was wagon master, also inspector and receiver of horses, in the west and southwest. In the siege of Vicks-



GEORGE K. PEASLEY.

burg he was taken sick and afterward spent a year in Rolla and Springfield, Mo. In the spring of 1864 he was discharged at Springfield, Mo., and in the summer of the same year he again came to Colorado. This time he settled in Larimer County, twelve miles southeast of the present site of Fort Collins, on the Cache la Poudre, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and, with two others, made a private ditch. He continued raising stock and farm products on that place until 1895, when he sold out and bought a home in Fort Collins.

Politically Mr. Loveland is a pronounced Republican. He was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. In 1876 he was elected county commissioner and served in that capacity for one term of three years. In Greeley he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Carpenter, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Daniel Carpenter, a member of the Union colony, coming to Greeley in 1871.

GEORGE K. PEASLEY, deceased, was a leading representative of the business interests of Greeley, where he was extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, and also conducted a hardware business, and was a director in the First National Bank. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of Weld County, and was a recognized leader in public affairs. He won success by his well-directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that came to him was certainly well deserved.

Mr. Peasley was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 15, 1847, and was a son of John F. and Lucretia Peasley, representative of a well-known and highly respected family of Illinois. Our subject was successfully engaged in farming in Henderson County until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located at Evans, where he was engaged in business for about three years with Capt. B. D. Harper, under the firm name of Harper, Peasley & Co. He then came to Greeley, where the company was later re-organized under the name of the Illinois Live Stock Company, with Mr. Peasley as general manager. He and his brother-in-law, Nat. Bruen, of Henderson County, Ill., probably did more to raise the quality and standard of roadsters and track

horses in that and adjoining counties than any other two individuals. They owned the noted horses Egmont and Fame, brought from Kentucky, and many of Egmont's colts have won a world-wide reputation. Mr. Peasley became one of the most energetic and active business men of Greeley; was a member of the hardware firm of Robie & Peasley; was a director of the First National Bank; owned an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land under ditch in Weld County, and was also interested in real estate in Salt Lake, Utah.

On the 7th of January, 1874, Mr. Peasley was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. King, of La Harpe, Ill., a daughter of Calvin and Jane (Austin) King. She grew to womanhood in her native town, living there until her marriage, when she and her husband located on the old Peasley homestead in Henderson County, near the town of Decorra. To them were born four children, namely: George S., who died in infancy; Leroy, Maude and Mabel. Mr. Peasley had one sister, Mrs. Nat. Bruen, of Iowa, and two brothers, Frank and Charles.

While shipping cattle to Omaha, Mr. Peasley was killed by falling between the cars at Julesburg September 17, 1895. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, and was buried under the auspices of both fraternities, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. O. J. Moofe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His genial, pleasant manner made him popular in social as well as business circles, and he was recognized as one of the foremost citizens in northern Colorado, honored and respected by all who knew him.

CHARLES B. ANDREWS, of Fort Collins, is the owner of large landed tracts in Larimer County. His home farm, known as Shadeland, is named from the fact of the fine grove of trees on the place, which comprises one hundred and twenty well-improved acres, within the city limits. His ranch, which is called Shetland, takes its name from the fact that he long raised Shetland ponies on the place, having brought the first herd ever in the state, and making from time to time several importations of ponies. Now, however, he gives his attention largely to raising full-blooded registered Herefords, of which

he has a large number. Adjoining Fort Collins to the west he has two hundred and forty acres, much of which is laid out in cherry and apple orchards. All of his land is under irrigation, and he is interested in and a director of most of the ditches on the south side of the Cache la Poudre.

John Andrews, who was an old laird of Scotland, and owned the town of Ingleston, brought his family to America and settled in Allegheny City, Pa., where he lived retired. Like his forefathers, he was a strict Presbyterian. His son, Col. James Andrews, was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and engaged in contracting, having contracts for bridges at Pittsburg and along the Pennsylvania Railroad at different places. With Captain Eades he became interested in the building of the famous Eades' bridge at St. Louis, and contracted for the tunnel through that city to the Union depot. Next, with Captain Eades, he assisted in building the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, doing the most of the work on money advanced by himself, not receiving any money from the government until the completion of the work. He was engaged in building a railroad across the isthmus at Tehautepec when Captain Eades died and the work was abandoned. The two, Captain Eades and Colonel Andrews, worked together harmoniously and successfully, the former influencing and working with politicians, the latter carrying out practical plans. But when Captain Eades died, Colonel Andrews gave up the work, as he had no taste for working with politicians. He embarked in the iron manufacturing business at Pittsburg, where he bought the Moorehead and McLean foundries, and operated it as long as he lived. In the rolling mills he manufactured a fine grade of steel rails. He was a director in many banks, street railway and bridge companies, and took an active part in many local enterprises. He owned a beautiful home, known as Ingleside, which was situated in Allegheny City on Nunnery Hill. There his death occurred in July, 1897, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who was Maria Carson, a native of the north of Ireland, accompanied her parents to Allegheny, Pa., and is still living at Ingleside. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary, wife of Alexander Cochran, of St. Louis, Mo.; Ella, of Allegheny; Charles B.; Sidney, who is assistant

solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad and resides in Chicago; Rie, of Allegheny; Robert, a stockman owning a large ranch in Larimer County; Walter and Eades, who live in Pittsburg.

In Allegheny, Pa., where he was born August 6, 1854, Mr. Andrews laid the foundation of his education, which was subsequently enlarged by attendance at the Western University of Pittsburg. On account of ill health he was obliged to leave college prior to the completion of the regular course. Hoping that a change might be beneficial, he traveled through Florida and California. In 1871 he passed through Denver, en route to California, and the next year returned, settling in Fort Collins, where he embarked in the stock business, becoming one of the most extensive cattle dealers here. For some time he was interested with Abner Loomis in the purchase and sale of cattle. He had his range first at Fort Casper, Wyo., later near the Black Hills, and owns several thousand acres of land, all fenced, in Larimer County, at the headwaters of the Cache la Poudre. Besides other interests, he was a charter member of the company that organized the State Bank and is now a director in the Poudre Valley Bank.

In Fort Collins Mr. Andrews married Miss Julia Henderson, in March, 1881, who was born in La Grange, Mo., a daughter of John W. Henderson, a native of old Virginia. Her paternal grandfather removed with the family to Lewis County, Mo., where he and later his son engaged in farming. In 1880 the latter came to Leadville, but after two years there, settled in Fort Collins, where he is now superintendent of two ditches. He married Henrietta Durkee, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Lucien Durkee, whose wife was a Miss Bourne, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson had three children, but one, a son, Lucien, died in Silverton, where he was mining; the other son, Joseph, is living in Fort Collins. Mrs. Andrews was educated in La Grange College. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have one son, James Henderson, now a student at the State Agricultural College.

Politically Mr. Andrews is a Republican. He was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., to which he belongs, as he also does to Collins Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., Colorado Consistory of Denver, and El Jebel Temple,

N. M. S. He and his wife are Presbyterians in religious belief. In 1898 he represented the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association, of which he is a member, in the National Stock Growers' Convention in Denver. In earlier days, when game was plentiful, he heartily enjoyed a hunt on the plains, where he frequently saw thousands of elk and as many buffaloes in a herd. The advance of civilization, however, has had its effect upon wild animals and there are now few to be found by even the most ardent hunter.

REV. JOHN BAPTIST RAVERDY was born in Rheims, France, June 24, 1831, and was ordained a sub-deacon in 1850. After nine years, hearing of the thousands who were crossing the plains to the mines of the Rocky Mountains, he felt there would be need of a spiritual adviser here, and he therefore crossed the ocean. Soon afterward Bishop Lamy ordered him to go to the mountain region with Father Machebeuf. He arrived in Denver October 29, 1860, where he found between thirty and forty Catholics. Though the outlook was not encouraging he urged his associate to build a church and this was done. On a foundation so unhopeful was built what is now known as St. Mary's Cathedral, on Stout and Fifteenth streets, then out on the prairie.

While Bishop Machebeuf was building the church, Father Raverdy made a horseback tour of the southern part of the state. He arrived at Huerfano November 15, 1860, and remained there for some days, engaged in the sacred duties of his profession. He journeyed to and fro, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, suffering exposure, and sometimes almost fainting from weariness, but never growing discouraged. Many a time he slept with no canopy save the arched vault of heaven, and his fare was poor and plain, but no one ever heard a word of complaint from his lips. On the other hand, he rejoiced that it was his privilege to engage in the holy calling of a priest. In 1864 he visited Utah and spent some weeks with the Catholics at Salt Lake. He then pushed his way on to Montana, where he found thousands of men engaged in a search for gold, and the month he spent among those oft-times discouraged miners was fruitful of much good.

In 1866 he accepted the pastorate at Central

City, with the spiritual oversight also of Empire, Idaho Springs, Georgetown, Boulder and other small settlements, and continued at the head of this work until 1871. Three years previous to this his old friend and loved associate appointed him his vicar-general. The tie between these two men was peculiarly strong and affectionate, and continued until death separated them. Father Raverdy returned home from France to learn that Bishop Machebeuf had passed away, and the shock undoubtedly hastened his own death, which occurred in Denver November 18, 1889.

HON. HENRY P. H. BROMWELL was born in Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1823, the descendant of English ancestors who adhered to the Quaker faith. His grandfather, William, was born in 1751, in Maryland; but the father, Henry, was a native of Richmond, Va. For some years the latter was a lumber merchant of Baltimore, thence went to Cincinnati, and later settled in Clark County, Ill., and finally removed to Charleston, Coles County, where he died at seventy-four years. When a boy of seventeen years he took part in the war of 1812 and was present at the defense of North Point. He married Henrietta Holmes, daughter of Lemuel and granddaughter of Joseph Holmes, whose ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower" and was for years a wealthy shipping merchant of Boston and New York. Mrs. Bromwell died in Denver, in January, 1882, aged eighty-six years. Of her six children, only one survives.

When the family left Cincinnati our subject was five years of age. He was admitted to the bar at Vandalia, Ill., in 1853, and while practicing law, published a paper called the *Age of Steam and Fire*. For four years he was county judge, and after removing to Charleston, he was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of congress from the seventh district and re-elected after two years, serving from 1865 to 1869, and taking an active part in all the stormy legislation that culminated in the attempted impeachment of President Johnson. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1869. In 1865-66 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in Illinois.

Coming to Denver in 1870, Judge Bromwell engaged in the practice of law. He was a mem-

ber of the territorial council of 1874, the constitutional convention of 1875-76 and the legislature of 1879, and while in the latter position he introduced and secured the passage of the bill to establish the irrigation system of Colorado. In 1881, under appointment by Governor Pitkin, he made the revision of the statutes of the state, which on completion were published in one large volume. Ill health led him to retire from the practice of the law and from public life in 1889; but, though retired, he still takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the nation. Formerly a Republican, after a careful study of the needs of our country he was led to change his views in 1884 and has since been a Democrat. At one time he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of Masons, and is past grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado. In Marshall, Ill., he married Emily F. Payne, daughter of John W. Payne, an attorney in Indiana, where she died during a visit to her old home. She was the mother of three children: Henrietta E.; Henry P., who died while a student of law, at nineteen years of age; and Emily, who died in girlhood.

CHARLES P. MILLER, M. D., is in point of years of active professional practice the oldest resident physician and surgeon of Fort Collins, where he has resided since September of 1878. In 1880 he built the residence he now occupies, a commodious and comfortable home, around which are large grounds with fruit and shade trees. He owns a forty-acre farm near Fort Collins, on which is a cherry orchard with five hundred early Richmond cherry trees.

The Miller family was identified with the early history of Vermont. From Bridgewater, that state, Lewis Miller came to Akron, Ohio, where he was employed as a contractor. Later he settled at Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Mich., where he engaged in farming. When he located there, in 1845, the land was heavily timbered and wholly destitute of improvements, but he succeeded in grubbing and clearing it, and placed it under good cultivation. A staunch Republican from the organization of the party, he was also a pronounced Abolitionist, and was the only man in the town of Lockport, St. Joseph County, who

voted for abolition and its supporters. He died in August, 1878, when he was seventy-six years of age. By his first marriage he had six children, four of whom are living. His second marriage united him with Mary Vincent, by whom he had one son, born at Lockport, Mich., April 26, 1853, and the subject of this sketch.

From an early age Dr. Miller was self-supporting. He taught much of the time when a youth, in order to pay his way through college. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he began to study under Dr. E. B. Graham, of Three Rivers, Mich. In 1874 he entered the homeopathic Medical College connected with the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1877, with the first class of thirteen that completed the course in that institution. When he received the degree of M. D., after having supported himself through the entire course and paid all of his expenses, he found himself only \$15 in debt. While this showed that he had been persevering and economical, yet it required some courage for a young practitioner, without experience, to start out for himself, without money or influence. He went to Kent, Portage County, Ohio, where he commenced to practice. In September, 1878, he came to Fort Collins, where he soon built up an enviable reputation for skill in his profession.

The first wife of Dr. Miller was Lillian Minnick, who was born in Ohio, married in Cheyenne, Wyo., and died in Fort Collins. The only child of this union, Eva, died at nine years. The doctor's second wife, whom he married in Fort Collins, was Nora Rice, of Charleston, Ill. They have two children, Zareefa and Mary J.

Dr. Miller was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. He is connected with it, also with Cache la Poudre Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., Scottish Rite, Colorado Consistory No. 1, El Jebel Tempel N. M. S., he having attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry; also the Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 19, the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the Uniform Rank. For some years he advocated Republican principles, but in 1896, when that party declared for the gold standard, he came out firmly and decidedly for the People's party, believing that the safety of the money problem depends upon raising silver to its original and proper standard. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Three

Rivers Union School, from which he graduated. He is a well-educated man, with a broad knowledge of history, mediæval and modern, and with a desire to aid in the development of his town and county by the support of educational and philanthropic institutions.

MARTIN LUTHER LANDES, of LaPorte, Larimer County, is a man of prominence, and is known throughout the county as a progressive farmer, one who brought skill to the aid of the agricultural art. He was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, March 3, 1844. His father, Joseph Landes, was of German stock and was born in Bucks County, Pa., but went to Ohio when young; there he married Miss Eve Weaver, also a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Circleville, Ohio, from her fourth year, when that city was nothing but a fort. Her father was a farmer. Joseph Landes was a hatter by trade and manufactured hats in Circleville for several years, but afterwards started a bakery and in 1851 located in Lucas County, Iowa, near Chariton, and there engaged in farming. He died in 1864, during the war; his wife reached her seventieth year. Four sons are still living: Henry, a resident of Keokuk, Iowa; John, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Joseph, of Chariton, Iowa; and Martin Luther, of LaPorte, Colo.

When a child of seven Mr. Landes went with his parents to Iowa, traveling by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Chariton, where he attended the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in at Keokuk. He was in the engagements at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, the taking of Little Rock, in October, 1863, and the battle of Little Missouri, in April, 1864. The same month they were sent to re-inforce Banks, and at Marks Mills the entire brigade, except six or eight men, were captured, and sent to Tyler, Tex., where they were kept in the stockade ten months and then exchanged. Mr. Landes, with several others, escaped capture in the rush through the closing lines. He went to Pine Bluff, Ark., thence to Little Rock, where he remained a year and did city provost duty until the close of the war. After his regiment was exchanged he joined them at Duvall's Bluff and was mustered out in

October, 1865. He then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1873, when he moved to Colorado and engaged in farming in the vicinity of LaPorte for three years. Going back to Iowa he bought a farm near Red Oak, Montgomery County, that state. In 1882 he sold this and bought a ranch of four hundred acres in Livermore, where he raised stock and hay until his wife's failing health necessitated a change, and he moved farther down the valley. In 1893 he went to California and spent a year. In the fall of the following year he returned to Colorado and bought his present farm of eighty acres, three and one-half miles from Fort Collins. Here he raises grain and hay and is an extensive cattle feeder.

Mr. Landes married Miss Frances J. Riddle, a native of Iowa, born in Marion County, that state. She was a daughter of John Riddle, who moved to Colorado in 1870. They have one child living, Pierce J. Landes, aged fourteen, now a student in the LaPorte public school. Their eldest child, Frances Eve, born in 1870, died at the age of one year. The home farm is a model of comfort. It is irrigated by a private ditch, and ornamented with a grove, while the house and other improvements leave little to wish for. Mrs. Landes is a lady of pleasing manners, and is a power for good in the community. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always ready to reach out a helping hand to a needy brother, and consequently very popular in the community. Mr. Landes was a member of the school board for nine years at Livermore, acting as president and treasurer a part of the time. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was demitted by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he stands a stalwart Republican, and in the last election Mrs. Landes voted for William McKinley, although she is somewhat independent in politics.

EDWARD MONASH. Among the well-known establishments of Denver is The Fair, of which Mr. Monash is proprietor, and which has the distinction of being the original department store in the city. Through his energy and excellent judgment a profitable local business has been built up and a mail-order trade that extends throughout the entire state. A

visitor to the city finds the store upon one of the best corners in the business center of town; within are floor walkers and clerks, who are studious of the customers' desires and attentive to every want. A large trade, both wholesale and retail, is carried on in the articles usually found in a department store, and the business is among the most substantial in the city.

Mr. Monash is a German by nativity, having been born in the province of Posen, where his ancestors had long resided and where his father, Marcus, was a lithographer. Edward, who was next to the youngest among four children, received his education and afterward served an apprenticeship in a mercantile establishment in the province of Silesia. When sixteen years of age, in 1865, he came to America and settled in St. Louis, where he secured employment as a clerk. In 1868 he moved to Leota Landing, in Mississippi, and there started in the mercantile business for himself, later also carried on a cotton plantation. Selling out in 1880, he married in Peoria, Ill., Miss Jennie Schradzki, whose father, Joseph, was a pioneer merchant of that city. On his bridal tour he visited his old home in Posen, and traveled through England, Ireland, France, Austria and Switzerland.

Returning to the United States in 1881, Mr. Monash settled in Denver and for one year had a mercantile store on Larimer, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Afterward for five years he was in the Union building on Sixteenth street, where he inaugurated the department system, starting the first store of that kind in Denver. The name of The Fair was given to the store in 1882. Since 1887 he has been located on Sixteenth and Champa streets, where he occupies a large ground space and four floors. For years he has been a member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade, of which in 1890-92 he was a director, then was chosen first vice-president; in 1897 he was again elected a member of the board of directors and the same year became president of the board. His service of one year was most satisfactory in every respect, but at the expiration of the term he refused re-election, as the duties of the position took his time too much from business. June 1, 1895, under appointment by Governor McIntire, he became president of the board of public works, and served in that capacity until June 1, 1897. He also

served two years as park commissioner, having been appointed to the position by Mayor Van Horn in 1893. While president of the chamber of commerce, the convention of January, 1898, was originated in that body, who invited the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association to meet in Denver, and out of that convention grew the national association, Mr. Monash appointing the committee that presented it for adoption. He also appointed the committee that went to Philadelphia and urged, successfully, the American Medical Association to meet in Denver in June, 1898. Since the starting of the festival of the mountain and plain, he has been a member of the board of directors and for two years was chairman of the third day, and is now first vice-president, also chairman of the finance committee of the association and a member of numerous committees. He has never identified himself with politics, his interest in the progress of Denver having been solely that of a public-spirited citizen. However, he is well informed regarding the issues before the people of this age. He favors protection of home industries and the placing of silver upon a proper basis, by which two things he believes the advancement of the city and state and the welfare of the citizens can be most fully conserved.

JOSEPH EDWARD PAINTER. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or adventitious circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been attained only through their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Mr. Painter, the present efficient chairman of the board of county commissioners of Weld County, who began life amid rather unfavorable circumstances. Although yet a young man he has left the impress of his individuality on the policy of the county, and is regarded as one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. Painter was born in Stafford, England, January 6, 1862, and was educated at King Edward VI grammar school of that place. At the age of fifteen he entered the cashier's office of

Barbour Brothers' cotton and silk establishment at Manchester, and later was employed in the government postal service, with which he was connected until coming to America at the age of nineteen. He and his brother arrived in New York City October 1, 1881, and he came direct to Denver, Colo., reaching there on the 4th of the same month. He found employment in the large grocery of Briks Cornforth on Fifteenth street, where he remained until the following May. He then went by wagon on a prospecting tour through the southern part of the state. In July he went to the Blue Range to do some work on property for Denver parties, but soon returned to the Atlantic district, where he remained until fall. He looked for a location for a cattle ranch on the Muddy and Troublesome Rivers, but failed to find a suitable one. After spending the winter at Rico, he returned to Denver, but almost immediately went to Idaho Springs, where he did some contract work for Brick Pomeroy on the Idalia tunnel, remaining there all winter. He was told that he did more than any one else for the same money. He next went to Middle Park on a gold hunting trip, and then over the range, locating mines in the Atlantic district. He and his brother visited several places and decided to embark in the cattle business on what was then known as Blair, now Roggen, Weld County, where they took up government land and also leased some from the state. This they improved, and started in business with two hundred head of stock, which they increased to six hundred, and also raised on shares hundreds for other parties. During this time, however, our subject returned to Denver, where he engaged in the wholesale coal, grain and feed business with success, but ill health finally compelled him to abandon that business, and early in the year of 1893 he again came to Weld County and embarked in farming, in which he has also been successful, although the hail in 1898 destroyed his crops and killed some of his hogs and fruit trees. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres under an excellent state of cultivation, and his cattle graze on six hundred and forty acres adjoining. He expects in the future to give more attention to cattle raising.

On the 13th of March, 1889, Mr. Painter married Miss Florence Mary, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, of Pittsburg, Pa., and to them have

been born two children, Alice Musgrave and Joseph Edward. They attend the Episcopal Church and are widely and favorably known. Taking a deep interest in educational affairs, Mr. Painter organized School District No. 88, at Roggen and served as trustee there until his removal to Denver, and was also postmaster. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket and when the board assembled was chosen chairman. He always attends the state conventions of his party, and takes a prominent part in political affairs. He is a good financier and excellent business man, and is therefore well qualified for his present responsible positions, the duties of which he is most ably discharging, paying particular attention the preservation of county roads.

THOMAS H. ROBERTSON, of Fort Collins, was born in Culpeper County, Va., April 20, 1856. His father, William A., also a native of Culpeper County, born May 28, 1820, was a son of William Robertson, a planter, and became the owner of Clairmont, a fine farm, where he has resided for many years. During the late war he was a member of the Virginia cavalry. His wife, Sarah T., was born September 14, 1814, in Orange County, Va., where her father, John Farish, was long a resident. She died July 29, 1897. Of her seven children all but one are living. William R., a farmer, resides in Culpeper, Va.; James F. is a druggist in Charlotte, N. C.; Katherine, wife of Edmund P. Nalle, lives in Washington, D. C.; Alexander F. is an attorney in Staunton, Va.; and Benjamin T. is a physician at Sulphur Springs, Tex.

The education of our subject was obtained in private schools. In 1873 he embarked in the dry-goods business in Culpeper, and continued in that way until 1878, when he became connected with a wholesale dry-goods house in Baltimore, Md. In 1879 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in a wholesale hat and fur house. January, 1882, found him in Colorado, and here he has since resided. He started the firm of T. H. Robertson & Co., on Jefferson street, Fort Collins, where he began with a stock of boots and shoes, and later added a stock of clothing and furnishing goods. In 1885 he sold out and settled on a ranch eight miles northwest of the

town, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and remained for two years. Returning to Fort Collins in 1887, he embarked in business on Linden street, where he carried a full line of shoes, clothing and furnishing goods. July 1, 1896, he sold out his business, since which time he has given his attention principally to feeding and selling cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Robertson took place in Fort Collins June 14, 1888, and united him with Miss Lelia, daughter of Abner Loomis. She was born in Larimer County October 6, 1865, and here her entire life, thus far, has been passed. She is a graduate of the State Agricultural College. The family home is situated on Mountain avenue and is brightened by two children, Scott Loomis, born August 8, 1891, and Helen Farish, born January 31, 1897. In addition to this property Mr. Robertson owns other valuable real estate. Politically he is a Democrat, and is chairman of the Democratic county central committee. For a time he served as councilman. He is one of the directors in the Poudre Valley Bank and has other connections with local enterprises. Fraternally a Mason, he belongs to Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Collins Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., besides which he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN D. JONES, assistant state inspector of coal mines for Colorado and a resident of this state since 1882, was born in Ystradgynlais, Breconshire, Wales, the son of David and Margaret Jones. His father, who was born in Carmarthaenshire, removed to Brecon in early manhood and there married and engaged in working for the Yniscedwyn Coal and Iron Company until he was fatally injured by the fall of coal and slate in the mine. After a few months of suffering he passed away, aged forty-six years. His father-in-law, whose name was the same as his own and who came from the same shire, was, however, no relation; he was for years employed as superintendent of the coal department of the Yniscedwyn Coal and Iron Company, but retired in old age and died when past seventy years. Mrs. Margaret Jones, who still lives in Wales, had six children, namely: Mrs. Mary Griffith, of Wales; Mrs. Catherine Hoskins, who died in

Wales in 1894; David, who is engaged in operating gold mines in Anaconda; John D.; Mrs. Ann Watkins, of Wales; and Mrs. Gwen Thomas, who died in her native land.

At the age of about ten our subject went into the mines with his father, under whom he learned to mine coal and became familiar with the other departments of the work. He was with his father when the latter was fatally injured in the mine. After his father's death he remained a workman in the mine for some time, but believing that America offered better opportunities he resolved to come hither, and in 1882, with his brother, arrived in Colorado, where he secured work at Coal Creek with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. In 1885 he resigned his position there and went to Leadville, where he engaged in metalliferous mining in Iowa Gulch, but in the fall of the same year went back to Coal Creek. In 1887 he entered the University of Denver, where he studied bookkeeping and other studies connected with the commercial course. Afterward he worked in the Blossburg mines a short time, but in the fall of 1888 took up the study of mathematics in the University of Denver. In the spring of 1889 he went to Idaho Springs, where he worked in the Salisbury mines.

Taking a vacation from his work, after almost ten years in America, in the fall of 1891 Mr. Jones returned to his native land on a visit, going from New York by steamer to Liverpool and thence to Swansea. He spent three months in the old home shire, and in February, 1892, returned to the United States, encountering much unpleasant weather between Liverpool and New York. On going home his brother was with him, but he returned to this country alone. For some months he was employed in the Maid of Erin mine at Leadville, but an attack of grippe left him in delicate health and he was obliged to seek a lower altitude. He then went to Canon City. In 1893 he engaged with the Santa Fe Company at Rockville, and remained in their employ until February 18, 1895, when he was appointed assistant state inspector of coal mines by David Griffith. In 1894 he began a course with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, from which he received a diploma September 8, 1897, having a standing of over ninety-nine per cent. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows at Idaho Springs. He is not a member of



A. Macky

any denomination, but inclines to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his parents belonged. He has a son, David L., by his marriage to Sarah Rees, who was born in Streator, Ill., but spent her girlhood principally in Colorado, where she was married. Her father, Thomas Rees, was born in South Wales, emigrated to Illinois, thence to Colorado, and engaged in mining at Rockville, but died of heart disease while working in the mine.

ANDREW J. MACKY, president of the First National Bank of Boulder, has been intimately identified with this institution from its start. He was one of its organizers in 1877 and was made a director at that time, but two years later was elected vice-president, and about 1885 was chosen president, which position he has filled with efficiency. The other officers are: George F. Fonda, vice-president; W. H. Allerson, cashier; Charles H. Wise, assistant cashier. The second charter of the bank, secured in 1897, showed an increase of capitalization from \$50,000, to \$100,000, a surplus of \$20,000 and paid-in dividends of \$260,000, since its organization.

The subject of this sketch is a member of an old family of New York. His grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, engaged in farming and general business pursuits, and died at ninety-five years of age; his wife passed away at the age of ninety-four. The father, Abraham Macky, a native of New York, removed to Wayne County and engaged in farming near Savannah, where he remained until his death. He was accidentally killed in a railroad accident, when forty-five years of age. His wife, Elizabeth Wormuth, was of Holland-Dutch descent, her ancestors having located in the Mohawk Valley at an early day. She died at seventy-seven years. Her father was ninety-five and her mother ninety-four at the time of death.

The family of which Mr. Macky was the oldest consisted of four sons and three daughters, all of whom, but one daughter, attained mature years and are still living. Two brothers, Jerome and Alonzo, were members of a New York regiment during the Civil war, and they, as well as the third brother, Chauncey, reside in Michigan. The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., November 11, 1834,

and was reared in Wayne County, where he attended public school. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed in Wayne County until 1857, and then went to Grant County, Wis., where he was similarly occupied. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement of 1859 he started for the mountains, going with team and cows to Omaha, and from there three weeks later he started across the plains with an ox-train. After a journey of six weeks he reached Colorado, in July, and spent the remainder of the summer in Boulder and Gilpin Counties. In 1860 he went to California Gulch, where he engaged in mining, but in the fall returned to Boulder, where he worked at his trade. On coming to this now beautiful city he found it a town of log huts and tents, and in the fall of 1860 he built the first frame house here. It then stood on the corner of Pearl and Fourteenth streets, but has since been removed two blocks east. Being a fine building for those days, it was used for special occasions, such as court sessions, public meetings and dances. Later he erected the first brick residence in Boulder, a portion of which is still standing; also the first brick business house, which still stands; and the first building with plate glass front and iron posts.

The first public position held by Mr. Macky was that of deputy to Mr. Chambers, the county treasurer. Afterward he was elected to the office and became the second treasurer of Boulder County, holding the position nine years, a longer period than it has been held by any other incumbent. He was postmaster for more than nine years and the postoffice was kept in his building. As deputy internal revenue collector for Boulder, Weld and Larimer Counties, it was his duty to collect income, profession and property tax, placed on account of the Civil war. This position of deputy he held until the office was moved to Denver. For some time he was city clerk, also served as postmaster and city treasurer over nine years; and as clerk of the district court under James A. Belford, and deputy clerk for Boulder County under John A. Cleveland. As justice of the peace he also rendered efficient service to his community. For many years he served as secretary of the Boulder County Agricultural Society, accepting the position when the organization had a debt of \$4,000 and through his personal efforts reducing the in-

debtedness to \$75. He had almost the whole burden of the management of the society and succeeded in increasing its usefulness and popularity, but after his resignation as secretary the society fell to pieces.

In addition to the presidency of the bank, Mr. Macky has other valuable business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company, with which he is still connected. During all this time he has been interested in mining. Among the tracts of real estate that he owns are the lands included in the Mapleton addition to the city of Boulder, and he is secretary and treasurer of the company that has platted and sold the lots. In the association of Boulder County Pioneers, of which he is an active member, he has for years held the office of secretary and is also a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers. His marriage, which took place in Boulder March 8, 1870, united him with Adelaide B. Dickerson, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Colorado in 1895. Fraternally he is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T.; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and the Eastern Star Lodge. Politically he is a Republican and has been a member of the state central committee of the party.

JEROME MATHEWS, who is engaged in the cattle business in Elbert County, was born in Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, and is the son of Bernard and Ellen (Clinton) Mathews, both natives of Dublin, Ireland. His mother, who was of English ancestry, was a lineal descendant of Lord Clinton, who was a British general during the Revolutionary war. Bernard Mathews grew to manhood in his native land, where he married and where two of his children were born. On emigrating to America he settled in Ohio and engaged in farming in Hardin County, where he died at ninety-one years of age. His wife was seventy-two at the time of her death.

The parental family consisted of ten children, of whom we note the following: Mrs. Mary Garity lives in Des Moines, Iowa; John, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Elbert County, owns and carries on a ranch at North Park; James C., also a cattleman, resides in Denver; Matthew R. is in

North Park; Cornelius M. is ranching in Elbert County; Lucy P., a sister of charity, is connected with the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati; Joseph C. resides on the old Ohio homestead; Clotilda was the wife of D. Flannigan, of Kenton, Ohio, where she died in 1897; Alfred is the editor of the *Kenton Democrat*, published in Kenton, Ohio; and Jerome is the youngest of the family.

The first members of the family to locate in Colorado were John and Cornelius M., who crossed the plains with freight teams in 1862 and for a period continued in that then very lucrative business. In 1869 they established a ranch upon the present site of Elizabeth, Elbert County, and continued in the cattle business until their cattle were numbered by the thousands. In 1872 they were joined by James C., who had gone from Ohio to Des Moines, Iowa. There, in 1869, he married Teresa Kennedy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, who comes from a fine family numbering among their ancestors the eminent scholar, Dr. Cahil, and Bishop Butler, of Limerick. Coming from a family of orators, she inherited a great talent for this art, and in early life became a pupil of the late Walter C. Lyman. On arriving in Colorado she became a pioneer ranchwoman, but later made her home in Denver, where she has devoted her time to her art and established The Kennedy College of Oratory.

Jerome, of this sketch, was educated in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., from which he received his diploma in 1874. Being the seventh son of the seventh son, it was decided by the family that he should be a physician, but, his health having failed during his studies, he was advised by his doctor to give up school and seek an open air life in Colorado, where he arrived in 1877, joining his older brothers in the cattle business. In 1886 he and his brother, James C., established a large hay ranch at Walden in North Park. They fenced the entire ranch and carried on cattle-raising extensively, raising a fine grade of cattle and making shipments to the east. The climate of North Park being severe and the locality too far away from their Denver home, they sold their property there and returned to Elbert County, where they now are engaged in cattle-raising.

Politically Mr. Mathews is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party and he

votes that ticket at elections, but the duties of business have engrossed his attention and prevented him from identifying himself with public affairs. He is a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. In everything pertaining to the cattle business he takes a warm interest. He believes Colorado to be one of the best of our states for stock-raising purposes, the abundance of water, excellence of the pasturage and extent of range making it especially adapted for that department of agriculture.

WILLIAM P. ALLEN, M. D., a practicing physician of Eaton, Weld County, is one of the rising young professional men of his locality. He is a son of Levi E. Allen, president of the Weld County Abstract Company, at Greeley, and a native of New York state, born January 25, 1840, to John and Mary (Butterick) Allen, natives respectively of Hartford, Conn., and Massachusetts. John Allen, who was one of eleven children that attained mature years, engaged in farm pursuits during his active life. His son, Levi E., was educated in a log school house in Wisconsin, the family having moved to that state when he was five years of age. When twenty-one he enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and later, until May, 1866, served as quartermaster of the Sixty-fifth United States colored troops. On his return to Wisconsin he engaged in farming near Sharon, but after some years, in 1872, he opened a hardware store. Five years later he was elected circuit clerk, which office he filled for seven years, then resumed farming. In 1893 he came to Colorado and has since carried on an abstract business. He is a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 13, G. A. R., and its present commander. In religion he is a Congregationalist. In 1864 he married Carrie, daughter of Joseph R. and Celestial (Johnson) Wilkins, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Pliny W., who is associated with his father in business; William P.; Albert J., a notary public, and also in the abstract business; Mary C., a teacher in the Fort Collins public schools; and Maud Alice. Calver Allen, the doctor's great-grandfather, was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Sacket's Harbor.

In Sharon, Wis., where he was born May 27,

1870, the subject of this sketch received his education, first attending public schools and later taking a special course under a professor, after which he matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic College. He continued in that institution until he graduated with the class of 1894, and afterward spent eighteen months in hospital work, in order that he might obtain the practical experience so essential to the highest success. Coming west, he opened an office at Greeley, but a few months later located at Eaton, where he has since built up an excellent practice. At this writing he holds office as health physician of Eaton. His practice takes him on drives through the surrounding country, as well as in the village itself. He is a student of the profession, and keeps in touch with every advance made in the science, thereby heightening his skill as a physician. Fraternally he is connected with Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Greeley, Eaton Lodge No. 130, Woodmen of the World, and Elkhorn (Wis.) Lodge No. 89, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, president of the Long's Peak Coal Company and mayor of Erie, Weld County, was born in County Durham, England, July 21, 1850, a son of Henry and Jane (Atkinson) Nicholson. He was the youngest of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. Those besides himself are sisters: Mrs. Mary Robinson, a widow; Elizabeth, wife of John Warhurst; Esther, wife of John Lawson; and Jane, Mrs. Thomas Johnson, all living in England. The father, who spent his entire life in England, followed coal mining until his death.

When a small child our subject was deprived of a mother's care by death. He was thirty when his father died. From the time he was eighteen he was thrown upon his own resources. Going to work in the mines, he devoted himself to coal mining, and at twenty years of age had charge of some ninety men in the Dickinson mine, which important position he held about ten years. In 1881 he determined to come to America and landed in Philadelphia after a thirteen days' voyage on the steamer "British Crown," which anchored in harbor July 28 of that year. From Philadelphia he went direct to Steubenville, Ohio, where he worked in the mines for two years. In

1883 he came to Colorado and took charge of the Garfield mine at Erie, which he managed some four years. He was then made manager of the Stewart mine here and for five years continued in this position.

Resigning that position in 1892, Mr. Nicholson formed a partnership with Joseph R. Powell and leased their present property, and sinking their mine, began business for themselves as the Long's Peak Coal Mining Company, with Mr. Nicholson as president and Mr. Powell as vice-president and secretary. In 1893 they sold a half-interest in the mine to the United Coal Company, when that company was incorporated and Edward P. Phelps, of Denver, became treasurer of the consolidated company.

In Denver, in 1883, Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage with Miss Alice V. Pallatt, a native of Philadelphia. No children were born to their marriage.

In April of 1898 Mr. Nicholson was elected mayor of Erie. Four years prior to this he served as a member of the board of aldermen. He is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellow-citizens and the development of local resources. Fraternally he is connected with Garfield Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T., of Longmont, and Eureka Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. His residence is one of the most handsome in this section. He is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact.

HON. HENRY GEBHARD. In the list of industries contributing to the development of Colorado the Colorado Packing and Provision Company should receive prominent mention. This company was organized in 1890 by Mr. Gebhard, who the following year built a large packing house, equipped with refrigerator and ice machine and furnished with steam power. From the first he has been the president of the company as well as its manager, and it is largely due to his enterprise and sagacious judgment that the house does the largest business of any of its kind in the state.

As the name indicates, the Gebhard family is of German origin. The subject of this sketch was born in Baden February 12, 1846, and that city was also the birthplace of his parents, Adam

and Susan (Geiger) Gebhard, and of his grandfathers, Henry Gebhard and Conrad Geiger, both farmers by occupation. Of the family of five children he was next to the eldest; he has with him a younger brother, Paul, who is interested in the packing company. When seventeen years of age Henry began to learn the builder's trade, which he followed for some years in his native land. In 1868 he took passage on a vessel at Hamburg and after landing in New York he proceeded direct to Chicago, from there going to the Lake Superior region and working at his trade in Hancock, Mich. In 1869 he came to Colorado and located in Central City, where he secured employment at his trade.

In company with another gentleman, in 1872 Mr. Gebhard started in business for himself, and the firm of Huber & Gebhard became well known as wholesale and retail dealers in meat. Two years later he started a ranch in Elbert County and embarked in the cattle business, buying and selling, and shipping to Denver and other points. The ranch was sold in 1884 and the partnership dissolved the next year. Coming to make his home in Denver in 1884, Mr. Gebhard has since resided in this city, where, in 1887, he laid the plans for his packing house. He was first a member of the Burkhardt Packing Company, which conducted business in an old packing house built by Mr. Huffers, but this building soon became too small for the increasing trade. In 1890 he organized the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, the largest packers of pork and beef in the state. The packing house contains every modern equipment. The meat is cut up on the second floor and dropped to the cellar, where it is cured and hams are smoked. On the third floor is the cooling or chilling room, and on the fourth floor is the sausage factory. The meat is distributed in Denver and shipped to the mountain towns of Colorado; also to New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Gebhard is a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association and has served on a number of its committees. In politics he is a Republican. For two terms (from 1878 to 1882) he was a member of the state legislature, and served with marked ability and satisfaction to his constituents. He also served on the board of county commissioners of Elbert County, and for one

term was its chairman. He is a director in the Denver National Bank. He has a comfortable home in Denver, presided over by his wife, who was Miss Emily Ehorst, a native of Hanover. They are the parents of six children, namely: Charles, who is foreman of the shipping department of the packing house; Harry, who is employed on the delivery force; Mina; Paul and Otto, twins; and Margaret.

The business interests of Colorado are indebted to such men as Mr. Gebhard for developing the resources of the country and giving employment to many hands and thus sending happiness to many homes. He worked his way to success by the use of good business methods, and built up an enviable reputation among the business men of the state, who prize his friendship and acknowledge him as a leader among men.

GEORGE RICHARD WILLIAMSON is one of the pioneers of Colorado, as he arrived here in December, 1858, and in the following spring assisted in laying out the town of Boulder, and built one of the first houses in the place, it being made of logs. For the past forty years he has been actively interested in farming and mining operations and has done all within his power to advance the material welfare of this locality. He constructed the wagon road between Boulder and Rawlins, along Bear Canon; was one of the organizers of the Boulder National Bank, and since the expiration of its second year has been the president and chief stockholder. He was one of the early members of the Boulder Electric Light Company, and has been a director and treasurer of the same; and is financially interested in the Boulder Elevator and Milling Company.

The birth of G. R. Williamson occurred near Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., July 14, 1824. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Fruit) Williamson, were natives of the same county, Mercer. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting when but eighteen years of age, and was in the lake region service. His three brothers were also participants in the war, and one of them, Samuel, rose to the rank of colonel. Thomas Williamson was occupied in farming in his native county until he was well along in years. His death took place when he had reached his seventy-

first year. His wife, who was a daughter of Richard Fruit, died at the age of fifty years. Her mother was related to Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. The marriage of Thomas and Elizabeth Williamson was blessed with eight children, four of whom survive. Samuel, a brother of our subject, died in Colorado.

An ancestor of our subject, Thomas Williamson, was created a baronet June 3, 1642, by Charles I. of England. The family coat-of-arms is a shield or a chevron gules, between three trefoils, stipped sable. The crest: issuing from a mural crown, gules a drui-wyvern, and the motto is "Et patri-bus et posteritate." ("Both for forefathers and for posterity.") The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland. He married Mollie Cochran, and emigrated to the United States, settling in eastern Pennsylvania. His forefather's history and lineage can be traced back as far as 1381. Grandfather George Williamson was born in Pennsylvania and with his six brothers fought in the war of the Revolution. Subsequently he went to the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., where he located on a land claim, but the Indians were so troublesome that he returned to his native state, and in 1798 engaged in farming in Mercer County, where he continued to dwell until his death, at the age of fourscore years.

Reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, such was the history of George R. Williamson prior to his eighteenth year, when he obtained a teacher's certificate and had charge of a school for a term or more. He went to Wisconsin and spent the winter of 1852-53, and in the following year crossed the state of Iowa with a team, and settling in Nebraska, engaged in farming in Dakota County. He was the first sheriff of that county, in which region he remained until the Pike's Peak excitement led him to start for Colorado. He joined a wagon train fitted out in Sioux City, and journeyed up the Platte as far as Julesburg, thence to the present site of Cheyenne, and southward to Boulder, the trip taking about two months. Stopping in the hamlet of Big Thompson, they put up some shanties and in the January following went to Boulder. Mr. Williamson engaged in gulch-mining at South Boulder, Spring Gulch, California Gulch, etc., for some time, having John Rothrick for his partner. In the fall of 1860 our subject returned to this town and has

since been interested in several mines which he opened, known as the Yellow Pine Group. He personally superintends the mines, and made the locations under the new law of fifteen hundred feet to the claim. He also is concerned in the extension of the Utica mine east (the Oklahoma), near Ward, and in other mining property of value. He has made a study of mineralogy and is thoroughly posted upon everything pertaining to ores and mining. His fine farm of three hundred acres is well improved, and lies about a mile and a-half east of Boulder. A well-built brick block, called in his honor, was erected by him in this place, as well as other structures. For years he made his home near Sugar Loaf, in this county, in order to be in the vicinity of his mines, but for about nine years he has been a resident of Boulder. Until recently, and from its organization, he was a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, and he still belongs to the Boulder County Pioneer Society.

May 13, 1875, Mr. Williamson married in Denver Mrs. Erie (Kuester) Graves, daughter of James M. Kuester, who was a noted editor and journalist. He was one of the first editors of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, later published the *Mercer Dispatch*; the *Erie Observer*; the *Lawrence Journal*, of Newcatle. He came to Denver in 1875, and died at the age of seventy-two years. His father, Mordecai, was a native of Germany, and after his settlement in the Keystone state, married a Quaker maiden, and lived in Philadelphia. The mother of Mrs. Williamson was Catherine, daughter of Daniel Deuter and wife, who was a Miss Gottschalk, a descendant of a Revolutionary war hero. Mrs. Williamson was born near Erie, Pa.; was educated in the high school and seminary of Newcastle, and upon reaching maturity married Daniel Graves, a farmer, who died in 1876, in Pennsylvania. Some time afterward she came west, and lived in Denver until her marriage to Mr. Williamson. Her only sister, Mary E., is Mrs. M. Bliss, of Denver, and her only brother, Gilbert, died in Pittsburg. She is president of the Ladies' Union of the Boulder Congregational Church.

In early life Mr. Williamson was a Whig in politics, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he became somewhat independent in politics, voting for what he considered to be the best interests of

the people and the country. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Grant one of the county commissioners of Boulder County and served about one year. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the silver party in the state, and has ever since been a strong advocate of the same, believing that the principles and policy of that party would best insure the development of the state and country. He was one of the men who determined to make the ratio sixteen to one in the platform of the party.

For many years Mr. Williamson has been recognized as one of the most intelligent and able men of Boulder County and this portion of Colorado. He is one of those who, in the pioneer era, laid the foundation, broad and deep, which has enabled the state to move forward in its splendid development. As one of the pioneers and as a citizen possessing sterling qualities of manhood, he will long be remembered. He is now the oldest bank president living in the county.

PROF. L. G. CARPENTER, professor of civil and irrigation engineering in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, was born near Orion, Oakland County, Mich., and is a descendant of a family that came from England to Massachusetts, thence spreading out, through different branches, into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island. The first of the name in this country came in 1636 to Plymouth and one of the family became the wife of Governor Bradford. Daniel P. Carpenter, the professor's grandfather, was born in Queens County, N. Y., and became a pioneer of New York, one of his daughters being the first white child born at Hornellsville, that state. In 1836 he took his family to Michigan and settled near Orion, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was succeeded in the ownership of the homestead by his son, C. K., a native of Steuben County, N. Y., but during most of his life a resident of Michigan, where he was a very prominent man. In many enterprises he took an active part, all of them of a responsible nature. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmers' (or Monitor) Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he remained president until his death and which became remarkably successful. Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat, and was elected to the state

legislature on his party's ticket. During the war he was a staunch Union man, and called the first Union mass meeting in Oakland County, irrespective of party lines. Largely through his efforts was built the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, the right of way for which he secured, as well as raising a large part of the money required. He was vice-president and a director of the road until his death. In the Grange he served as a state officer. A staunch friend of the Prohibition movement, and by principle a total abstainer, he finally identified himself with the Prohibition party, and upon that ticket was nominated for governor of Michigan. At one time he was also the Greenback nominee for governor, but refused to accept the nomination, having never acted with that party. He died in 1884, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The mother of Professor Carpenter was born in Livingston County, N. Y., and was Jennette, daughter of George Coryell, a native of New York, but from 1843 a farmer in Lapeer County, Mich. The Coryells are of French-Huguenot extraction, and he inherited the courage and determination of character so noticeable in people of that descent. In early days he went to New Orleans on a flatboat and from that city crossed the country into Texas, where a brother-in-law was surveyor-general. He remained for two years and one of the counties of the state was named in his honor. Mrs. Carpenter is still living in Orion. Of her eight children all but two are living. Prof. R. C., the eldest of the six, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Agricultural College, and is now professor of experimental engineering at Cornell. Judge W. L., the second son, is an attorney of Detroit and a jurist of Wayne County, Mich. Blanche is the wife of C. H. Sealey, of Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Mary L. is the wife of N. S. Mayo, a professor in the Agricultural College of Connecticut; and Jennette, a member of the class of '98, Agricultural College of Michigan.

In Orion, where he was born March 28, 1861, the subject of this sketch gained the rudiments of his education. From 1876 to 1879 he attended the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. Afterward he engaged in teaching French in the college. In 1881 he was made assistant professor of mathematics and engineering, which he held until

resigning to accept his present position. He was practically the organizer of the department of irrigation engineering in the Agricultural College of Colorado, the former professor having resigned the position six weeks after he opened the department. He spent the winters of 1881-82 and 1883-84 in graduate work in the University of Michigan, making a specialty of mathematics and physics. In the winters of 1885-86 and 1887-88 he engaged in post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he had all the privileges of a Fellow and made a specialty of mathematics, physics and astronomy. In June, 1888, he accepted the position with the Colorado State Agricultural College, and in September took up the professorship, beginning experimental work in one room, then branching out to the main building. In 1893 he took possession of the engineering building, which had been remodeled for this department, with a main class room upstairs, an office and drafting room on the first floor, and a laboratory in the basement. At first he had but four classes, now he has nearly thirty, some of them in two and three divisions. An engineering course, which is complete, has been introduced. He also has charge of the meteorology and irrigation engineering section of the United States Agricultural Experiment station, the line of experiments stretching out over a large part of the state. A number of years ago he was appointed an United States artesian well investigator, having charge of Colorado and New Mexico.

In Jackson, Mich., Professor Carpenter married Miss Mary J. Merrill, who was born in Canada and was reared in Michigan, graduating from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1881 with the degree of B. S., and later receiving the degree of M. S. They have two children, Charles Louis and Jennette.

Some years ago Professor Carpenter was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and attended the meeting of the society at Montreal in 1884. He was one of the incorporators of the Michigan Engineering Society and is an active member of the Denver Engineering Society, of which he has served as vice-president. In 1891 he assisted in the organization, at Salt Lake City,

of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, of which he held the office of president for two years and which has members from many of the countries of the world. He takes an active interest in the work of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and serves as a member of its board of directors. In 1895 the French government conferred on him the order, Chevalier du Merite Agricole, in recognition of important services rendered in the department of agriculture. He is probably the only American on whom this honor has been bestowed.

In 1892 he visited Europe, and spent some time in investigating the irrigation methods and enterprises of France, Italy and Algeria. The work of this department has been generally recognized by the different countries in their leading papers, viz.: Germany, France, Russia, India, Australia and England, also throughout the United States. This recognition of his work is naturally quite gratifying to him. It is solely due to his personal efforts that his department is foremost among all in the entire country, while he has without doubt the best and most complete library on irrigation in existence. He is frequently called upon to deliver lectures along the line of his specialties. In 1898 he gave the state address for the League of American Wheelmen at Rocky Mountain Chautauqua, Glen Park. In 1884 he received the degree of M. S. from his alma mater. In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

ALFRED A. FALKENBURG, head consul Pacific jurisdiction of Woodmen of the World, was born in southern Indiana, January 31, 1857, and is a son of Rev. S. B. and A. Jane (Gardiner) Falkenburg, the father a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Fred A. (he is known by this name) was educated primarily in the public schools of Indiana, and afterward entered the preparatory department of Moore's Hill College, where he remained a student for six years. At the end of the junior year he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Indianapolis, where he took a business and law course. He engaged in law practice in Indiana from 1876 to 1881. In the latter year he became auditor for the Toledo, Cincinnati &

St. Louis Railroad, then in process of construction, also auditor for the construction company in charge of the building of the road.

The next position secured by Mr. Falkenburg was with the Royal Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, where he had charge of sub-agency accounts for thirteen northwestern states. Afterward he became secretary and treasurer of a large publishing firm in Chicago, and later, going to Lincoln, Neb., he entered the wholesale book and stationery business. It was while in that city he became interested in Woodcraft, and there he held the position of presiding officer of the local camp, Modern Woodmen of America. In May, 1889, he moved to Colorado, at which time William Jennings Bryant succeeded him in the position of presiding officer at Lincoln. June 6, 1890, with Joseph Cullen Root, he organized the Woodmen of the World, which had a membership, May 1, 1898, of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, and has paid over \$3,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans. At the convention where the Woodmen of the World was organized he served as secretary and now holds benefit certificate No. 1, in that order. At this writing he is sovereign adviser of the eastern jurisdiction and head consul, or chief executive, of the Pacific jurisdiction, in which are thirty-five thousand members and in which \$1,000,000 has been paid to beneficiaries.

Outside of his executive duties and the management of a correspondence that averages three thousand letters per month, Mr. Falkenburg has been engaged considerably in platform work, and during the past year (1897) delivered two hundred and forty-seven addresses, traveling over thirty thousand miles. He is serving his fourth biennial term as head consul in the Woodmen of the World. Three times he has been selected as a representative of the order to the National Fraternal Congress. On the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1898 he was the first supreme officer of any fraternal order who officially requested all of the local organizations to keep all soldier Woodmen in good standing during their term of service under the stars and stripes; also to provide a large hospital fund for wounded and sick members of the order. His request was unanimously adopted by the camps of the nine states under his supervision.

The marriage of Mr. Falkenburg took place in Indianapolis in 1879 and united him with Miss



HON. HIRAM R. BROWN.

Ida May Baty. Three children were born of their union, but only one survives, Jessie May, who was born in Chicago.

While in Indianapolis, Mr. Falkenburg took an active part in politics, favoring the Republican party. He is not an office-seeker and has declined many opportunities to become a candidate for office. His membership is in the Cameron Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as a trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen, besides the Woodmen of the World and Fraternal Union of America, already alluded to.

HON. HIRAM R. BROWN. In 1874 Mr. Brown settled upon his present farm, two and one-quarter miles northeast of Arvada, Jefferson County, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land some two years before. Here he has since resided, having in the meantime added to his landed possessions until his farm now comprises two hundred and thirty-five acres. As a Republican he has been closely identified with public affairs of his county. In 1889 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature; two years later he was elected to the state senate and served in the eighth, ninth and tenth general assemblies. During his term in the senate the Australian ballot system was introduced, the police system of Denver was enacted and the woman suffrage was carried.

In Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., the subject of this sketch was born December 13, 1836. He was one of nine children, five of whom are still living: Caroline P., widow of Elisha McMillan, and residing in Berkeley, Arapahoe County; William B., also of Berkeley; Hiram R.; Richard T., who lives in Lincoln, Neb.; and Sarah E., wife of T. W. H. Miller, a retired farmer living in Tecumseh, Neb. The father of this family was John Brown, a native of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky, and after his marriage to Mathilda Board he moved to Indiana, settling in Bedford, where he secured employment as clerk in a bank. After filling this position for twenty-two years he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he purchased an extensive tract of land and laid out the town of Franklin, now a flourish-

ing village. After a number of years he removed to Mount Pleasant and there died. In political life he was prominent and served for one term as a member of the legislature. He was a member of the committee chosen to locate the state capitol when it was changed from Iowa City to Des Moines. He was a staunch advocate of Republican principles and contributed largely to his party's success in his locality. He was well situated financially, being the owner of large tracts of land. By observation and reading he became the possessor of a broad education that made him an entertaining companion.

After having completed the studies of the common schools, our subject entered the Iowa University at Mount Pleasant, and there completed his education. Afterward he taught one term of school in Pike County, Mo., and two terms in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1862 he came to Colorado, making the journey down the river in company with another man, and landing at Louisiana, where he took a steamer up the Missouri to Leavenworth. There he hired out to some parties to drive ox-teams across the plains. On the 4th of July he arrived in Denver, with fifty cents in his pocket. With a desire to mine, he went to Tarryall Gulch, South Park, where he worked in the mines, and from there he went to Montgomery and worked in a lead mine. In the fall of the same year he went to Colorado City, where he was appointed deputy county clerk and deputy postmaster. While there he organized the Colorado Town Company and secured from the government the title for the town site. During this time the Indian troubles came up and a company was organized for service, but the government refused to permit them to act as an independent regiment, and they were mustered in as United States troops, our subject being quartermaster-sergeant of Company F, Third Colorado Cavalry. When the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment was taken ill shortly afterward, Mr. Brown was detailed to fill his position, in which he afterward served. He took part in the battle of Sand Creek.

Shortly after his return from the Indian fights, Mr. Brown was appointed provost-marshal and assigned to Park County, where he served for nine months. In 1866 he came to Denver, where he engaged in the mercantile business with a brother-in-law for two years. When the Union Pacific Railroad was in process of construction to

Cheyenne, he decided to go to the latter city, and during the building boom there he found employment at large wages. After eighteen months he came back to Denver and with a Mr. McCune engaged in the painting business, having large and important contracts. After four years of successful business, in 1874 he came to his present farm, where he has since engaged in farming. He is a member of the Clear Creek Valley Grange and the Grand Army of the Republic and is junior vice of the post. In the fall of 1863 he married Miss Mary A. Boyd, and four children were born to them, viz.: Edgar A., deceased; Maud J., who is a student at Wolfe Hall; Hiram A., who is attending the Agricultural College at Fort Collins; and Carrie B., who graduated from the East Denver high school in June, 1898.

HARRY NEIL HAYNES. In the early settlement of the New England states the Puritans who landed on these shores had much to do with giving that section of the country the reputation for sagacity and piety that it has since enjoyed. From such stock the subject of this sketch descends. One of his ancestors came over with Governor Winthrop, and though he is many generations removed, he inherits many traits of character that were dominant in the lives of those pioneers. However, he is indebted, not only to his ancestors for his success, but as well to his native ability and the attention given to all cases entrusted to his charge as attorney. Among the members of the bar of Weld County he stands high, ranking with the ablest in Greeley.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Haynes, Col. E. H. Neil, of Skowhegan, Me., was one of the prominent citizens of that state, and stood high in the respect of all. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also held many positions of trust. About 1820 he was colonel of the militia of his locality. By his marriage to Mary Fletcher four children were born, who attained maturity. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Francis F. Haynes, of East Farmington, Me.; one of his daughters married Timothy O. Howe, who was a member of the United States senate for eighteen years, and who died while serving as postmaster-general.

Silas B. A. Haynes, the father of our subject,

was a man of prominence. He was educated in Maine, and read law under one of the most prominent attorneys there, Mr. Abbott, afterward a leader of the Boston bar. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, he was appointed paymaster with the rank of major, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged with the brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel. For many years afterward he was clerk of the United States senate committee on claims. In 1872 he came to Colorado, where his ability was soon recognized. He served as county judge of Weld County, and was state senator in the first and second general assemblies. By his marriage to Harriet C. Neil five children were born, of whom the oldest living son is Harry Neil.

Born at Green Bay, Wis., November 29, 1855, the subject of this sketch, when in his teens, went to Skowhegan, Me., and made his home with his grandfather during his father's sojourn in Washington. In 1872 he graduated from the high school, and the next year entered Colby University at Waterville, Me., where, as a junior, he received the first prize for composition and delivery, and in 1877 graduated as an A. B. with honors. In the catalogue he was given special mention for general work outside of the regular course, and received special honors for scholarship. His interest in college societies he has maintained, having held the highest office in Chi Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, from which he was a delegate to the Grand Chapter in Philadelphia in 1876. Since his graduation he has joined the noted alumni society, to which only graduates of high scholarship are admitted, the Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to entering college he had read law with Hon. Stephen Coburn, of Skowhegan, who was a member of congress in 1859-60. After graduating he came to Greeley, where he read with Haynes & Dunning, later with Symes & Decker in Denver.

Immediately after his admission to the bar in May, 1879, Mr. Haynes located at Fort Collins, where he resided for four years. In 1880 he entered his father's firm, the name of which was changed to Haynes, Dunning & Haynes, with offices in Fort Collins and Greeley. From Judge Elliott he received appointment as referee for irrigation district No. 3, the oldest and most thorough irrigation district in the state. His atten-

tion to that trust was generally commended. In 1882 he removed to Greeley, and upon the retirement of his father in 1883, the firm took in Frank J. Annis, and was afterward known as Haynes, Dunning & Annis. Since 1887, when this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Haynes has practiced alone. The success attendant upon his conduct of many important cases has given him the prestige that assures him of all the business he can attend to. While engaged in general practice he has also given much attention to irrigation matters, and has the reputation of being one of the foremost attorneys in the state in this important branch of law. He has been connected with the majority of the prominent irrigation cases, and his judgment is much sought in these matters. He has had cases reported in all of the reports from the Fifth Colorado down. One of his most important cases not connected with irrigation was that of Allen vs. Glenn, in the thirteenth judicial district, in which he was counsel for Judge Allen in the supreme court. His services are in demand, not only in Weld County, but also in Arapahoe, Larimer, Boulder, Logan and Morgan Counties, as well as in the court of appeals and the supreme court. He has served as county attorney of Weld County and attorney for the city of Greeley.

Fraternally Mr. Haynes is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. At the Pueblo session of the Woodmen in 1892 he was elected one of the head managers of the head camp of the Pacific jurisdiction, and has been twice re-elected, at Portland, Ore., in 1894, and at Helena, Mont., in 1896. During this time the order rapidly increased from three thousand to thirty-five thousand. He was a member of the board having control of the finances, which distributed \$35,000 per month. He is also legal counsel for the head camp. He declined to be candidate for re-election as head manager at San Francisco, in 1898.

A member of the State Bar Association, Mr. Haynes is a member of its committee on legal education. He is interested in educational matters, and a member of the school board of Greeley. Politically he has always been a Republican, but not a politician in the ordinary usage of that word. His name was prominently mentioned for judge of the court of appeals, and in 1896 he was the nominee of the Republicans for state senator,

and ran two hundred ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the University Club of Denver, and the Denver Chess, Checker and Whist Club. An admirer of chess, he is one of the best players of that game in the state. He attends the Congregational and Unitarian churches and contributes to both.

June 3, 1882, he married Anna E., daughter of Ovid and Anna (Miles) Plumb, of Greeley, a niece of ex-Congressman Frederick Miles, of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are the parents of two sons and three daughters, namely: Florence I., who is a student in the Greeley high school; Rhoda N., Rollin Fletcher, Dorothy Plumb and Harold Douglas.

JESSE S. GALE, president of the Union Bank of Greeley, is one of the leading business men of northern Colorado, and occupies a foremost position among the prominent financiers of the state. Genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance or fortune, but is something to be labored for and sought out with consecutive effort. Ours is a utilitarian age and the life of every successful man bears its lessons and as told in contemporary narration perhaps is productive of the greatest good. Mr. Gale has not only made a wide reputation as a most capable financier, but occupies a position of no little prominence in connection with the political affairs of the county, although he has never sought or desired political preferment. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

Mr. Gale was born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., September 16, 1845, and traces his ancestry back to three brothers who came from England in the seventeenth century and located in that state. His parents were Otis and Martha (Henry) Gale. The father, who was born in Massachusetts, in 1806, was a drover by occupation, selling his stock principally in Boston and Springfield before railroads had been built, and also owned and operated a farm. In religious faith he was a Unitarian and in political sentiment a Whig. He died at comparatively an early age, when our subject was ten years old,

His father, Luther Gale, spent his entire life in Massachusetts, and being one of the most prominent and influential agriculturists of his community, he was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. His death occurred in Heath, Mass.

Our subject is the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, the others being: Edward H., deceased, who came to Colorado and was extensively engaged in the cattle business with our subject; Catherine, who died at the age of fifteen years; James, who was formerly interested in the cattle business in Colorado, but is now living retired in National City, Cal.; Martha, wife of Charles Coburn, of Hartford, Conn.; Prudence, who died in early life; Hanson, who died at the age of eleven; David H., who was formerly president of the Farm and Investment Company, and Savings Bank of Greeley, and died here September 6, 1894; Emma L., wife of Albert Bowen, proprietor of the Bowen Hotel of Boulder, Colo.; and Mary, who died in early womanhood.

Jesse S. Gale spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native town, acquiring his education in the common schools, the East Hampton schools and the Williston Seminary. He commenced his business career as a butcher, later spent one year as a marble cutter, and then engaged in the meat business at Shelburn Falls and East Hampton, Mass., in partnership with his brother, Edward, until coming to Colorado in 1881. They located in Greeley and under the firm name of E. H. & J. S. Gale extensively engaged in cattle ranging. In 1883 their brother, David, also became interested in the business and the name was changed to Gale Brothers. They became the most extensive cattle grazers in the state, having from six to ten thousand head at one time, branded with P.O. Edward died in January, 1890, and David in September, 1894, but our subject continued the business until 1898, when he sold out, carrying on operations in company with Walter J. Farr, under the name of Gale & Farr. In 1897 they had forty thousand head of sheep. In 1886 Mr. Gale became interested in the Union Bank of Greeley as a stockholder, later was elected vice-president, and has served as president since 1893. In 1897 the charter expired, it being one of the oldest banks in the state, but it was renewed under the name of the Union Bank of Greeley. Our subject is

also a director in the Farm and Investment Company of Greeley, the Savings Bank and the Electric Light Company, and as a promoter of these enterprises has done much to advance the interests of the city. Besides his valuable town property he owns seven hundred acres of land in Weld County, four hundred of which are under cultivation, and he personally superintends its operation. As a business man he has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and the success that has crowned his efforts is certainly well deserved.

At Wilmington, Vt., in 1866, Mr. Gale was united in marriage with Miss Jeunie V. Morse, daughter of Gideon and Betsy (Mann) Morse, of that state, and they have become the parents of one son, Edward, the present cashier of the Union Bank. Politically Mr. Gale has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and was president of the National Republican League of Weld County, and served as alderman from the second ward in Greeley in 1893-94. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, holding membership in Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Greeley Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest. Formerly he also belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. BEHRENS, who is engaged in the lumber business in Evans, Weld County, was born in Germany in 1839, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Schwaubeck) Behrens, both natives of Germany. After the death of his mother the family came to the United States in 1857, the father settling in Wyoming County, Pa., where he carried on a farm during the remainder of his life. He died at the age of sixty-five years. The only surviving member of the family, our subject was educated in Germany, and on coming to this country spent one year in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty he went to New York City, where he became an employe in a piano manufactory. He was fitted for that kind of work, as from fourteen to seventeen years of age he was an apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and gained a thorough knowledge of the trade. His first work in this country was in the railroad shops at Scranton, but the position he held in New York, with the Steinway and other piano manufactories, was more congenial, and he re-

mained with them until 1871. April 5 of the latter year he arrived in Evans, Colo., and here he followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, then launched out as a contractor and builder, and finally in 1884 he embarked in lumber contracting. He has built a number of the substantial houses in Evans, as well as some public buildings, and is considered a reliable workman.

In 1871 Mr. Behrens took up a pre-emption on section 28, township 5, range 65, Weld County, and to the original forty acres he afterward added one hundred and sixty acres, making his present place one of two hundred acres. It is conveniently situated near the village of Evans. An organizer of the Union ditch, he has since served as secretary and treasurer of the company. It is from this ditch that he secures the water supply for his land. In combining farming with stock-raising he finds sufficient to engage his time and thought.

Politically Mr. Behrens is a Republican. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Evans and served for one year. In 1893-94 he served as trustee. At other times he has been chosen to occupy different local offices, including his present office of city treasurer, to which he was elected in the fall of 1897. For six years he was secretary of the school board of district No. 11, and during that time was an active factor in promoting the welfare of the school. Fraternally he is connected with Prosperity Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F.

In New York City, in 1865, Mr. Behrens married Miss Caroline Hipsehle, of that place, her father having come to America from Germany and served during the Civil war. They are the parents of six children, namely: Henry, Edward, John A., Charles O.; Matilda, wife of William G. Smith, of Denver; and Ollie L., wife of Robert B. Wilson, of La Junta, Colo. Mrs. Wilson died April 29, 1898; one child survives, Ollena.

A S. ELWOOD, M. D., is among the citizens of Golden who served in the late war. When the Rebellion began he wished to enter the service and was examined in Keokuk for a position as surgeon, but was prevented from enlisting at that time. However, a year later, when news came of the battle of Shiloh, nothing could prevent him from going to his country's aid and he at once enlisted as a private in Company

E, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into service at Davenport. About one month afterward, he was given by Governor Kirkwood a commission as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the opening up of the Mississippi. For a time he was detailed as surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, serving in Kentucky. Later he was placed in charge of the camps at Helena and Duvall's Bluff. In the summer of 1863 he was acting brigadier-general and ranking surgeon in charge of the division. Overwork and exposure injured his health to such an extent that he was unable to remain in the service, and after the capture of Little Rock, in the fall of 1863, he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability.

Dr. Elwood is not the first of his family who served faithfully in defense of his country, for his father, Henry, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather, Robert Elwood, was born in Ireland and came to America in early manhood, settling in the east, where Henry was born. The latter settled upon a farm near Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, where his son, our subject, was born October 29, 1827; from there he moved to Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, and in 1849 went to Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died on his farm there when seventy years of age.

The mother of our subject was Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Mishou) St. Clair, all natives of Kentucky. Her father was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and himself took part in the war of 1812. He died in Highland County, Ohio. Henry and Sarah Elwood were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Mahala Moon, who is now more than eighty years of age; Washington, who died in Iowa; John, a resident of Kingman, Kan.; Hiram, whose death occurred in Nebraska; A. S.; William, of Lincoln, Neb.; Amos, who lives in Iowa; Henry and Elizabeth, who died in childhood; and Nancy, who was accidentally killed when a girl.

In the public schools and the Quaker seminary at Martinsville, Dr. Elwood received a fair education. His first salaried work was as a teacher of a three months' term of school, for which he received \$50 and boarded himself. There was so

little profit in this that he decided he could earn more money with his axe, and accordingly he began shipping rails and chopping logs, for which he was given \$8 per month and his board. In 1850 he began to study medicine with a cousin, Dr. Elwood, in Leesburg, Highland County. On his removal to Iowa he continued his studies under Dr. H. C. Huntsman, of Pella, and in 1854 began to practice with his preceptor. Feeling, however, that he needed more professional knowledge, in 1856 he entered the Keokuk Medical College, where he took one course of lectures, and then formed a partnership with Dr. Putman, of Monroe, Iowa. In 1860 he entered the School of Medicine and Surgery, in Cincinnati, from which he graduated the following year with the degree of M. D. He then resumed practice in Monroe, where he continued, with the exception of the time spent in the army, until 1884. Several times he was chosen president of the Jasper County Medical Society and he is still a member of the Iowa Medical Association. On account of ill health, largely due to the exposure of army life, he decided to seek a change of climate, and in 1884 came to Golden, where he has since engaged in practice.

In Monroe, Iowa, Dr. Elwood married Mary E. Howard, who was born in Utica, N. Y., the daughter of William and Martha (Brockway) Howard, natives of New York state. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Howard, who was a farmer, took part in the war of 1812, and died in Mohawk, N. Y.; his wife, Lucretia, was a daughter of Seth Johnson, a soldier in the Revolution. William Howard removed west to Monroe, Iowa, where he was an attorney for some years, dying there at the age of forty-eight. His wife, who was orphaned at three years of age, is still living in Iowa, being now seventy-seven years old. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Elwood; Willett, formerly a merchant in Monroe and treasurer of Jasper County, now deceased; Chauncey, a miner at Cripple Creek; and Samuel, a merchant of Greenfield, Iowa. Three children were born to the union of Dr. and Mrs. Elwood, namely: Mattie, who is the wife of John L. Silverthorn, of Golden; William, who is operating mines at Idaho Springs; and Charles, who died at the age of thirteen months. The family are Presbyterians in religious belief.

During his residence in Iowa Dr. Elwood was

made a Mason and he is now a demitted member of the chapter at Golden. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont and he has ever since voted for Republican candidates, always taking an active part in politics. In 1894 he was elected county coroner of Jefferson County by a large majority, but not desiring the office he refused to qualify.

HON. HERBERT E. TEDMON, county clerk of Larimer County, and member of the fourth and fifth general assemblies of Colorado, sessions of 1883 and 1885 of the state senate, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., June 12, 1852, being a son of Levi and Rachel L. (Seward) Tedmon, natives respectively of Lanesborough, Mass., and Otsego County, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His ancestors on the paternal side were pioneers of Massachusetts, having come to this country from Scotland. Levi Tedmon, when a boy of eight years, was taken by his parents to Lewis County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming for some years. His last years were spent in Martinsburg, where he died at the age of sixty years. For eighteen years he served as overseer of the poor. Twice married, the only child of his first marriage, a daughter, resides in Minnesota. By his second wife, who survives him and resides in Fort Collins, Colo., he had four children. The oldest of these is Ferdinand L., living in Lewis County, N. Y. The second son, Bolivar S., came to Fort Collins in 1878 with his younger brother, H. E., and engaged in general mercantile business. He built the Tedmon House, which he carried on one year. He now resides in New York City. For two terms he was deputy state auditor of New York under Auditors Abbott and Spruance. The only daughter, Edith E., is the wife of S. E. Moore, of Fort Collins.

When a boy the subject of this sketch attended the local public schools and Martin's Institute. In 1872 he went to Lowville, Lewis County, where for three and one-half years he clerked in a hardware store. Returning from there to Martinsburg he and his brother embarked in the grocery and hardware business. After continuing in that line until the spring of 1878, he then disposed of his interest in the business and came west to Colorado, opening a mercantile store in

Fort Collins. For a year the firm title was Tedmon Brothers & Arthur, after which it remained Tedmon Brothers until 1883, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and closed out all lines except the hardware business. He bought property and built an addition to the store on Jefferson street. For two years he was in partnership with E. R. Barclay as Tedmon & Barclay, after which he sold out, desiring to devote his attention to ranching.

In 1885 Mr. Tedmon began in the stock business, opening a ranch on the North Fork of the Poudre, forty miles northwest of Fort Collins, in Larimer County. The land he purchased from the railroad company and improved it, irrigating from the Poudre. Here he has four thousand acres, almost all of which is fenced. He raises Herefords of a high grade, also horses. In 1887, with Kilham Johnson as partner, he bought a ranch on the Platte in Logan County, but after two years sold his interest in the place. He is a charter member and president of the Larimer County Protective Stock Growers' Association, and an associate member of the National Stock Growers' Association.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Tedmon has held numerous offices of trust. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the district court of Logan County, which position he held for three years. Afterward, for four and one-half years, he was register of the United States land office at Sterling, Colo., to which office he was appointed by President Harrison. During his incumbency of the position he resided at Sterling, but in 1894 returned to his ranch, and in January, 1898, upon beginning the duties of county clerk and recorder, he moved to Fort Collins. He was elected to the office on the straight Republican ticket, against the combined forces of Democrats and silver Republicans, and entered upon official duties January 1, 1898, for two years, being the only county clerk in Colorado whose views politically are the same as those of the national administration. For one term he was a member of the city council. He served as secretary of the school board of Fort Collins until he resigned to remove to his ranch. While in Sterling he served as mayor for one term and was president of the school board for a term also.

In Booneville, N. Y., Mr. Tedmon married Miss Jennie L. Smith, who was born on the Hud-

son. They have an only son, Earl L., who is a student in the Agricultural College. Mr. Tedmon was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The record of Mr. Tedmon as a legislator is one of which he might well be proud. In 1882 he was elected state senator by a large majority in the district comprising Larimer, Grand and Routt Counties. In the fifth general assembly he served as chairman of the committees on counties and county lines, insurance and engrossment, and as a member of many other committees. In 1883 he was successful in his endeavor to secure the perpetual appropriation, one-fourth of a mill tax of all property in the state for the support of the Agricultural College. This appropriation, however, was absorbed in an appropriation of one-sixth of a mill tax for all state institutions. In 1883 he participated in the memorable struggle for the United States senatorship, a contest that ended in the election of Thomas Bowen. In 1885 he aided in electing Senator Teller, being one of the original supporters of that now famous statesman. Upon the expiration of his term he refused further candidacy and retired from state political affairs.

CAPT. RICHARD SOPRIS. The history of a state is best told in the biographies of its citizens. Especially is this the case when the citizens are men of intelligence, ability and prominence, guiding spirits who lead others into the promised land of prosperity. The history of Colorado may properly be said to begin with the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak and the first chapter of the book carries the date 1858. It was during this year that Captain Sopris started westward from Indiana, going by stage to Omaha and from there making the trip across the plains, in company with two men, in a cart drawn by one horse. He reached Auraria March 15, 1859, in time to become one of the original shareholders of the town. Hoping to find gold in the mountains, he prospected along the Platte River and at Gregory's Diggings (now in Gilpin County), where he engaged in mining. He was elected president of the Miners' Union, an organization formed to maintain law and order, and establish

laws relating to mining claims. After the Bates lode was discovered, he located a claim on it, and continued to mine for a time.

Returning to Denver in the fall of 1859 he was elected to represent Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, in the Kansas legislature, his district at that time comprising all of the mining region of this part of the Rocky Mountains. He spent the winter in Lawrence and in the spring, when the legislature adjourned, he went back to Indiana, returning to Colorado in April, accompanied by his family. He had been so pleased with the prospects in the west that he determined to settle in Colorado permanently, believing that the success promised in the future would outweigh all the hardships and deprivations of the present. During the year of his return he headed a large company of gold seekers, to explore the then unknown regions west of the Snowy Range; the party left Denver July 1, crossed South Park to where Breckenridge now stands, went down Blue River and Eagle River, from there to the Roaring Fork of the Grand, and up Willow Creek to the foot of the mountain they named Sopris Peak, which is a part of the Elk Mountains, near Glenwood. They came to the hot springs (now famous as Glenwood Springs), where they camped and cut pine trees, constructing a boat in which they crossed Grand River. Just below the cave stood a large pine tree, which they blazed and inscribed with these words: "These springs were discovered on July 23, 1860, by Captain Sopris, and party of prospectors." After a week at the springs they crossed the river and went via Cochetopa Pass into the San Luis Valley, thence to Fort Garland and Denver, reaching this city after an absence of three months. The prime object of their journey had been to prospect for gold, but they failed to find any trace of the precious metal. However, the notes made and measurements taken were of great assistance to Governor Gilpin in preparing his first map of Colorado.

In the spring of 1860 Captain Sopris and two other gentlemen framed a constitution and laws for a city government. The same was read at a public meeting and was adopted. It provided for the division of the town into three wards, with two alderman from each ward as members of the council. When the common council was organized, Captain Sopris was chosen president. On the organization of the territory the next year, a

new charter was framed by the legislature. In August, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Company C, First Colorado Infantry, and served one year. On his return he again became actively connected with public affairs. He was sergeant-at-arms of the house in the second territorial legislature; was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Colorado, served as county sheriff 1864-68, deputy sheriff 1873-78, mayor of Denver 1878-81, and in 1881 was chosen park commissioner, the first to hold the office, and continued in the position until 1890. In every place to which he was called, integrity, energy and intelligence characterized his actions. While serving as park commissioner, though he had but a limited fund at his disposal (usually but \$3,000 or \$4,000 annually), he created the first parks Denver ever had, among them City Park, which he transformed from a sage brush tract of three hundred and twenty acres, into a beautiful resort, with driveways, lakes, lawns, flower beds and many thousands of trees. In 1863 he was chosen the first president of the Colorado Agricultural Society, holding the office five successive years. In 1866, while acting as sheriff, he erected the buildings of the Colorado Agricultural Society, on their fair grounds, adjoining Ford's Park addition to Denver. For six years he was president of the Association of Colorado Pioneers. From 1869 to 1872 he was interested in railroad building, assisting in the construction of the Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads.

The life of Captain Sopris covered eighty years. It began in Bucks County, Pa., June 26, 1813, and closed in Denver April 7, 1893. It naturally divides itself into three eras: first, that of youth and character forming, when he resided in Pennsylvania; second, the time spent in Indiana, from 1836 to 1858, when he was a contractor on the Whitewater canal, then for five years captain of an Ohio River steamboat, and later, a railroad contractor; and third, what was doubtless the most important and useful part of his life, the years spent in Colorado.

June 5, 1836, near Philadelphia, Captain Sopris married Miss Elizabeth Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was appropriately observed, and was probably the first golden wedding celebrated in the state. They were the parents of eight chil-

dren: Allen B., who died in May, 1897; Indiana, wife of Samuel Cushman, of Deadwood, S. Dak.; Irene, formerly the wife of J. Sidney Brown, of Denver, now deceased; Elbridge B., of Trinidad; Simpson T. and George L., both residents of Denver, the latter a member of the board of county commissioners; Levi S., whose home is in Texas; and Henry C., deceased.

DENNIS C. DONOVAN, senior member of the firm of D. C. Donovan & Co., of Longmont, is one of the live business men of this place. Coming here early in his commercial career, some sixteen years ago, he soon gained a foothold among our leading, progressive business men and has steadily advanced in the esteem of Longmont's best citizens. By degrees he built up his trade, which is now second to none in the place, and in all his transactions he is strictly reliable, prompt and painstaking.

Mr. Donovan is one of the sons of the good old Buckeye state, which has produced so many of the men who stand pre-eminent in the business circles of this land, as well as in the so-called learned professions and in the ranks of statesmen. Born in Cincinnati, he passed the greater part of his boyhood in Hamilton and Butler Counties, Ohio. The parental homestead stood on the line between the two counties, near Crescentville. The parents, Dennis and Mary (Dugan) Donovan, are still living, though well along in years, their home being in Longmont, where they came to be near their children. The father is over fourscore years and the mother is now in her seventy-third year. They had six children, of whom two died in Ohio and one in this state. Timothy and John are residing in Longmont.

When he was a lad of about thirteen D. C. Donovan embarked in the world of business in the neighboring town of Crescentville by entering the employ of the Friend & Fox Paper Company. He worked in their mills, where paper was manufactured, and was gradually promoted from one position to another. He learned every detail of the business and laid the foundations of his future success in life by acquiring correct methods and principles of action. He remained in the employ of the one firm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in business on his own account as a merchant.

This pursuit he followed with fair success for three years, but feeling the need of special training in commercial transactions, he entered the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the business course in 1880.

Having a desire to try his wings in the outside world and to see something of the great west, where he believed larger opportunities awaited him, Mr. Donovan came to Colorado in April, 1881. He entered the employ of the E. F. Hallock Lumber Company, of Denver, and, having mastered the general run of the trade, came to Longmont the following year and started a lumber yard here. His business location has been changed three times, but he has occupied his present site for the past seven years. The yards are about half a block in extent and are situated on Main street, between Second and Third avenues. Good sheds, warehouses and offices are on the premises, and a full line of builders' materials are kept in stock. About thirteen years ago Mr. Donovan entered upon the manufacture of brick, and of late years has added a retail coal business to his other enterprises. His brick yards, south of Coffman's addition to the city, cover five acres. The plant has a capacity of one million bricks per annum. In 1887 the present firm, composed of himself and brother, J. A., was formed, under the style of D. C. Donovan & Co.

Three times Mr. Donovan has served as one of the trustees of Longmont. He is active in the Democratic party, and has frequently attended the state conventions of the same. In 1892 he was honored by being elected as a delegate to the national Democratic convention which assembled in Chicago and nominated Cleveland. He is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage was solemnized in Longmont in 1885, Miss Clara Henretty, daughter of Peter and Mary (Dillon) Henretty, being the lady of his choice. Mrs. Donovan was likewise born in Ohio, though in Warren County. Five children comprise their family, namely: Irene, Alice, Clara, Herbert and Sheridan.

TOM BEACH, who has resided in Fort Collins since 1881, is of English birth, a native of London and a member of an old family of that city. His parents, George and Caroline (Reeder) Beach, were born in London and Dor-

setshire respectively, and died at the ages of sixty-five and sixty-two. His grandfather, George Beach, was engaged in the whaling business, having vessels made for his use in his long expeditions upon the North Sea, and continuing in the same occupation until he died. George, Jr., was a miller by trade, and operated two mills at Croydon; he was also a custom house or excise officer. In his family there were six children, namely: George (3d), who was a wheelwright in London; Alfred, who died in London at twenty years of age; Tom; Arthur, who is engaged in the cattle business in Old Mexico; Caroline, Mrs. Joseph Latham, of London, England; and Alice, who died in London.

In London, where he was born, October 4, 1855, our subject attended the national schools. In 1871, a lad, friendless and alone, he came to America, landing in New York, and from there journeying to Alton, Ill., where he arrived without a dollar. Fortunately he at once secured work, being taken into a meat market, where he learned the butcher's business. He remained in Alton for ten years. In 1881 he came to Fort Collins, where he bought an old meat market from James Fletcher and embarked in the meat business on Linden street, then located on College avenue, where he has continued almost ever since. In addition to the sale of meat, he has engaged in raising and feeding stock. He bought a ranch of two hundred and forty acres on the Cache la Poudre, four and one-half miles from Fort Collins, where he has two hundred head of cattle and fifteen hundred sheep and lambs. Here, too, he raises alfalfa for feed, averaging eight hundred tons a year. Until a few years ago he owned a cattle ranch in Chalk Bluffs, Weld County.

In 1895 Mr. Beach took a partner into his business, Ward Stewart, since which time the firm has been Beach & Stewart. They have two markets in Fort Collins, one on Linden street, the other on College avenue, and carry a full line of fresh meats. Their slaughter house is on a ten-acre tract west of town, with feed yards attached. They cure their own pork, and sell large quantities of bacon and smoked ham; also pack considerable pork and manufacture sausage of all kinds, operating their plant with a gasoline engine. The delivery outfits are the finest in the city, the wagons and horses being the best that can be bought. If Mr. Beach has a hobby, it is a desire

to have everything connected with his business carried on systematically and satisfactorily. Those who are acquainted with the business know that he has succeeded in this desire. In addition to his business property he owns a comfortable home.

In Alton, Ill., Mr. Beach married Miss Lucy Douglas, who was born in that city, daughter of Henry Douglas, a native of Durham, England, and an old settler and farmer near Alton. She is identified with Unity Church and is a lady of culture and refinement. The five children born of their union are: Alice, Annie, Nellie, Tom, Jr., and George, all at home. Formerly Mr. Beach voted the Republican ticket, but when his party declared for the gold standard, he identified himself with the People's party, believing that the cause of silver should be supported by all who wish to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the currency problem.

VERY REV. HENRY ROBINSON, V. G. No priest now living in Colorado has been identified with the history of the Catholic Church in this state for a longer number of years than has the vicar-general of the Denver diocese. Assigned to work among miners, in the fall of 1874 he went to his new field of labor, which comprised Park, Chaffee, Summit and Lake Counties, containing, altogether, not more than one hundred Catholics. Those were days of hardships, which tested the power of physical endurance. Often, in the discharge of his duties, the young priest crossed the mountains on foot, carrying with him a lunch and blanket, and frequently journeying for forty miles without passing a house. Wild game was plentiful and herds of antelopes were sometimes seen, with as many as one thousand head in a herd. The surroundings were those of primeval nature, except where might be seen a mining camp and near by a village with a few rudely constructed houses.

The years that have since elapsed have witnessed many changes, but the growth of the population is not more remarkable than the increase in the number of Catholic communicants, a fact that is due to the efforts of Father Robinson in no small degree. When after twenty-five years of tireless labor he celebrated the silver jubilee of his work as priest, the occasion was

justly a memorable one. Solemn high mass was held in the Church of the Annunciation, of Denver, the pastorate of which he holds, and he officiated as celebrant, while other priests assisted in the ceremonies. The clergy and laity of the city tendered him a banquet at the Brown Palace hotel, at which toasts and responses were given, and two beautiful gifts were presented, representing the clergy and laity respectively.

The oldest of seven children, three of whom are living, Father Robinson was born in Salem, Ill., the son of William and Jane (O'Hara) Robinson, natives of Ireland. His father removed from Utica, N. Y., to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, settling on Lake Winnebago, and there engaged in farming until his death at an advanced age. His wife, who also died when quite old, was a daughter of James O'Hara, who emigrated to New York from Ireland, later removed to Illinois, and from there to Appleton, Wis., where he spent his remaining years as a farmer.

In youth our subject entered St. Francis de Sales Seminary at Milwaukee, and later carried on his studies in St. Vincent's Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo. There he was ordained a deacon by Archbishop Kendrick in 1871 and graduated the next year. He then came to Colorado and was ordained to the priesthood January 21 of 1872, by Bishop Machebeuf. For two and one-half years he was an assistant in the Cathedral, after which he went to Fairplay and built the Church of the Assumption, later working as a missionary in the mountainous districts. When Leadville was started, in the spring of 1878, he went there and organized the Annunciation congregation, afterward building a church and parsonage. At the same time he attended the Fairplay church until 1880, when another priest was appointed. The congregation at Leadville originally comprised twelve members, but grew constantly, and at the time he left it was one of the largest and best congregations in the state. In 1881 the Church of the Annunciation was completed, at the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, a structure that has the distinction (owing to the altitude) of having the highest spire of any church in the world. A fine hospital was built, in which the nurses were Sisters of Charity; a school building with accommodations for six hundred children was erected, and also a neat parish house.

While in Leadville Father Robinson often

mediated between strikers and employers, and during the smallpox plague he visited and ministered to the sick, unmindful of the danger of contagion. His heroism was remarkable during all the trying days in the early history of Leadville; his courage was unflinching and won him the admiration even of those who, as a rule, had no respect for ministers of the gospel. In 1889 he visited Europe and the Holy Land, devoting considerable time to those places associated with our Savior's life upon earth. In 1889 he was appointed vicar-general of the Denver diocese, to succeed the recently deceased Father Raverdy. In 1890 he was appointed pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, which he organized in 1890, building a three-story stone structure, 60x108, one floor of which is used for the church, and the remainder for the school. In the latter four hundred pupils are taught the public school branches by the Sisters of Charity, and are also given instruction in bookkeeping, drawing and music. The church is located on the corner of Humboldt and Thirty-seventh streets. It has a membership of over two hundred English-speaking families, besides one hundred others. The usual sodalities of the Catholic church have been organized and are in active operation. The growth of the congregation is remarkable and is certainly a tribute to the ability and energy of Father Robinson. The growth of the church speaks, far better than mere words could do, of the tact, tireless industry and excellent management of him who stands at the head of the congregation.

WESTBROOK SCHOONMAKER DECKER, attorney-at-law, of Denver, was born in Tyre, Seneca County, N. Y., April 22, 1839, the son of Albert and Gertrude (Schoonmaker) Decker, natives respectively of Orange and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and descendants of Holland-Dutch ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Manhattan. He was reared on the home farm, for his father, in addition to being proprietor of a mercantile store, also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Primarily educated in public schools, at the age of sixteen he entered Brockport Collegiate Institute, where he was a student for three terms. When eighteen he began to teach, going west to Charleston, Coles County, Ill., and engaging in that profes-

sion until 1861. In the summer of 1860 he taught at Milton Station, in the same county, but with that exception he was employed continuously at Charleston.

It had been his intention to apply his earnings to his tuition in a college, where he could take a thorough literary and classical course, but the outbreak of the Civil war changed his plans. He returned to New York and taught near his native place until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, and was mustered into service on the 22d of August. His first battles were those of Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry. At the latter place, September 13-15, he was taken prisoner, but was soon paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, being exchanged in December. Sent to the defense of Washington, he did duty at Union Mills and Centerville early in 1863. His regiment with others became the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, under General Hancock. At Gettysburg, where he served under the command of Gen. Alexander Hays, he was wounded in the hand and hip, and was removed to the hospital at Newark, N. J., where he was obliged to remain for four months. Next he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Nineteenth United States Colored Troops, and in the winter of 1863-64 was on detached service on the eastern shore of Maryland. In the camp at Baltimore he acted as assistant quartermaster. His regiment became a part of the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, the Ninth Corps forming a part of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade. With other troops he was on duty in front of Petersburg.

From June to November he was ordnance officer of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and was later transferred to the same position in an independent command, occupying the Federal lines between the Appomattox and James Rivers. After the evacuation of Petersburg, the forces entered that city, and he was appointed ordnance officer of the district of Nottoway under Gen. George L. Hartsuff, with headquarters at Petersburg. In June, 1865, he was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., and was appointed assistant provost marshal, which position he filled until August 18, when he resigned and returned to New York.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Decker entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and remained a student there until his graduation in 1867. He began the practice of law at Kankakee, Ill., where he remained until January, 1874. Meantime he established a home of his own, having married, August 1, 1867, Miss Catherine Worden, who lived near his childhood's home, and with whom he had been acquainted for years. In 1869, without opposition, he was elected county judge of Kankakee County, and held the position for the four ensuing years. Previous to this he had served as city attorney.

On account of failing health it became necessary for Mr. Decker to seek a change of climate. Accordingly, in 1874, with his wife and two children, he came to Denver, then a city of about twelve thousand inhabitants. As soon as his health had improved sufficiently he opened a law office and began practice. In February, 1877, under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed United States district attorney, being the first to hold this office under the state government of Colorado.

Public announcement was made April 16, 1880, that Mr. Decker, one of the ablest, most conscientious and efficient prosecutors the Federal government had selected for the management of its legal cases in Colorado, had resigned his office to resume the regular practice of law. He had filled the position with ability and success. Familiarity with the conduct of the office of public prosecutor in the United States court and in those of the district under the territorial regime, teaches us that for the most part the multiplication of fees was the paramount consideration. Scores of men were brought to these courts upon charges that, when investigated, could not be sustained. The greedy cormorants who had arrested these men were reprimanded from the bench and warned not to repeat the offence. As the first United States district attorney, Judge Decker established an honorable precedent for the guidance of his successors.

To fill an unexpired term of one year, Judge Decker was elected district judge in the fall of 1887, and in 1888 was elected for the full term of six years, but resigned the position January 1, 1891. He has a large practice in the state and federal courts, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest attorneys in the state. Politi-

cally he has always been a staunch Republican. He was reared in the doctrines of the Old Dutch Reformed Church, but now attends the First Congregational Church of Denver. During the most of the time since the organization of the chamber of commerce, he has been one of its members. He is identified with the Denver and Colorado Bar Associations, in the latter of which he has served as a member of the executive committee and the committee on admissions. Like the majority of Denver business and professional men, he has mining interests in the state.

Mr. Decker is the father of three children: Cora E., wife of George W. Sargent, of Trinidad, Colo.; Howard, who died at seven years; and Mason L., who married Jeanne Stewart, of New York City, and is now a member of the law firm of Decker & Mead, of Denver. Mrs. Decker was a daughter of Edwin and Emily (Bailey) Worden, natives of New York. She was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 10, 1844, and died March 18, 1897.

AUGUST L. ROHLING, the prosperous and popular merchant of Fort Collins, is a native of Dielingen, Westphalia, Germany, and a son of Philip and Agnes (Heitplocke) Rohling. He was fifth in order of birth among six children, the others being Mrs. Angeline Wellman, who lives at the old homestead; Henry, a namesake of his grandfather Rohling, and an officer in the war of 1870-71, since which time he has been a shoe merchant; Philip, of Blackhawk, Colo.; William, a merchant of Danville, Ill.; and Herman, who was an officer in the German army, and is now a veterinary surgeon at the old home in Germany. The father, who was fond of military affairs, served in the German army as an officer. He followed the occupation of a veterinary surgeon until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-eight years and six months. His wife is still living in Westphalia.

In Dielingen, where he was born February 28, 1858, our subject passed the first fifteen years of his life, meantime attending the gymnasium. In 1873 he accompanied his brother Philip to America and settled in Indianapolis, where he secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Hibbon, Patterson & Co. Remaining there three years, in 1876 he came to Colorado,

the first member of the family to locate in this state. The name, Blackhawk, being peculiar, attracted his attention and led him to the town, where he secured employment as clerk for Rittmaster & Co. In 1882 he was joined by his brother Philip, and they formed a partnership as Rohling Brothers, starting a store on Gregory street and building up a large trade. In 1892 they opened a store at Fort Collins and our subject came here to superintend it, since which time he has acquired a valuable patronage. In 1894 he bought the block he now occupies, and which was built in 1892.

The Rohling Block, as it is known, has a frontage of fifty feet, divided into two store rooms, and is one of the largest blocks in the city. The entire first floor and the basement are occupied by the stock of dry-goods, carpets, clothing, furniture, etc., which is the largest of its kind in the place. February 1, 1896, the partnership was dissolved, and our subject retained the Fort Collins interest, his brother taking the Blackhawk store. In addition to the store he is interested in mining in the Manhattan district of this county, and is developing the Lynn lode, the extension of the Ida May mine. He is also interested in mines in the Tip Top district. With his brother he worked the Belmont mine for many years, but finally sold his interest. He is also interested in the Greeley and Fort Collins Mining Company, of which he has been treasurer, and has invested some in placer mining in North Park at Owl Mountain.

In Blackhawk Mr. Rohling married Johanna Rudolph, who was born in Newark, N. J., and died in Blackhawk, leaving one child, Elizabeth Augusta. His second wife, whom he married in Longmont, was June Stephenson, who was born in Carthage, Mo., a daughter of W. T. Stephenson, of Joplin, Mo. Their union has been blessed with two children, A. Lynn and Lois.

During the period of his residence in Blackhawk Mr. Rohling was a member of the council for one term and for three years a member of the school board, of which he was president for a year. He was made a Mason in Blackhawk Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and now belongs to Fort Collins Lodge No. 19. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he belongs to Fort Collins Lodge No. 19, which he has represented in the grand lodge, and is also identified with the

encampment and Rebekah Lodge. He is a charter member of Larimer Lodge No. 101, K. of P., in which he was the first chancellor commander, and is grand district deputy; also a charter member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P.; also represented the Knights of Pythias in the grand lodge. His wife is connected with the Eastern Star.

HON. FREDERICK J. EBERT. It would be impossible to write an accurate history of Denver without making mention of the life and works of Mr. Ebert, who was a prominent citizen of this place from 1875 until his death, May 3, 1888. In many different ways that showed the versatility of his talents, he contributed to the development of the city and the advancement of its interests. Especially was his influence given to the public schools, and, recognizing his assistance in the promotion of educational interests, it was deemed a fitting memorial to his labors to name in his honor one of the fine school buildings of Denver. Believing that iron manufactures could be successfully established in the west, he took an active part in founding the first rolling mill in this city, and at the time of his death he was president of the Colorado Iron Works. In spite of the fact that he was one of the busiest of men, he nevertheless found time for scientific and classical studies, and acquired a conversational knowledge of six languages, besides a broad fund of historical information that made him one of the most learned men in his state.

Reviewing the ancestry of the Ebert family, we find that the name was originally Aberhart and that many years ago it was founded in Germany by emigrants from France. Our subject was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 27, 1822, and attended the gymnasium for some time, after which he was a student in the Academy Collegium Corolinum, a polytechnic institution of high reputation, from which he graduated with first honors. He selected the science of forestry for his occupation, and in his twenty-fourth year was given the degree of A by the government and was duly commissioned as forest engineer. He was an officer under the duke of Brunswick in the Revolution of 1848, and during the troubled times that followed he deemed it best to seek a home in another country. After starting

to America in 1850, a pardon was sent him for his connection with the Revolution, but he preferred to continue his journey to a land of freedom and liberty of thought. Reaching New York in June, he went on to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained a year, studying the English language and the customs of the people. He spent two years in St. Louis, where he was employed as a civil engineer in the building of the bridge across the Missouri, and from there went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in civil engineering for seven years.

Coming with an engineering corps to Denver in 1860, Mr. Ebert surveyed what is now the Kansas Pacific Railroad as far as the headwaters of the Republican River, one hundred and twelve miles from Denver, but the Indians under Little Wood and Left Hand attacked them and while by parleying they saved their lives, still further advance was considered impracticable. The engineers came via the Platte to Denver, arriving here December 12. Mr. Ebert soon secured work with W. A. H. Loveland in surveying a line for a mountain road from Denver to Central City, which was the first railroad survey in the Rocky Mountain district. In 1862 he drafted the first map of the territory and assisted Surveyor-General John Pierce in making its first land survey. In 1863 he was chosen city engineer of Denver and served for two terms, his surveys being the only ones that have stood the test of time and the law. In 1865 he embarked in the stock and dairy business near Denver, but ten years later moved back to the city in order that his children might have educational advantages.

On the organization of the Exchange Bank, Mr. Ebert was a stockholder and director, continuing in that capacity until his election as president; the latter office he resigned in 1878, but continued connected with the bank as vice-president until his death. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention that framed the fundamental law of the state, and his services in that body were of a distinguished and honorable nature. To him and Mr. Golden, more than to any other men, may be ascribed the establishment of the schools of Denver and their subsequent success. At the time of his death he was president of the board of regents of the State University at Boulder. Politically he was a Republican.

In St. Joseph, Mo., in December, 1855, Mr. Ebert married Miss Mary Davies, who was born in Shrewsbury, England, a descendant in the third generation of a Frenchman who crossed the channel and settled in Shropshire, England. Her father, Thomas Davies, was born in 1800, and some years after his marriage he came to America, settling in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849, but later removing to Troy, Doniphan County, Kan., where he died in 1892, at the age of ninety-two. Before leaving England he married Phoebe Nooks, who was born in Montgomeryshire and died in St. Louis while en route to the west. Of their five children, two sons took part in the Civil war as soldiers in the Union army; and during his service the younger son took both of his brothers-in-law and a number of friends prisoners-of-war and sent them back to his father in Kansas in order to save their lives. Mrs. Ebert was reared in St. Joseph, Mo., and remained there for a time after her marriage, but in 1862 came to Colorado, reaching Denver after a five weeks' trip, October 22 of that year. She is a woman of superior business ability and since the death of her husband has managed the estate in a most efficient manner. She was left four hundred and eighty acres, a portion of which was in the city, extending from Twenty-fourth street to Downing avenue, between the Platte and Whittier school; but after her husband's death she was compelled to go to law in order to retain the land. For four years the matter was in the courts, but she was finally successful in retaining a large share of the tract. She owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, within the present limits of the city, and this by irrigation she keeps in a high state of cultivation, building upon the place, on Hyde Park street, just beyond City Park, a little town known as London farm. She also owns twenty acres on North Capitol hill, and has in addition what is the largest dairy farm for miles around, having the ranch stocked with registered Jerseys, Holsteins and Shorthorn Durhams. One-half block of land on her farm she donated for school purposes. In the management of the property she is assisted by her son, Alfred G., who is a graduate of the high school and for two years a student in the University of Denver. Her other children are daughters, namely: Mrs. Leonore M. Hall, who graduated from Wolfe Hall and resides in Denver; Mrs. Ida

J. O'Brien, whose husband is an attorney in Denver; and Zetella E., who graduated from the Denver high school and from the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston; and is now a prominent member and the auditor of the Woman's Club, of Denver. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church.

HORACE O. DODGE, M. D., professor of clinical medicine in the Colorado University and secretary of the board of education of Boulder, is, in point of years of practice, the oldest physician of the city now following the profession. He has been identified with many enterprises for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the state. In the organization of the Colorado School of Music he took a warm interest, was elected the first president of the institution, and has held the position from the time of its organization in 1894, his enterprise and excellent judgment doing much for the growth of the school.

The Dodge family has been represented in America ever since the "Mayflower" made its first trip across the waters. The doctor's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. The grandfather, Zebulon, was born in Massachusetts and engaged in farming there until his death. The father, Horace Dodge, was born in Belchertown, Mass., and removed to the west in 1836, settling as a pioneer in DuPage County, Ill., twenty miles from Chicago, where he secured a deed to land from the government and improved a farm. The land is still owned by members of the family. He was eighty-four at the time of his death; his mother was ninety-nine when she died. Longevity is noticed in every generation of the family, many of whom reach ninety years of age.

The doctor's mother, Lucy A. Hickman, was born in Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, and resides in Wheaton, Ill., at the age of eighty-three years. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Her father, W. Fielding Hickman, was born at Natural Bridge, a member of an old Virginia family, and removed to the Shenandoah Valley, where he engaged in farming. He started to remove to Indiana, traveling by team, but died while on his way west. One of his sons was in the navy during the war of

1812 and also accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition for the opening of the Japanese ports. The Hickman family are lineal descendants of John Knox, the Reformer.

The family of Horace and Lucy A. Dodge consisted of six daughters and one son, all of whom are still living, the youngest sister, the wife of a minister, having for the past seventeen years been a missionary in Africa. The subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. He was born on the home farm in DuPage County, December 13, 1840, and grew to manhood on the homestead where he was born. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, and with the money thus earned he expected to avail himself of a collegiate education. In 1861 he entered the freshman class of Wheaton College, but four weeks later he volunteered in Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into service at St. Charles, Ill., as a private. Ordered to Washington, he remained there until December 13, 1861, when he went to camp in Virginia. In March, 1862, he marched to Centerville and Manassas, where he took part in a battle, then retreated to Alexandria, and went by transport to join in the Peninsular campaign of 1862. He took part in the engagements at Williamsburg and Mechanicsville and the seven days' battle, then retreated to Harrison's Landing, ordered back to Alexandria, and from there to Bull Run, in time for the second battle there; afterward participated in the battle of Antietam, spent the winter in picket duty and scouting, took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the spring of 1863 was present at Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville and Gettysburg, where his regiment opened the battle on the first day and continued at the front until the close of the third day. Soon after that battle he was detailed to the division headquarters as a scout, and the winter of 1863-64 was occupied in scouting. In the spring of 1864 he was in the advance in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and after the latter engagement was transferred to Sheridan's headquarters as scout, taking part in Sheridan's raid on Richmond and continuing at his headquarters until the fall of 1864. In October he was mustered out and discharged in Chicago.

Returning to the home farm, our subject spent some time in improving it. In January, 1866,

he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He was in the Hospital for Women and Children in Chicago for a year, also engaged in practice in Riverside for a year, and in January, 1871, settled in Denver, where he engaged in practice for eight months. He then removed to Valmont, at that time the most promising town in Boulder County. Eighteen months later the railroad was completed to Boulder, and he located here, where he has since carried on a general practice. For years he has been president of the board of pension examiners in Boulder, which he assisted in organizing. For four years he was county physician, has served as alderman two terms, as fire chief one term, county coroner two terms and health officer six terms. He has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Colorado University, and in the fall of 1898 was given the chair of clinical medicine. In November, 1897, he was appointed chairman of a committee to raise money for the erection of a hospital in connection with the medical department of the state university. The committee was successful and a commodious, well-appointed building now furnishes refuge for the afflicted, as well as clinical material for the students.

In Chicago, Dr. Dodge married Miss Laura H. Sturdevant, who was born in that city, daughter of Noah Sturdevant, member of an old York state family and a coal operator and lime manufacturer in Illinois. Two children of Dr. and Mrs. Dodge are living and two are deceased, namely: Horace C., who graduated from the Boulder high school and is a member of the medical department of the state university, class of 1901; Laura, who was educated in the Rockford Female College; LeRoy, who was accidentally killed at twelve years, being thrown from a horse; and Frederick, who died at four years.

Fraternally Dr. Dodge is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, in which he has been eminent commander four terms, and is a permanent member of the grand commandery; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver; and is grand representative of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey. He is a charter member of the Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, G. A. R., in which he is past commander, and for one year,

1896-97, was commander of the department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. R., was also an aide on the staff of the commander of the National Encampment, General Lawler. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Politically he is a Republican. At this writing he is president of the Boulder County Medical Association. He was a charter member of the State Medical Society, and held the position of president of that body in 1876. He is also connected with the American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, and a member of the Alumni Association of Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of the Northwestern University.

HENRY BEAN NEWLON, who came to Colorado in December, 1863, and for some time engaged in mining, but is now proprietor of a farm and fruit ranch near LaPorte, Larimer County, was born in Martinsville, Clark County, Ill., October 8, 1845, and traces his lineage to one of the F. F. V's. His father, James Newlon, was born in Culpeper County, Va., and was an own cousin of President James Madison, their mothers being Misses Bean, sisters. When a young man he came as far west as Illinois, where he embarked in the mercantile business at Tuscola, Douglas County. Later he removed to Texas and died at Gainesville in 1882. His wife, Ruth (Downs) Newlon, was born in Culpeper County, of an old Virginian family, and died in Clark County, Ill., when her youngest child, our subject, was only two years of age. She left, besides this son, two daughters and a son, namely: Mrs. Cynthia Grant, who died in Illinois; Champion, who was killed in Illinois by being thrown from a horse; and Mattie, of Texas.

In the public schools of Clark and Douglas Counties, Ill., our subject received his education. In 1862 he went to Cairo and for a year worked on the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1863 he came to Colorado, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., and traveling along the Platte, his journey lasting from October 1 to December 18, when he arrived at Denver. He proceeded to Gilpin County and engaged in mining and milling at Nevadaville for a time, after which he prospected and mined under lease. He was there in 1871, at the time of the striking of the Caribou mine, the extension of which he developed, also operated the None-

Such mine successfully. At the time he went to that camp, there was but one cabin at the camp, and indications of future prosperity were meagre. In 1881 he came to LaPorte and bought eighty acres of unimproved land. Here he has since planted twelve acres to apples and plums, six acres to cherries, and ten acres to blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. The place is one of the finest fruit farms in the country, and appropriately bears the name of "None-Such," after the mine Mr. Newlon once operated.

In Caribou, on New Year's day of 1878, Mr. Newlon married Miss Hilda L. Hoel, who was born in Madison, Wis., a daughter of John and Susan (Nelson) Hoel, natives of Christiana, Norway. Her father, who was a carpenter and architect, settled in Madison, Wis., and while there planned and built the capitol, courthouse, hospital and the university buildings. On account of ill health he removed to Nevada, Iowa, and there he died in 1882. His wife, who is living in Nevada, Iowa, is identified with the Lutheran Church. She is the mother of three children, namely: Mrs. Inger Wells, who lives in the same town as her mother; Hilda Lillian; and Henry W., a successful architect and builder, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Newlon was reared in Madison, Wis., until fifteen years of age, after which she resided in Iowa, and from there in 1876 came to Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Newlon have an adopted daughter, Bertha May, who was graduated from the high school of Fort Collins in 1898, and is now a student at the State Agricultural College, at Fort Collins.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, while Mrs. Newlon is a Republican. While in Blackhawk he was made a Mason, and now belongs to Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newlon are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EZRA T. CARR is one of the most successful fruit-growers of Boulder County and is treasurer and manager of the Boulder Fruit Growers' Association, which organization he was very influential in founding. When a resident of Gilpin County he served for six years as county commissioner, and for two years of that period was chairman of the board. He was elected first in 1880, re-elected in 1883 and vacated the office in 1887, with a record of which he has just cause

to be proud, for it was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. He has always been a thorough-going Republican, and of late years has been actively interested on the side of the silver question. While he was county commissioner the bonded indebtedness of Gilpin County, amounting to about \$100,000, was reduced nearly half, and since then has been wholly wiped out, leaving the county free from debt. Mr. Carr possesses excellent business ability and almost invariably makes a success of the enterprises he undertakes.

The parents of the above-named gentleman were Josiah S. and Lucinda (Tracy) Carr, both natives of New York state, where they lived till death closed their labors. The father was a merchant at West Dresden for many years, and he lived to the ripe age of eighty-three years. His wife died when in her fifty-third year. Seven of their fourteen children grew to maturity, and of this large family Mr. Carr of this sketch is now the only survivor.

The birth of our subject took place in the town of West Dresden, N. Y., December 23, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and learned the mercantile business with his father. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, arriving in Minneapolis when the place comprised but five hundred inhabitants. He taught school the first winter, after which he engaged in farming nine miles from the city. In August, 1862, he volunteered in Company B, Ninth United States Infantry, for service in the Civil war. Soon afterward he was sent on the frontier against the Indians, who had taken the occasion to rise in force because the country was already engaged in civil war. Mr. Carr was mustered into the service as first sergeant of Company B, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and was honorably discharged in June, 1863, at St. Peter's. He participated in a fierce fight with the Indians, when he was one of a little band of sixty against three hundred redskins. Three of his comrades were killed and twenty-one were injured, himself being one of the number. His right arm was badly shattered by a bullet, and he was taken to the hospital for treatment. The young lady who shortly afterward became his wife was most kind and tender in nursing the injured soldiers and though our hero had escaped being captured by the Indians, he found a more formidable foe within the bare hospital walls, and capitulated at once.

Up to 1868 Mr. Carr operated a farm situated about two miles from Hutchinson, Minn., but in that year sold out and located in Iowa, near Des Moines. The following year he came to Colorado, by way of Cheyenne, making the trip by rail and stage to Central City, and in July commenced mining in Russell Gulch. Among the mines which he opened during the next few years are the Grizzly and Specie Payment and others, which have produced precious metal in paying quantities. Since 1885 he has lived in Boulder; but built his residence here two years after coming here, planted fruit trees and greatly improved his property. He purchased a block of land in Garden City Addition to Boulder. In 1893 the Fruit Growers' Association, for shipping and handling fruit, was organized, and it has proved of material benefit to local producers. In 1897 Mr. Carr was very active in getting started the Boulder Fruit Juice and Preserving Company, of which he is the president. At one time he was a member and senior commander of Ellsworth Post No. 20, G. A. R., in Central City, and was honorably discharged from the same by request. He was also formerly identified with the Masonic order and is of high standing in the Odd Fellows' society. He is past grand in the order, was grand marshal of the grand lodge of Colorado, and is a member of the encampment. He was captain of Canton, Boulder No. 16, and major of the fourth battalion. At the request of the Boulder Canton the Decoration of Chivalry was conferred upon Mr. Carr, April 26, 1898.

As previously mentioned there was a very pretty little romance attending the meeting of Mr. Carr and the lady who has been his faithful helpmate since their marriage, October 7, 1863. She was Miss Ludie Tucker, a native of the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark., and daughter of Rev. Eber and Martha (Cox) Tucker, both of New York state. The father, who was a minister of the Baptist Church, went to Fort Smith in early days and was a missionary of his denomination thereabouts for some thirteen years. Thence he removed to Knox County, Mo., where his death occurred when he was in his sixtieth year. In 1861 the mother, with her son Hiram and daughter Ludie, went to Minnesota. Mrs. Tucker departed this life in Russell Gulch, at the age of seventy-five years. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Carr, Eben Tucker, Sr., was a native of

Germany, and was a farmer in New York after his arrival in this country. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Carr are: Lois G., now Mrs. John L. Hazleton, of Boulder; Lillian M., Mrs. Harry Werry, also of this city; Mary E., wife of Nathaniel Lewis, of Russell Gulch; Edna J., wife of Walter Booth, of Boulder; Olive, wife of C. L. Purmort, of Boulder; Ezra E. and Lucy M. The two eldest daughters are graduates of the schools of Central City, and Mary E. graduated from the University of Colorado in the class of '92.

WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, president of several Colorado mining companies and sheriff of Arapahoe County 1892-96, is a representative of one of Maryland's oldest families, his ancestors having come to this country with Lord Baltimore. It is said that some of the name are still to be found in Normandy, but the branch to which our subject belongs was established in England at the time of William the Conqueror and subsequent generations were identified with the history of Great Britain. After coming to America they transferred their allegiance to the colonies and during the Revolution William Burchinell, a planter of Kent County, Md., served valiantly in the cause of independence.

Thomas, a son of this Revolutionary patriot, was born in Chestertown, Md., and grew to manhood upon the eastern shore, receiving his education in William and Mary College, of which he was a graduate. He became an architect and builder in Baltimore, but later removed to Huntingdon and was employed as master builder in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He died in Huntingdon when sixty-six years of age. His wife was Anna M. Wilson, who was born in Huntingdon, Pa., of Scotch descent, and was a daughter of Matthew Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, but for some years a merchant in Pennsylvania. There were three sons and three daughters in the family of Thomas Burchinell, and all the sons come to Colorado. Thomas W. died while acting as receiver of the United States land office at Leadville; and John E. resides in Denver.

The second of the sons, William K., was born in Huntingdon, Pa., October 12, 1846. While a student in the Hollidaysburg Academy, he en-

listed as a member of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he served from July, 1862, until the close of the war, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans and General Thomas. Among the important engagements in which he participated were those of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the march to Atlanta and then back to Nashville under General Thomas. On being mustered out in 1865, he returned to Huntingdon and embarked in the planing mill business. In the fall of 1873 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent the district in the legislature, and while a member of the session of 1874 served on various committees and as chairman of the military and judiciary committees. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant to the receivership of the United States land office at Fairplay, Colo., and assumed the duties of the position in February, 1875. Four years later President Hayes re-appointed him to the office, which was removed to Leadville, and he served there until 1883. Meantime he had become interested in mining in the Leadville district. Though on the expiration of his term of office he removed to Denver, he still continued to operate in the Leadville region, and is now interested in the Welton, Nubian and Superior Consolidated mines there, besides being interested in scores of mines elsewhere. He is president of the Golden Ocean Mining Company, which operates at Victor; president of LaPlatte Placer Mining Company; president of the Grouse Mountain Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, operating in the Cripple Creek district; and president of the Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company in Park County.

In Huntingdon, Pa., Mr. Burchinell married Miss Mant Cunningham, daughter of Josiah Cunningham, who was a merchant and farmer there. They have one child, Annie C. Politically Mr. Burchinell is a silver Republican, and he has been active upon committees, in conventions and as a member of the state Republican committee. His party, in 1891, elected him sheriff of Arapahoe County and two years later he was re-elected, holding the office from January, 1892, to January, 1896. At the second election he won by a plurality of eleven hundred and eighty votes, in spite of the fact that he was opposed by the "machine" political element and

the newspapers, who fought him because he would not be dictated to. During his term of office occurred the celebrated attack on the city, when his coolness and determination saved bloodshed and his promptness in securing the aid of the United States troops and not allowing any demonstration kept both sides down. He is a member of Reno Post No. 39, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans' Legion. While in Huntingdon he was made a Mason and afterward identified himself with the fraternity in Leadville. He belongs to Temple Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Chapter No. 29, R. A. M., Denver Commandery No. 25, K. T., Denver Consistory and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S.

DR. AYRES STRADLEY has been associated with his brother in Longmont for about two years, both in the practice of medicine and surgery and in mining enterprises. Previously he was located at Platteville, Colo., for thirteen years, gaining an enviable reputation for skill in his profession during that period. He has made a specialty of nervous diseases and is in partnership with his brother, D. N., in the management of a sanitarium for the cure of the liquor habit. At present he is the city physician of Longmont, and is examiner for numerous leading life insurance companies here.

The parents of the doctor were Dr. D. W. and Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley, natives of Zanesville and Circleville, Ohio, respectively. They became residents of Wabash, Ind., in 1849 and thenceforth made their home in that city, the father dying there in November, 1895, aged fourscore years, and the mother many years before, when fifty-four years of age. Dr. D. W. Stradley was much esteemed by his professional brethren and took a leading part in public enterprises and educational work. He acted as a director and was deeply interested in the development and improvement of the system of educating the young. His father, Ayres Stradley, was born in Baltimore, Md., married Rhoda Wilkins, of the same city, and followed farming and building as occupations. He lived in Hancock County, Ohio, for several years and spent his last days in Wabash, Ind., dying in his eighty-third year. His good wife also died in Wabash, in November, 1882, having attained the extreme age of ninety-six years.

The father of Ayres Stradley was a native of England, who, upon his arrival in the United States, located permanently in Baltimore.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley was a daughter of Abner Bell, originally of Pennsylvania, but later of Hancock County, Ohio, and Winterset, Iowa. To the last-named place he removed in 1851, and, after living in the town for twenty-one years, he passed to his reward, in 1872, aged about eighty-six years. He was a hero of the war of 1812, and his wife was the daughter of Rev. John Smith, a soldier of the Revolution and also of the war of 1812. He was a noble minister of the gospel, for years was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, and received his summons to the better land while he was occupying his pulpit, then past eighty years of age. His wife died in Winterset, Iowa, in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stradley were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, four of whom died in childhood. Their four married daughters died in Indiana: Rhoda, Mrs. Baker; Margaret A., Mrs. Litsenberger, and Sarah E., Mrs. Comstock, all in Wabash; and Charlotte E., Mrs. Steele, in South Bend. Their two surviving sons are Ayres and Daniel N., who are represented in this volume. (See sketch of Dr. D. N. Stradley.)

Dr. Ayres Stradley was born in Mount Blanchard, Hancock County, Ohio, October 11, 1840, and was nine years old when the family went to Wabash, Ind. He received a good education in the common and high schools and then took up the study of medicine with his father. In April, 1861, he was among the first to respond to the president's call for troops but was rejected. In 1863 he entered the University of Michigan and took a course of lectures, after which he opened an office in Wabash and commenced practice. In 1866 he went to Bloomingdale, Mich., and remained there for ten years, giving his earnest attention to the duties of his profession. Then returning to Wabash, he continued his practice in that city up to 1883, when he came to Colorado, and for over thirteen years practiced in Platteville. His well-established reputation for ability preceded him to this place and in the brief period of his stay here he has won the respect and best wishes of all who know him, whether in a business or social way.

While living in Platteville, Dr. Stradley was a candidate for county clerk of Weld County on the Populist's ticket, which was defeated. At the time of the election he was absent in the east, at the bedside of his dying father. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity when he was a young man, in Bloomingdale, Mich. He is a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and is a Knight of the Maccabees. He was married in Wabash, Ind., in 1863 to Miss N. M. Barnhart, a native of Virginia and daughter of Joel Barnhart, an early settler of Wabash. Of the four children born to the doctor and wife three are living, namely: Carl, a civil engineer and county surveyor; Maude M., Mrs. Dudley, of Longmont; and Edessa E., who is at home.

DANIEL N. STRADLEY, M. D., one of the well-known and highly respected physicians of Longmont, has been established in practice here for the past eighteen years and has been a resident of the county for a score of years. That he is considered an authority in his special department, nervous and mental diseases, is evidenced by the fact that four different judges have appointed him as medical expert in lunacy cases. He has also served to the entire satisfaction of everyone as city physician and is medical examiner for several of the old standard life insurance companies. In 1892 he opened a sanitarium here for the treatment of persons afflicted with dipso-mania and nervous diseases, and has successfully attended to some eight or nine hundred patients. He has the highest testimonials from many of these, and numerous outsiders who know of the good work that has been accomplished under his able management in this institution.

The birth of Dr. D. N. Stradley occurred in Mount Blanchard, Ohio, July 3, 1849. His parents were Dr. D. W. and Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley, likewise of Ohio, of English descent, but representatives of patriotic American families who had dwelt in the United States for several generations. Dr. Stradley, Sr., practiced his profession in Ohio and Indiana, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His children were ten in number, but only six lived to maturity. Four daughters married and had homes of their own in Indiana, but one by one they were gathered to the silent land, and now, of the entire

family only two remain, the subject of this article and his brother, Dr. Ayres, who has been in partnership with him for about two or three years.

The early years of Dr. Daniel N. Stradley were spent in Wabash, Ind., where he attended the public schools. Having inherited a taste for the medical profession he found an able instructor in his father, and in 1873 took a course of lectures in the Curtis Medical College in Cincinnati, completing his studies in Marion, Ind., where the college had been removed after his first year in the institution. He graduated in 1875, but in the preceding year had begun practice in Marion, with Dr. Snodgrass, the dean of the college. In 1878, on account of poor health, Dr. Stradley came to Colorado, and for two years or more lived in Boulder. There he became a member of the Boulder County Medical Association and in partnership with Dr. H. W. Allen was made surgeon for the South Park & Rio Grande Railroad, and opened a hospital at Buena Vista, Dr. Allen being secretary and himself treasurer. When the railroad was completed the hospital was abandoned, and Dr. Stradley came to Longmont, where he has since made his home, his office being on Main Street. Formerly he was a member of the Indiana Medical Society.

In addition to being thoroughly interested in his professional work, Dr. Stradley and his brother are engaged in mining operations upon quite a large scale. They are working the Virginius mine near Ward, and the Miser group of mines in the vicinity of Rowena, near Left Hand. The subject of this article was one of the incorporators of the Great Northern Oil, Coal, Mineral Refining and Prospecting Company, which is capitalized at \$100,000, and has as its president Dr. W. H. Davis, of Denver, Colo.; treasurer, Dr. Stradley; secretary, Judge H. M. Minor, of Longmont; and manager, S. L. Holaday. Prof. Arthur Lakes, late professor of geology at the State School of Mines and editor of *Mines and Minerals* in Denver, was employed by the company to make a thorough investigation of the strata and existing conditions of the region which they proposed to search for oil, coal and minerals, and his careful and detailed report was most encouraging and valuable, pointing out, as it does, the facts and reasons for his belief of the existence of certain mineral and oil deposits within convenient distance from Longmont. With redoubled

vigor and enterprise the company is now pushing forward the work which is certain, sooner or later, to meet with the most gratifying results.

Politically the doctor is identified with the People's party. October 1, 1898, he received the nomination of his party for representative of the northern district of Colorado. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in Xenia, Ohio, in 1873, to Miss Margaret Pence, daughter of Darius Pence. She was born and reared in Xenia and by her marriage with the doctor is the mother of a son, D. Pry, who is a promising young man, and is a member of Gross Medical College, class of '99.

JOHN ROWLAND HANNA. Coming to Colorado in 1869 and to Denver in 1871, Mr. Hanna has witnessed much of the development of the state and has been identified with the growth of Denver since it was a place of five thousand inhabitants. Religious, charitable and educational institutions have alike felt the impetus of his sympathy and support, and in every enterprise calculated to benefit the people he has been deeply interested. After years of active connection with the banking business of this city, he resigned his position and retired to private life.

The Hanna family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, but has had representatives in America from an early day. In their honor was named Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Pa., which was so loyal to the cause of freedom that it declared independence from Great Britain in May, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington. After the Revolution the town was burned by the Indians. Judge John Hanna, grandfather of our subject, was born in Hannastown and removed to Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and also for a time served as county judge. He attained to advanced years.

Our subject's father, A. F. Hanna, was born in Cadiz, where he first engaged in merchandising, but later was editor of the *Liberty Advocate* in that city. He died in 1847, when he was thirty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Craig, was born in Cadiz, the youngest of six children and the only living representative of her family during her

later years. She died in Colorado in 1892, at the age of seventy-five. Her father, Rowland Craig, was born in Brownsville, Pa., and settled in Cadiz, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death. Our subject was one of three children that attained maturity, two of whom are living. His brother, Maj. James W. Hanna, served during the Civil war and at its close organized a company and came to Colorado to fight the Indians, being stationed at Fort Collins until his honorable discharge. He now lives in Denver.

Born and reared in Cadiz, our subject attended the public schools and Franklin College in Harrison County. At the age of eighteen he went to Mercer, Pa., where he secured work as book-keeper, and when twenty-three he started the first bank in the place. After five years he sold it to the First National Bank, of which he was cashier from 1864 to 1869, resigning in the latter year on account of illness. In the spring of that year he came to Colorado, where the salubrious air and outdoor exercise upon a farm enabled him to regain his health. In the spring of 1871 he came to Denver and at once began to plan the organization of the City National Bank, the charter for which he secured in Washington. His bank bought out the private bank of Warren Hussey and continued the business at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, but after fifteen years erected a new building and removed to Sixteenth and Lawrence streets. In 1892, after having served as cashier for twenty years, he was made president, and continued in that capacity until the business was sold in 1894. He was then with its successors, the American National Bank, as vice-president until the suspension of the institution.

In Penn Yan, N. Y., Mr. Hanna married Miss Ione T. Munger, who was born in New York state, the daughter of Lyman and Martha S. (Whitney) Munger, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. Her father, who was a druggist in Penn Yan, later engaged in the grocery and drug business at Galva, Ill., and still later engaged in farming. In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Munger came to Denver, where they have since made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Hanna. The latter is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Active in educational work, she has been president of the educational department of the Woman's Club and for one

term of three years held the office of school director, but afterward refused renomination.

With others Mr. Hanna organized the Colorado College at Colorado Springs in 1874, and from its inception he has taken an active interest in the progress of the institution. For years he was its treasurer and is now serving as a trustee. The college is now considered one of the leading educational institutions in the west. Politically he is a Republican. In the organization of the Y. M. C. A. he took an active part and for more than twenty years he has been one of its trustees. He assisted in the founding and building of the People's Tabernacle Congregational Church, in which he was long a trustee. With many of the laudable enterprises for the advancement of Denver his name has been intimately identified and his influence has been felt in their development. It may be truly said that Denver has no citizen more loyal to its welfare than he, nor are there many who have been more important factors in its progress and advancement.

EDWARD A. THOMPSON. In the last half of the present century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow-men and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one is Edward A. Thompson, who is now serving as county attorney of Weld County.

He was born in Gravesend, England, May 27, 1845, but in November, 1847, was brought to America by his parents, Dr. William and Eliza (Hodson) Thompson, who settled in Bradford County, Pa., first at Leroy and later at Herrick, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine until within the last few years. In 1896 he removed to Towanda, the same county, where he is now enjoying a well-earned rest. Eleven children constituted his family, namely: William H., who was graduated from Princeton College and is now a leading attorney of Wyalusing, Pa.;

Alfred, a merchant of Towanda, Pa.; Edward A., of this sketch; Mary, deceased wife of Frederick Leavenworth, of Towanda; Josephine, who died in childhood; Ernest T., who died at Towanda; Ferdinand, a physician practicing at the asylum in Bradford County, Pa.; Edith A., deceased, who was a teacher in the south; Eugene A., an attorney of Towanda; John G., a carpenter and builder of Scranton, Pa.; and Ethelbert R., a business man of Towanda.

Edward A. Thompson acquired his literary education in the common schools of Herrick and the Towanda Collegiate Institute. As his father was a country physician in rather limited circumstances and had a large family depending upon him, our subject began life for himself at the age of thirteen and made his own way through school, paying his expenses at college by teaching. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. For three years thereafter he served as sergeant in Company A, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, resigning his office on coming west. While teaching school in Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson read law and was admitted to the bar in 1870, after which he engaged in practice at Towanda until 1882, the year of his arrival in Weld County, Colo. He was principal of the public schools of Erie for three years, and engaged in practice at that place until 1889, when he was elected county judge for a term of six years. He then removed to Greeley, where he opened an office, and has since successfully engaged in general practice, retaining a clientele of so representative a character as to alone stand in evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity. In 1898 he was appointed county attorney, and is now discharging the duties of that office to the utmost satisfaction of the court and bar of the county.

In August, 1870, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M., daughter of Daniel C. and Minerva M. Hall, of Bradford County, Pa. They have a son, William Hall, who was admitted to the bar in 1896 and is now associated with his father in practice under the firm name of Thompson & Thompson. The son was married January 19, 1894, to Miss Alice Clark, a daughter of Arthur and Lula (McNutt) Clark, who now reside in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Nellie M.

Thompson died at Towanda, Pa., in September, 1879. Our subject was again married at that place, November 29, 1880, his second union being with Miss Susan M. Bump, a daughter of Cornelius Bump, of Bradford County, Pa. She was a very successful teacher in that state, and while her husband was principal of the schools of Erie, Colo., she taught there.

Formerly Mr. Thompson was a Republican in politics, but now supports the men and measures of the Democracy. In 1867 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Herrick, Pa., but since coming to this county has become identified with the Congregational denomination. He has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1866 and now belongs to Poudre Valley Lodge No. 12. He has also been a Mason since 1867, and is a prominent member of Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Greeley; Greeley Commandery No. 10, K. T.; Greeley Chapter No. 13, R. A. M.; Greeley Lodge No. 31, K. of P., which he joined in 1891; and U. S. Grant Post No. 13, G. A. R. He has filled various offices in each of these orders.

CHARLES W. ENOS, M. D., who is one of the prominent homeopathic physicians of Denver, is vice-president and a director of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, in the organization of which he actively assisted. He was also one of the organizers of the Denver Homeopathic Club and belongs to the Colorado State Homeopathic Medical Society. In the college he is lecturer on materia medica, also professor of the eye, ear, nose and throat department, and successfully superintends a large clinic at the free dispensary. Since May, 1889, when he came to Denver, he has been closely identified with the homeopathic fraternity of this city. In 1880-81 he took a special course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and later he also studied in Dr. Knapp's Ophthalmic and Oral Institute, from which he received a certificate. In 1883 he took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He is very systematic in his professional work and, believing such a plan to

be helpful, he takes a complete record of every case that comes to his notice, also a record of the ancestry.

Dr. Enos was born in Marine, Madison County, Ill., December 13, 1849, and is the son of Charles R. and Eliza Ann (Thorp) Enos. His father was educated in New York state and after his removal to Illinois he settled on a farm near Marine, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1873, when he was fifty-nine years of age, he entered the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College and took the regular course of lectures, graduating as an M. D. Since then he has been engaged in active practice, and though now eighty-three years of age he still superintends his professional interests successfully. For the last twenty years he has resided in Jersey County, Ill.

The marriage of Dr. C. R. Enos united him with Eliza Ann Thorp, a member of a Puritan family and the descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Holland to England, thence to America. She died in May, 1897, aged seventy-one years. Of her seven sons and three daughters, two sons are deceased, and of the survivors the five sons and one of the daughters are homeopathic physicians, while another daughter is a nurse. The children are named as follows: Sarah Cordelia Enos, M. D., of Jerseyville, Ill.; George, deceased; Charles W., of this sketch; Ida Viola, wife of Theodore S. Ellison, of Emmetsburg, Iowa; William H., of Alton Ill.; Joseph W., of Jerseyville; Dudley, deceased; Lawrence, of Decatur, Ill.; Clinton, of Brighton, Colo.; and Grace, a nurse who lives in Jerseyville.

The literary studies of our subject were carried on in the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, near Bloomington, Ill., and the Illinois Industrial State University at Champaign. He studied Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri and graduated in 1874, after which he went to Jerseyville, Ill., and engaged in practice for fifteen years, coming from there to Denver in 1889. In political belief he has been a Prohibitionist since 1881 and in 1884 he was his party's candidate for secretary of state of Illinois. He has always been deeply interested in the temperance movement and gives his influence to the cause. By his marriage to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Abner and Margaret S. Cory, he has three children, Herbert C., Grace E. and Charles R. Enos.



C. S. DESCH.



MRS. C. S. DESCH.

CASPAR S. DESCH is prominent in the business, civic and fraternal circles of Colorado. He is the manager of the Corry Mining Company, at Silver Plume, and is a member of the executive committee and manager of the Silver Plume Electric Light plant. In 1881 he started the gas works in Georgetown and operated the same until the company was consolidated with the United Light and Power Company. In 1893 he placed in successful running order the Georgetown electric light works and has since been connected with the company as a director. Thirty years ago he joined the Knights of Pythias and in 1889 associated himself with the Silver Plume Lodge, of which he is past chancellor. He is now grand chancellor of the order of the state. In the Masonic order, with which he became associated in Baltimore, Md., in 1865, he also stands high. He belongs to Warren Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and Baltimore Commandery No. 2, K. T., when a resident of Baltimore, and now is identified with Washington Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; Georgetown Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and Georgetown Commandery No. 4, K. T., of Georgetown. Politically he has always been a strong Republican, but now is a silver advocate.

The ancestors of C. S. Desch were participants in the Napoleonic wars. His father, Isaac Desch, was born and died in Hesse-Darmstadt, and his mother, Anna Elizabeth (Schutte) Desch, likewise a native of that German province, subsequently brought her children to the United States, taking up her abode in Albany, N. Y. C. S. Desch, the youngest of six children, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 14, 1836. He was a lad of nine years when with the rest of the family he sailed from Cologne and Antwerp on the sailing vessel "Talbot." The tedious voyage lasted fifty-two days. In the public schools of Albany the education of our subject was completed. He was but fourteen when he began learning the stove-molder's trade, and three years later he went to Dedham, Mass., where he took up the business of cabinet-making. For ten or twelve years he was thus occupied, making furniture for the California trade. He worked by the piece, but gave to his firm several simple devices and inventions for fastenings, etc.

In April, 1861, Mr. Desch enlisted on the three months' call in Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, while temporarily at Alexandria, Va. He was not summoned into the field, but remained at Camp Curtin. His time having expired, he recruited a company, which he turned over to another man, while he proceeded to sell supplies to the army. He became an independent sutler, having a store at Good Hope Hill. His brother John, captain of a company in a New York regiment, was cut in two by a cannon-ball during the Peninsular campaign.

In 1863 Mr. Desch was engaged in the real-estate business in Baltimore, and subsequently engaged in the grain business, his location being on South Charles street near Conway. There he built a large warehouse and from 1864 to 1889 was a member of the firm of C. S. Desch & Co. He was interested in grain, dealing quite extensively in the same, and also carried on a large commission business in tobacco and general produce. He was a member of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange and was very active and enterprising in his numerous and varied undertakings while there.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Desch first came to Colorado, but it was not before twelve years had elapsed that he gave up his eastern interests to locate here permanently. He is now manager for the Corry Mining Company, which owns the Diamond Tunnel group of twenty-nine lodes, covered by patents, and having four miles of underground passages. When the conditions become sufficiently favorable they are prepared to employ and keep busy a force of four hundred or more men. To the executive skill and genius of the manager is due the splendid system and progress of the work at these mines. He is a practical genius, and has invented many appliances which have been of great use in the development of the plant.

In Baltimore, November 1, 1864, Mr. Desch married Louisa A. Hagan, a daughter of John H. and Margaret Ann (Dell) Hagan. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Ann Hagan was George Hay, an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was of German descent, his ancestors having settled in the province of Maryland in 1700. His wife was an English lady. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Desch was a member of the home guard in the war of 1812 and was stationed at

Wilmington, Del. Her ancestors for nearly two hundred years were residents of Baltimore and Wilmington. Her great-grandfather Dell was an English nobleman, who came to America at the time of the Revolution and settled in Wilmington. John H. Hagan for years was a prosperous merchant of Baltimore, of which city Mrs. Desch is a native. Will M., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Desch, is bookkeeper and cashier in the office of the *Times*, in Denver; Caspar S., Jr., is a member of the class of 1901, Mining University of Colorado; the only daughter, Emily Addie, is the wife of Harry Morganthau, a dry-goods merchant, residing at Silver Plume, Colo.

HON. REUBEN CALVIN WELLS, ex-state senator from the eighth district of Colorado, is one of the pioneers of '59, but he did not make permanent settlement in the west until 1869. He then bought the building and water power owned by the Golden Paper Mills Company and at once began to remodel the plant, introducing new machinery and water wheels, and greatly increasing the capacity of the mill. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of wrapping and news paper, of which he made a success. For several years he manufactured paper used by the *Rocky Mountain News*, *Tribune* and *Times*, until they began to purchase in the east paper manufactured from wood pulp. Afterward he continued to manufacture wrapping and building paper, his mills having a capacity of five tons per day. All the buildings but one, 40x60, were erected by himself, including a two-story mill, 80x140, and a two-story warehouse, 50x130, to which a siding runs from the Denver & Gulf Railroad. About 1872 he started the first wholesale and retail paper store ever in Denver, his location being Sixteenth, between Market and Larimer streets. The party to whom he sold the business later disposed of it to C. N. Knowles, the present proprietor. In 1896 he leased the mill and retired from business.

The Wells family is of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, Joel Wells, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to New York state, then to Ohio, and from there to southern Illinois, finally settling in Rock Island, where he died. His son, Huntington, father of our subject, was

born in Vermont, and accompanied the family in their various removals. Locating on the present site of Moline, Ill., he, with others, laid out the town that has since become famous as a manufacturing city. This was about the year 1843. On account of failing health, in 1850 he went to California, where he hoped the delightful climate would enable him to regain his strength, but he soon afterward died, aged forty-four years. He and his brothers and several cousins had served in the Blackhawk war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Letitia Long, was of southern birth and lineage, her father, Reuben Long, coming north and settling in Illinois. She died in Moline when forty years of age. Of her seven children only two are now living, Reuben Calvin and Mrs. Sickles, of Denver.

In Moline, Ill., where he was born September 26, 1833, the subject of this sketch remained until nearly seventeen years of age. April 1, 1850, with a horse and mule train, he started for California, traveling through Iowa and crossing the Missouri at the present site of Omaha. At that time a Mormon settlement occupied the present site of Council Bluffs. He journeyed along the north side of the Platte to Fort Larimer, then crossed to the south side of the river, but after several hundred miles again crossed and continued to follow the course of the stream. From South Pass he went into the Salt Lake district, where he rested for a short time. Resuming the journey, after a few hundred miles he came to the Humboldt, which he followed to its sink. He traveled fifty miles across the desert, then crossed the Sierra Nevada range, and finally reached Hangtown (now Centerville), Cal., on the 12th of August. From there he went to Sacramento, and soon began to mine on the Yuba River. His father died in 1851, but he remained in the far west two more years, returning to the east in 1853 via the Nicaragua route to New York City. On his return to Moline he became bookkeeper in the office of John Deere, the celebrated plow manufacturer, and there he continued for some time. In the spring of 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, but on the westward journey constantly met parties of discouraged prospectors returning, and none of them had any good words for the mountain regions. However, he continued his journey and spent the summer

prospecting in the mountains, but in the fall went back to Moline, where he was afterward with Deere & Co. and other firms.

Coming to Colorado a second time in 1869, Mr. Wells settled in Golden, where he has since resided. He was here at the organization of the city and, as a member of the last board of town trustees rendered valuable service in making the change, but afterward he refused to serve as trustee longer. In 1888 he was elected to represent the seventh (now the eighth) senatorial district in the senate on the Republican ticket, and took an active part in the sessions of 1889-91, the seventh and eighth general assemblies. While in the senate he introduced several bills that became laws, and served as chairman on the committee on education and educational institutions. In 1889 he voted for Edward O. Wolcott for United States senator, and two years later assisted in the re-election of Henry M. Teller. For a short time he served as trustee of the State School of Mines, to which he was appointed by Governor Pitkin. He was married in Moline, in 1859, to Miss Henrietta Warner, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, Mrs. Ellen Moody, of Golden.

HON. BENJAMIN H. EATON, ex-governor of Colorado, has for years been one of the most prominent citizens of the state. Coming here in 1859, during the first days of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, he has since witnessed the remarkable development of this section of the country and has himself contributed thereto. In the three industries that have ever been foremost in the state—mining, agriculture and irrigation—he has achieved unusual success; and not in these alone, but in public affairs as well, his name has stood for all that is aggressive, keen and enterprising. His election to the highest position within the gift of the commonwealth is sufficient proof of his prominence as a citizen.

The Eaton family is of English lineage. The first of this branch in America was Benjamin Eaton, who crossed the ocean in early life and settled in Boston, there marrying a lady of Quaker faith. His son, Benjamin, who was for years a sea captain, removed to Kentucky on retiring from ocean life, and thence went to Ohio, where he spent his last years. Next in line of

descent was Levi Eaton, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and spent the most of his life as a farmer in Coshocton County, that state. By his marriage to Hannah Smith, a native of Harrison County, there were born eight children, of whom six attained mature years, namely: Mary J., who is married and resides in Colorado; Benjamin H., of this sketch; Aaron S., a well-known retired farmer of Greeley, Colo.; Rebecca R., who is married and lives in this state; Elizabeth E., wife of Henry Paul, M. D., of Denver; and Albert L., of Colorado.

Upon completing his education, the subject of this article taught school for a time in Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, where he taught in Louisa County for two years. Then, returning to Ohio, May 1, 1856, he was there united in marriage with Delilah, daughter of James Wolf, and afterwards spent two years in that state, principally as a farmer. His wife died May 31, 1857, leaving a son, Aaron J., who is now a prominent agriculturist of Weld County. In the spring of 1858 he went, for the second time, to Iowa, but a year later, when the tide of emigration turned westward toward the mines of the mountains, he joined a party and crossed the plains to Colorado. Here, and in New Mexico, he prospected and mined and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he returned to Iowa and in Louisa County married Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Abraham Hill. Crossing the plains with his wife, he settled upon land between Greeley and Fort Collins, and embarked in the raising of stock. He soon became one of the most prominent men of his section. Prosperity rewarded his efforts and proved the wisdom of his judgment. In the early days of his residence here he endured all the hardships incident to frontier life and endured them bravely, as one who sees victory and prosperity ahead. In addition to his ranching pursuits and mining interests, he early became an extensive contractor and constructor of canals and waterways, through the building of which he greatly advanced the agricultural interests of his county. As the years passed by he enlarged his possessions until he came to be recognized as the most extensive farmer in the state, and his activities continued unabated until more recent years, but he still superintends all of his properties and gives personal attention to his large moneyed interests.

The connection of Mr. Eaton with public affairs dates from the '60s. In politics he has always been an adherent to Republican principles and stands firm and staunch for the policy and platform of his party. In 1866 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for nine years. He also held the office of county commissioner for six years, during four of which he officiated as chairman of the board. In 1872 he was selected to represent his district in the territorial legislature, in which body his talents commanded attention. In 1875 he was elected to the territorial senate, where he served for one term, meantime doing effective service on various committees. Step by step he had advanced in influence until 1884, when he was nominated, as the one best fitted to make the race of the party for governor. He was elected by a fair majority and filled the executive chair for two years.

Since his retirement from the governor's office, Mr. Eaton has carried on his ranch, also built one of the largest reservoirs and canals in the state, erected the mill at Eaton, a town that was named in his honor; and until 1890, also gave considerable time to mining interests, but these he sold in the latter year. Fraternally he is connected with the Knight Templar Masons. By his second marriage he has a son and a daughter, namely: Bruce G., who resides in Eaton and assists in the management of his father's extensive interests in this place; and Jennie B., wife of John M. B. Petrikin, the postmaster at Greeley.

WILLIAM S. BAGOT, B. A., M. B., M. D.
By the most thorough preparation in Europe and by subsequent supplemental study, Dr. Bagot is entitled to be placed in the front ranks of the medical profession of Colorado. He is now professor of clinical gynecology in the University of Denver, attending gynecologist to St. Joseph's, St. Luke's and Arapahoe County hospitals, consulting surgeon of the Cottage Home hospital, and in his private practice makes a specialty of abdominal surgery and the treatment of diseases of women.

The Bagot family was founded in England at the time William the Conqueror came over from Normandy and they fought in the battle of Hasting in 1066. During the reign of Henry II

(1172), Sir John Bagot of Bagotsbromley, County Stafford, England, went to Ireland, where he became the owner of vast estates. Later his descendants removed to different parts of the Emerald Isle. They were leaders among men and possessors of large landed properties. A number of villages and streets were named in their honor. Among their representatives were many prominent lawyers and physicians. The genealogical record can be traced back, in a direct line, to 1171. The doctor's grandfather, Thomas Neville Bagot, owned the Ballymoe estates in the west of Ireland, County Galway, and was a typical Irish gentleman, witty, brave, kind, and fond of sports.

Charles Augustus Bagot, the doctor's father, was the next to the youngest son in the family. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and followed the profession of law in Dublin until his death. His wife, Frances Louisa, was a daughter of Dr. Alexander Kerr, of Dublin, and is now living in County Kilkenny. In her family there are three sons: Bernard William, who resides in Virginia; George Hinds, whose home is in New South Wales, Australia; and William Sidney. The last-named was born in Dublin and was given the best educational advantages that city afforded. In 1885 he graduated from Dublin University with the degree of A. B., and two years later he graduated with the degree of M. B. From 1887 to 1891 he was assistant physician in the Rotunda Hospital, and on retiring from that position he opened an office in Dublin and engaged in practice until 1892. Failing health rendered a change of climate necessary and he made preparations to go to Australia, via the United States. On his way he stopped in Denver, where Dr. Eskridge and other physicians prevailed upon him to locate permanently. He reached the city in May, 1892, and in July opened an office in the California block, but three years later removed to his present quarters in the Stedman block. Shortly after coming here he accepted the position of professor of obstetrics and abdominal surgery in the University of Denver, later took the chair of gynecology and is now professor of clinical gynecology. While in Europe he contributed frequently to current medical literature, and since coming to this country he has written articles for professional journals. He is a member of the Colorado State, and the Denver and

Arapahoe County Medical Societies. While in Rotunda Hospital he received a special certificate in gynecology, and he was prizeman in clinical medicine at Meath Hospital and Dublin Infirmary. During his residence in his native land he was fellow, member of the council and of the publication committee of the Obstetrical Section, Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; the obstetrical and gynecological member of the committee of reference for the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; fellow of the British Gynecological Society and member of the Dublin Biological Club.

PHILIP MIXSELL, a prominent citizen of Idaho Springs, built the first custom stamp mill in this place, and for a decade has operated the same. The mill is kept busy day and night and uses both the amalgamation and concentration processes of treatment of ore. When the Mixsell mill was started it was one of ten stamps, but has since been increased to thirty stamps, and runs from eight to ten hundred tons every month. Its success proves the rare good judgment of the owner, who, when he embarked upon the enterprise, was laughed at for his sanguineness and belief in the future of his mill. His success has worked wonders for Idaho Springs and vicinity, and has brought into prominence its ores and resources. Mr. Mixsell is a mining expert and his services and opinions are being constantly demanded in various portions of this and adjoining states. From these different points considerable ore has been shipped to his mill, and numerous stamp mills have been modeled after his own.

The parents of the above-named gentleman are Philip and Sarah (Diehl) Mixsell, of Northampton County, Pa. The father was born in Easton, May 12, 1819, while his wife was born November 26, 1818. He received a college education and succeeded to the large lumber business which had been established by his father in Easton. Later he removed to Philadelphia, where he was similarly occupied, his sales extending to all parts of Northampton and Lehigh Counties. In time he became one of the wealthy and influential men of his day, and among his intimate friends and business associates were Asa Packer and Mr. Baldwin, of the Baldwin locomotive works. The panic of 1857 was of serious financial damage to his business and he retired from active life. His

death took place in Philadelphia in 1868. His father, who was of German descent, died in Easton at the age of ninety-eight years.

Mrs. Sarah Mixsell was a daughter of Jacob and Rosina Diehl, the former born October 5, 1769, and died September 28, 1851, and the latter born December 26, 1776, and died January 3, 1837. The Diehls were of German lineage, and belonged to the rank of the nobility prior to the Reformation, when they espoused the doctrines of Luther and were exiled, about 1600, after one of their number, an aunt of the then Baron Diehl, head of the house, had been beheaded. On being exiled from Germany the family came to America, the land of religious liberty, somewhat prior to William Penn, to whom they were related. Grandfather Diehl, whose home was in Easton, was a hero of the Revolutionary war. Of the six children born to Philip and Sarah Mixsell, one, Harry, died young. Anna M., deceased, married Col. Peter Penn Gaskell Hall, who was colonel of a regiment in the Union army during the Civil war. Howard, master-at-arms, and in the United States navy all through the Civil war, died of yellow fever in Panama in 1868. Amelia, Mrs. Penn Gaskell Hall, resides in Philadelphia. Virginia, Mrs. De Lancey H. Louderback lives in Chicago; her husband is the promoter of rapid transit in that city, building the Lake Street Elevated, the Union Loop and a number of other large enterprises.

Philip Mixsell, of this sketch, was born November 8, 1851, in Philadelphia, and was educated there in the public schools. In 1860 he became a messenger boy in the old United States telegraph office, and within three years had learned the business of an operator, and was given a position, being then the youngest operator in the employ of the company. After the consolidation of two companies under the name of the Western Union, he became one of their employes, and continued to live in Philadelphia for several years. Gradually he worked his way upward from one position to another, until he was in very responsible places. Among them were the train dispatcher's office at Phillipsburg, N. J., and New Hampton Junction, N. J., Col. R. E. Ricker, superintendent and engineer of New Jersey Central office; master mechanic's office, Elizabethport, N. J.; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway office; Crestline, Ohio, dispatcher's and division headquarters;

Missouri Pacific Railway, Jefferson City, Mo., and dispatcher's office, North Missouri Railway, Moberly, Mo. At the time of the great strike among the telegraphers he went to Philadelphia and took a position with the Franklin Telegraph Company in Old Town Building, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, where the first Sterns Duplex instrument was perfected and used. Then, for two years, he was located in the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia.

In 1868 our subject came to the west and was an operator at various stations along the Union Pacific. Soldiers were then guarding the stations from Omaha west, but at Bitter Creek he was simply supplied with ammunition and guns and told to take care of himself. At last his health broke down and he returned to his old home and later went to Chicago and St. Louis. The Associated Press commanded his services at two sessions of the Missouri legislature, he representing a St. Louis paper. He became manager of the telegraph office in Central City for the Western Union. A few months later the Caribou mine was discovered and he conceived the plan of building a telegraph line to Nederland and Caribou. Having done so, he organized a larger company, with Senator Teller, Col. W. H. Bush and J. H. Pickle, and constructed the first line to Boulder City, connecting with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company at Cheyenne, for eastern and western business, and having branch lines to Sunshine, Gold Hill and Salina. Two years afterward these lines were sold to the Western Union and Mr. Mixsell turned his attention to mining. His first experience in this direction was with the Hattie mine, above Central City, in Spring Gulch. From that time until 1878 he mined and worked at stamp mills.

Mr. Mixsell has always been an ardent Republican. When W. A. H. Loveland, president of the Colorado Central Railroad, ran for governor on the Democratic ticket, he took a leading part in the campaign. For three years thereafter he was agent of the Idaho Springs station, and then occupied a similar position at Central City. When he returned to Idaho Springs a few months later, the *News* of that town had just been fairly started by Benedict & Hollis. He purchased the paper, which he managed three years, and then, selling out, he devoted himself exclusively to mining and milling. He discovered the Clarissa mine in

1874, in Virginia Canon, and has operated it ever since. He is the proprietor of the Blue Bell group; the United States Tunnel Company, in Hukill Gulch, and the Mixsell tunnel are operated by our subject, who is largely interested in them. Of the United States tunnel it may be said that it is the largest project of the kind in the state, and Mr. Mixsell is its manager and an extensive stockholder.

In Manitou, Colo., the marriage of Mr. Mixsell and Miss Lizzie MacGee was solemnized in 1891. Mrs. Mixsell was born in Cumberland, Md., and her parents were natives of Scotland. The two children of our subject and his estimable wife are named Philip and DeLancey.

HON. SAMUEL M. BREATH. Numbered among the most prominent citizens of Boulder is this worthy pioneer of Colorado. He has long been connected with the development and progress of this portion of the state, and has truly done his full share in establishing the county upon a safe and substantial basis. Time and again have his fellow-citizens honored him with high and responsible offices, and never has he in the slightest degree neglected such trusts. Three terms he acted in the capacity of commissioner of Boulder County, once while the Civil war was in progress, at which time county bonds were issued for the purpose of raising and equipping a company for the service. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Colorado, and in the sessions of 1881 he served for a third term in the legislative body of this commonwealth. In 1872 and 1873 he was probate and county judge of this county, acquitting himself with distinction. The welfare of the people has always been dear to his heart, and he has often allowed his personal interests to suffer, while he discharged what he believed to be his duty toward the public.

Though over fourscore years of age (his birth having occurred October 5, 1817, at No. 50 Lombard street, New York), the judge is still active and sound in mind and body. His paternal grandfather, John Breath, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, while his maternal grandfather, Abraham Leggett, was a native of England. The former, after his marriage, settled in New York City, where he engaged in merchan-

dising, and Mr. Leggett was likewise a merchant of the metropolis for many years. He held the office of major in the Revolutionary war, and had charge of a portion of the United States navy in southern waters. The parents of the judge were Capt. James and Elizabeth (Leggett) Breath. The father was a fine scholar, an expert mathematician and graduated from a theological seminary, with the intention of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. However, he did not follow out that course, but became interested in the merchant marine service. He owned two vessels which were engaged in trading with the East Indies, and one of these ships was lost at sea. When his six sons were growing up around him, he concluded to remove inland, as he preferred that they should not become attached to a sea-faring life. Therefore, in 1818, he settled in the then far west, Illinois. He owned a very large tract of land twelve miles east of Edwardsville, and there he died at the ripe age of seventy-three years. His wife, who was born in New York City, departed this life, while on a visit to her daughter at Danville, Ky. Of their nine children, the judge, who was the youngest, alone survives. One son participated in the Black Hawk war.

The Breath family settled in Illinois when the judge was an infant, and when he was eight years old he was sent back to the eastern metropolis in order that he might attend school, as the schools in Illinois were very poor at that time. He remained in the city for three years, and then, returning home, he worked on his father's farm near Marine, Ill., until he was eighteen years of age. In 1845 he engaged in mining in the Galena, Ill., and the Grant County, Wis., lead mines, and was thus employed for about a year. From that time on he resided chiefly in Alton, Ill., first being connected with a lumber company and later with a grocery.

In 1859 he started for Colorado with a large stock of merchandise of various kinds, tools, machinery, etc. He fitted out five large wagons, with five yoke of oxen to each, and proceeded up the Platte and North Platte Rivers from Omaha, Neb., choosing that route in order that better grazing might be found for his cattle. The trip was made very successfully, and in June the little party reached Boulder. The judge put up a 16x32 tent here for a store, and embarked in

business, but in the same fall everybody left for other fields and he went to Golden City. There he erected a substantial log store and continued in business until about the time of the Civil war, when the government bought all the supplies he had, for the equipment of soldiers. In 1862 he returned to this vicinity, buying a large ranch on South Boulder River, about ten miles from the county-seat. This place he carried on for several years, also turning his attention somewhat towards mining and prospecting, in Ward district. While in Golden he had sold goods to a stamp mill, and was finally obliged to take the same in payment of the debt. He removed it to Ward, where it was the first mill in operation. Later he opened the mine now known as the Ni Wot (an Indian name meaning left hand) and within a few months had taken out \$50,000 worth of ore. Then, following the example of many others, he put up a fifty-stamp mill, the finest in the state at that time. It was erected at a cost of \$125,000, by the Ni Wot Mining Company of New York, and was burned down in November, 1866. The judge and two friends owned a three-fifths interest of the \$500,000 stock of the company. When a new mill had been built and everything was again in working order, the judge resigned his position as superintendent of the concern, owing to the fact that they had mined down to the "refractory" ore, for which there was then no efficient method of treatment. The next few years he was interested in various enterprises, conducting a mercantile business on Pearl street, Boulder, for two years; prospected and mined for an eastern company in Caribou and other localities and homesteaded in Nederland Park, owning three hundred and twenty acres in that district. He has improved property in Boulder, and was one of the first to build upon the mesa, now the most beautiful residence part of town. Breath's subdivision, a tract of eight acres, was laid out and is now all built up with good homes.

October 11, 1864, Judge Breath married Mrs. Amanda Barker, who had come to Boulder County in 1862. She was born in Vermont, being a daughter of Abel and Amanda (Hebard) Goss, natives of Lower Waterford, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H., respectively. They were farmers, as were their fathers before them. Grandfather Abel Goss was of the Green Mountain state, and was of English descent.

Aaron Hebard, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Breath, was a native of New Hampshire. She is one of nine children, five of whom are living. She was first married in 1851 to Jerome Barker, who had come to this county in 1860 (and Mrs. Barker came in 1862), making the trip across the plains, and had settled on a farm near the lower Boulder River. For a year or two he was engaged in mining at Russell Gulch. His death occurred in 1863, and his widow was left to manage the large ranch and other property. The only child of the judge and wife, Edward, a youth of much promise, died when in his seventeenth year, in 1881.

In the fraternities Judge Breath is a charter member of Golden City Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and is now identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., of Boulder. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, and has never swerved in his allegiance. He is an honored member of the Boulder County Pioneer Association. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational Church, he being one of the deacons and Mrs. Breath being connected with the Ladies' Union of the church.

ROBERT FIELDS LEMON, oculist and aurist, was born at Springfield, Tex., April 9, 1852, son of Cyrus M. and Sarah Fields LeMond. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser in comfortable circumstances, who, upon the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted in the Confederate army, and was elected captain of the second company that was organized in the county, and served until the close of the war, which, by being away from home and neglecting his private business, reduced him to poverty. He returned to his plantation and stock farm and went to work immediately after the close of the war to recuperate his fortune. Soon after he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and preached for twenty years. His paternal great-grandfather fought as a patriot in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Young LeMond worked on his father's farm, where it was quite hard, for a number of years, for the family to make a mere existence. He attended a private school anywhere from two to

four months a year, until he was able to get a certificate as a teacher, when he began teaching small public country schools. After a year or two he entered an academy, where he paid his tuition and board by assisting the president of the school two hours per day. After one term of this kind of work he taught another school or two and then entered Cedar Grove Academy, which was considered at that time the finest school in that part of Texas. There he graduated in 1878 with the highest general average that had been given out from that academy in eleven years, being a general average of ninety-eight and seven-tenths. In the same year there was a proposition from the University of Nashville (Tenn.), offering two scholarships to each congressional district of Texas, to be elected by competitive examination, which was maintained by the Peabody fund, which also paid \$25 a month for eight months of each year. Young LeMond was successful in competing for one of these scholarships, and so became a student in the University of Nashville in 1879, where he entered the third year of the university course and graduated in 1881, A. B. He returned to Texas and resumed teaching and began the study of medicine, which he afterwards practiced, graduating from the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in 1885, and was the fifth in standing in a class of one hundred and forty-six.

In 1887 he attended the Post-Graduate School at St. Louis, taking a special course on the eye and ear, from which place he went to New York City and attended the Post-Graduate School there in the eye and ear department. At the close of the term he was elected as interne to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. In 1889 he returned to Texas, where he practiced the specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1891 he took another course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and while in New York he was, through the recommendation of the faculty there, elected by the Gross Medical College of Denver as professor of the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, which position he still holds, being also a member of the executive faculty of the Gross Medical College.

In April, 1892, Dr. LeMond came to Denver, where he is also surgeon to the eye and ear department of the county and city hospitals, chief surgeon of the Herman Straus Free Clinic, a

member of the American Medical Association and all of the Colorado regular medical associations, and is ex-president of the Colorado Southern Society. He is a contributor to numerous medical journals, and through his learned articles has acquired national reputation as an oculist and aurist.

Dr. LeMond is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being Knight Templar, Shriner, and having passed most of the chairs up to past high priest. He is married and has two children, a daughter and son. The doctor has a magnificent business, often having patients seated in his waiting room from three to six different states. He has been offered a chair in two different medical colleges in the last several years, but has declined both propositions. In 1891 the University at Quanah, Tex., conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

HON. ELIAS M. AMMONS, ex-speaker of the house of representatives of Colorado and senator from El Paso and Douglas Counties, elected on the silver ticket of 1898, is a prominent stock dealer and farmer of the latter county, his home being five and one-half miles south of Littleton, on Plum Creek. He was born on a farm near Franklin, Macon County, N. C., July 28, 1860, and at ten years of age accompanied his parents to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he soon secured employment in a woolen mill. After a few months the family moved to the head of Deer Creek, in Jefferson County, and there for a year he worked on a ranch. Later he engaged in hauling lumber and railroad ties, and skidded from the woods the first five thousand ties of the South Park Railroad. During the entire winter, even when the weather was intensely cold, he worked constantly out of doors, without gloves or overshoes. In fact, he never had a pair of either until he was about grown. He continued lumbering until 1875. Meantime his educational advantages had been very meagre; indeed, he may be said to have had none at all. However, he was fortunate in having for a father a man who was well educated, and who had been a school teacher and Baptist minister. At the age of fifteen he went to Denver to attend school. He worked in a laundry, intending to use the money thus earned for the purchase of books, but

was cheated out of his wages. He then secured employment at sawing wood in the wood yard. Finally he was successful in buying the needed books and at once entered the old Arapahoe school, where he began in the fourth grade. Within two weeks he was promoted to a higher grade, and after eighteen months was promoted to the high-school grade. At the age of nineteen he graduated from the East Denver high school. Meantime he had worked nights and Saturdays in order to earn the money for his education. For four years he worked nights lighting the street lamps, and in addition used to gather up discarded tin cans and melt the solder off, and engaged in a number of other schemes for making money. For a time he was employed on the *Times*, in the circulation department. After graduating he was sent out by the *Denver Tribune* to write up the boom at Breckenridge. In the fall of 1880 he was accidentally shot in the head, and for some time was incapacitated for duty. Upon his recovery he reported for the *Denver Hotel Reporter*. Next he was put on the circulation staff of the *Times*, with which paper he continued for four and one-half years. Mr. Woodbury took him into the business office, and when he sold out the new firm assigned him to reportorial work. Soon he began to edit the telegraph for the *Times*, read the proofs for the paper and was afterwards made city editor, and at the age of twenty-five was made associate editor. Unfortunately, his eyes, which had been affected by the injury of 1880, troubled him to such an extent that he was obliged to resign his position.

Turning his attention to the cattle business, in partnership with Thomas F. Dawson, now private secretary to Senator Teller, our subject began in 1885 with eighty acres of land on the western line of Douglas County, thirty-nine miles from Denver. At first they had only twenty-five head of cattle. They now have eight hundred and eighty acres, all in one body, and one hundred and sixty acres on Lost Park Creek, twenty miles from the other tract; also two hundred and sixty-two acres where he now resides, the last purchase of eighty acres costing \$4,800. Besides the land owned by them they lease about five thousand acres. In 1898 they sold fourteen hundred head of cattle at \$28 per head. Mr. Ammons has always been the active manager of the business.

In Denver, January 28, 1889, Mr. Ammons married Miss Lizzie Fleming, a sister of James A. Fleming, who at one time owned practically all of South Denver.

Though too young to vote, Mr. Ammons took an active part in the campaign of 1880. He frequently represented the Republican party in conventions, but refused to act as a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1896. On a previous occasion, before he was a voter, he had been chosen as a delegate to state convention, but declined on account of age. In 1890 he became clerk of the district court, but after three months of service resigned. He was then elected to the state legislature after the most exciting campaign in the history of Douglas County. He had as an opponent William Dillon, brother of the famous Irish agitator. Mr. Dillon challenged him to joint debates. He accepted the challenge and vanquished his opponent in Dillon's precinct, while Dillon secured but five votes in his district. Interest was so great that large crowds went from one precinct to another to listen to the debates. In the legislature he was one of three grangers who decided the speakership in the caucus. Mr. Ammons made a strong fight on parliamentary rulings and in this way the impression was created that he was a lawyer. However, he had never studied law a day in his life, but he had debated in literary societies, where he had gained a thorough knowledge of parliamentary tactics. In the legislature he served as a member of the judiciary committee. He was instrumental in the passage of the fee and salary bill, the Australian ballot law, appropriations for state roads in Douglas County and numerous reform measures passed by this general assembly. There was a strong fight made for representation from different counties, and he succeeded in making such arrangements that Douglas, though having insufficient population, was permitted to retain its representation. He was instrumental in electing Senator Teller, of whom he has always been a warm admirer. Among the other members he was credited with being the hardest worker in the house.

At a convention held for a nomination, in 1892, Mr. Ammons received every delegate's vote (except his own) on a secret ballot, and was re-elected by an increased majority. He had proved so popular and able as a legislator that it was de-

cided he should make the race for speaker. The Republicans had thirty-three out of sixty-five votes and he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the assembly, being the youngest man ever elected to that position in this state. In his rulings as speaker no appeal was ever sustained, and at the extra session of fifty-two days no appeal from his decisions was ever taken, although the session was an exciting one and many matters of importance were brought to him for settlement. On the conclusion of his second term he declined to be a candidate for re-nomination. In 1896 he refused the chairmanship of the state silver Republican committee and later in the same year declined the nomination for representative.

September 16, 1898, in the silver Republican senatorial convention of El Paso and Douglas Counties, Mr. Ammons was (without his seeking the position) nominated for senator. The nomination was endorsed by Populists and Democrats. He was nominated on a platform that bound him not to support for United States senator any man who is in the slightest degree suspected of leaning toward the policy of the national Republican party in its advocacy of the single gold standard. In the election that followed, a vigorous campaign, he was elected by more than four thousand majority, carrying every precinct in his own county, as well as getting an enormous majority in his opponent's home county.

Mr. Ammons has several terms been a member of the state central committee for Douglas County, and twice was chairman of the county central committee. He is now the member of the state central committee from Douglas County and is also chairman of the congressional district committee.

When the national Republican party became a gold standard party, Mr. Ammons followed Mr. Teller out of that party and helped to organize in Colorado the silver Republican party. Indeed, he led the fight in the second congressional district convention in 1896 to instruct a bolt from the national convention under the leadership of Senator Teller, in case the expected announcement of the gold standard policy should be made. He was always a staunch believer in the ability of this country to carry out its own policies and is earnestly opposed to any man or party that proposes to ask the consent of foreign governments to the use of the kind of money we

want for ourselves. He is a man of far more than ordinary ability, with a thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws, and a broad information that makes him a conspicuous figure, both in public and private life.

ISAAC NEWTON STEVENS. Of the men who have been leaders in public affairs, contributing to the advancement of the state and wielding large influence in political circles, among the most distinguished is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stevens has long been a prominent politician, and, first as a Republican, later as an ally of the silver cause, has been an element in party success. While, as is the case with every man who has taken a firm stand on public questions, he has his political enemies, yet it has never been denied by anyone that he is a counselor of broad knowledge, a politician of keen discrimination, and a man who possesses rare ability in the organization or conduct of a campaign, local or state.

Through his mother Mr. Stevens is a relative of Commodore Perry, the illustrious hero of Lake Erie. He was born in Newark, Ohio, November 1, 1858, the son of Dr. L. A. and Sarah Stevens. In youth he was given excellent advantages in high school and academy, and, had his father lived, he would undoubtedly have enjoyed university training. But the death of Dr. Stevens terminated his son's schooling at an early age and forced upon him the necessity of self-support. In the winter of 1876-77 he taught a country school in Henderson County, Ill., but in March of 1877 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and entered the office of Hedge & Blythe. He continued to study law until he was twenty-one, when he was admitted to the bar. Coming at once to Colorado, he arrived in Denver June 1, 1880.

Not long after coming here Mr. Stevens began to take an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party. For a time he was president of the Lincoln Club. In 1882-83 he served as a member of the Republican executive committee, in 1884-85 was chairman of the city committee, and in 1886-88 secretary of the state committee. Under President Arthur, in 1884, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Colorado, being the first to fill that position in the state. In 1888 he was chosen district attorney for the second judicial district, which office he held for three

years, meantime having in hand many important cases, in the management of which he displayed energy and talent. Two of these cases became especially prominent on account of their connection with state officials, one having to do with frauds upon the state treasury, the other impeaching the integrity of certain state officials. The prosecution of Harley McCoy for the murder of Inspector Hawley occurred during his term; also a case that gained national note, the trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I. In 1892 he was appointed county attorney, and the next year as chairman of the Republican central committee, had charge of the local campaign. As a politician he is a force everywhere. While he has risen or fallen with the cause he has espoused, yet there has never been a time when he has been without influence in the world of public affairs. In every position, and under every circumstance, his skill in solving intricate problems that affect the political status of affairs has made him conspicuous among even the most gifted men.

ELIJAH BOSSERMAN, general manager of the Denver Live Stock Commission Company and its organizer in 1886, was born in Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., and is of German descent. His father, David, was the son of Michael Bosserman, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Perry County, Ohio, the birthplace of David. About 1859 the latter removed to Illinois and engaged in farm pursuits there until 1880, when he went to Superior, Neb., and started a banking business in that place. He is the president of the First National Bank of Superior, and, with his sons, owns thirty-two hundred acres of land adjoining the city. His sixty-eight years are carried lightly, and he retains the mental acumen and energy of former days. His wife, Catherine Cowan, was born in Ohio and died in Illinois, leaving three sons and two daughters, the latter living in Nuckolls County, Neb., where two of the brothers, Lincoln and John, are engaged in the cattle business.

The oldest member of the family is our subject. He was educated in Clinton and at the age of twenty-one began farming and dealing in cattle, in DeWitt County. Removing to Superior, Neb., in 1881, he entered land in that vicinity and en-

gaged in the cattle business, buying and selling steers in large numbers, often as many as two to three thousand head per annum. With his father and brothers he organized the Superior Cattle Company of Superior, Neb., and was its manager until removing to Denver. He still owns large tracts near Superior and is a stockholder in the First National Bank there. In 1886 he conceived the idea of incorporating a stock company and interested C. J. Duff, F. P. Ernst and H. M. Porter in the plan, soon afterward forming the Denver Live Stock Commission Company, which was the first company to locate at the Union stock yards of Denver. They carry on strictly a commission business, furnishing money to feeders, etc., and running average sales of from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Fraternally Mr. Bosserman is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias at Superior and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Denver. He is an active member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade, and is identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. Politically he upholds Republican principles. In Illinois he married Miss Laura Watt, who died in Denver, leaving five children: Alonzo, Cyril, Barco, Ethel and Gladys. His second marriage took place in Denver and united him with Mrs. Minnie Youmans, of Kansas City.

HON. J. W. BARNES, secretary of the state board of arbitration and for nine years judge of Jefferson County, came to Colorado in 1874, and for four years served as superintendent of the schools of Fort Collins. On coming to Golden in 1879 he accepted a similar position in the schools here, and while discharging his duties as superintendent also engaged in reading law, the study of which he had begun some years before. He was admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1882 and the following year resigned his connection with the schools in order to engage in practice, which he carried on from June, 1883, to January, 1884. Meantime he had been elected county judge on the Democratic ticket, and the first of 1884 he took the oath of office. He filled the position so ably and satisfactorily that he was twice re-elected, holding the office until January, 1893. At once after his retirement from office

he resumed his law practice and he has since established an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He is a recognized authority on irrigation law and water rights.

The Barnes family is of English extraction and its first representatives in this country settled in New England. Thomas Barnes, who lived at Portsmouth, N. H., was a seafaring man, the master of a vessel of his own, and all of his sons but James were sailors and took part in the naval affairs of the war of 1812. James, who selected agriculture for his life work, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and moved with his father to Oxford County, Me., where he spent his remaining years upon a farm. His son, Nahum, father of Judge Barnes, was born in Oxford County, and engaged in farming there until his death, which took place at forty-eight years. For some time previous he had been serving as a selectman. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Mathews, who was captain of a whaler that sailed from New Bedford; he died at sea. His father was of English birth and founded the family in this country. Mrs. Barnes was born in Oxford County and is still living there, being now eighty years of age. She was the mother of four children, of whom our subject and two daughters in Oxford County are now living.

In Oxford County, Me., the subject of this sketch was born March 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools and private academies of the vicinity. At the age of eighteen, in 1868, he went to Iowa, where he taught at Earlville for one year. He then went to Minnesota and was superintendent of the schools of Glencoe and Litchfield for five years. In 1874 he came to Colorado, where he has since resided.

On the creation of the board of arbitration by the legislature of 1897 it was stipulated that three men be appointed, one from the ranks of employers of labor, another from the Labor Union and the third impartial. Governor Adams appointed Judge Barnes for the third member and he was made secretary of the board. His services in this capacity have been able and satisfactory. In political belief he has always adhered to the Democratic doctrines. He is a member and past master of Golden City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., a member and past high priest of Golden Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., also a member and past chancellor commander of Lodge No. 10,

K. P., of Golden. While living in Fort Collins he married Miss Leonore Lawson, who was born in Indianapolis, received an excellent education in the east, and previous to her marriage was engaged as a teacher in the Fort Collins schools. They have had two children, but one died in infancy, and the other, John L., when twelve years of age.

HON. JAMES C. EVANS, member of the state senate from Larimer County and one of the most influential men of Fort Collins, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, August 22, 1845, and is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. His father, Thomas Evans, a native of Berks County, Pa., removed to Ohio and settled about 1835 in Knox County, where he engaged in farming. He was ninety-two years of age at the time of his death in 1892. His wife, Ann, was born in Knox County, whither her father, Robert Cooper, had removed from Pennsylvania. She was married twice, and had five sons by her first husband, and James C. was the only child born to her union with Mr. Evans. One of her sons by her first marriage, George Rogers, entered the Ohio Infantry as a lieutenant during the Civil war and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general; he died in Ohio. Two brothers of Mrs. Evans have for years been engaged in the manufacture of machinery at Mount Vernon, Ohio, under the firm title of Cooper Brothers.

In the grammar and high schools of Mount Vernon the subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of his education. Afterward he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. While carrying on his college studies, in 1864 he volunteered in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of which he served as corporal until the expiration of his period of service. On leaving the army he returned to the university, where he remained until his graduation in 1868, with the degree of A. B. After graduating he entered the mercantile business, being thus engaged in Delaware, Ohio and Morrow County, that state.

Coming to Colorado in 1879, Mr. Evans settled in Fort Collins. From 1880 to 1891 he was in the meat business with Messrs. Thoman and Voljintine, and also had charge of the boarding house and stores at the stone quarries in Arkins and

Stout for a number of years. Since 1891 he has engaged in the grocery business, conducting the well-known College avenue grocery. From the time of his settlement here he has been interested in the sheep business. For two years he engaged in sheep ranching near Bristol, twenty miles north of Fort Collins, and on selling out turned his attention to the grocery and produce business. In 1896-97 he fed five thousand head of lambs, being the heaviest feeder in the country at that time. He owns two hundred and forty acres six miles southeast of Fort Collins, all of which is under irrigation; also owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres northwest of the town. Since 1894 his grocery store has been carried on under the firm name of J. C. Evans & Son. They set out fifty acres in cherry trees, planting eleven thousand of the English murella variety, and irrigating the land. On the place they intend building a canning factory. Two men have the oversight of the trees, and it is the intention of the firm to set out ten acres additional in trees. It is probable that this is the largest cherry orchard in the United States.

In Ohio, August 15, 1871, Mr. Evans married Augusta Noe, who was born in Morrow County, daughter of R. L. Noe, a farmer and business man of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a son and daughter. The former, Charles R., his father's partner, is a graduate of the state Agricultural College. The daughter, Grace G., is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and the wife of E. L. Shannon, an attorney of Denver.

Politically Mr. Evans is a silver Republican. For two years he served as mayor of Fort Collins. In 1894, on the Republican ticket, he was elected state senator by a large majority. He served creditably in the tenth and eleventh general assemblies, sessions of 1895 and 1897. Through his efforts, in 1895, was secured the passage of an appropriation bill of \$15,000 for the new state road over Medicine Bow Range through Ute Pass to North Park, a road that has since been completed. During the same year he worked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the state Agricultural College, which was secured, and appropriated for the enlargement of Machinery hall, completed in 1897. He also worked for the appropriation of \$5,000 to build the chemical laboratory, which amount was secured and used for

the purpose intended. He introduced a bill scaling down the salaries of county offices, in order to reduce them to a level with other labor; this bill passed the senate but was defeated in the house. He was re-elected to the state senate November 8, 1898.

In Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Mr. Evans was made a Mason. In 1898 he attended the convention of the national organization of cattlemen, where he read a paper concerning "Lambs on Alfalfa Feed." He is clear in his thoughts and earnest in their expression, and is considered one of the best speakers in his county.

ASA STERLING. Of the stockmen residing in Greeley few are better known than the subject of this article, who has gained noteworthy success through his good management in business affairs. In addition to his large stock interests, he is president of the First National Bank of Greeley, which was established in 1884 and is regarded as one of the substantial and safe monetary institutions of northern Colorado. Its officers are: Mr. Sterling, president; William Mayher, vice-president; A. J. Park, cashier; and U. M. Henderson, assistant cashier. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$15,000, loans to the amount of \$250,000, and about an equal amount in deposits.

On a farm in Livingston County, Mo., Mr. Sterling was born April 20, 1842, being a son of Travis and Chloë Sterling. His father was a native of Maryland, his mother of Kentucky. In 1859 he left home and went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he spent the winter with an uncle. In the spring of 1860 he came across the plains with a herd of cattle and arrived in Denver during July of that year, when the gold excitement was at its height. For four years he herded cattle on a ranch near Denver. In 1864 he went with a drove of cattle to Montana, where he remained until 1867. In April of that year he went to Salt Lake, Utah, and remained there until the fall of 1869, engaged in buying and selling cattle for John W. Kerr & Co. In the fall of 1869 he went to Cheyenne, bought some cattle, drove them to Salt Lake, and sold them to Kerr & Co., thus doubling his capital, and again was employed by Kerr & Co., and remained with them until the spring of 1870. He then purchased cattle near

old Bent's Fort in Colorado and sold them in Utah. He continued buying and selling cattle and horses and thus laid the foundation of his fortune. His business took him all over the west and into Texas and Mexico, and he spent considerable time in Old Mexico. In 1871 he drove Texas cattle into Weld County, but the winter being unusually severe, half of his herd was lost.

The range on which Mr. Sterling pastures his cattle extends about twenty miles along the Platte River. He is the owner of several ranches, which are leased to tenants, and also has a hay ranch of four hundred and eighty acres in Tennessee Park, near Leadville. He has always been identified with the cattle and horse interests of this western country and is at the present time a large owner of cattle and horses. For about eight months during the year his stock pastures on the range, when the most of them are gathered and feed hay. Mr. Sterling is a Democrat in politics. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Loustelet, of Denver, and they have a comfortable home in Greeley.

CHARLES E. PENNOCK, president and manager of the Pennock Nursery and Seed Company, of Fort Collins, is a member of a pioneer family of Massachusetts, some of whose representatives drifted to Vermont. His grandfather, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, himself rendered active service in the second war with England. The father, Oliver P. Pennock, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Livingston County, N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1861, when fifty years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, in which he remained until his death, two years later. His wife, Caroline, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., died in New York in 1854. She was a daughter of Benjamin Rowell, a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812, who in early days removed from New Hampshire to Livingston County, N. Y.

Of the nine children of Oliver P. and Caroline Pennock, five are now living. John R. lives in Livingston County, N. Y.; Mary B., Mrs. Horatio M. Foster, came to Colorado in 1860 and resides at Parker; Ellen M., Mrs. Edward Q. Peck, lives in Colorado Springs; Elizabeth J.,

Mrs. J. M. Tallman, lives in Elizabeth, this state. Of those deceased, William M. was a member of the Wadsworth Guard (One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry), and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; George F. died in Fort Collins in 1888; Alice died at seven years; and one died unnamed in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Livingston County, N. Y., May 5, 1850. When he was a boy his father and brothers (except John) enlisted in the Federal army, and he followed their example by enlisting in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery as a drummer boy, but he was not accepted. Six months later, at the time of muster, he was rejected as too young. In 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the Fifty-eighth New York National Guard, and was mustered in for one hundred days. He served for four months, guarding rebel prisons, and was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. Early in 1865 he enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York Infantry, and was mustered in and stationed in New York on Hart's Island. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. In April of the next year he came to Colorado, starting from Omaha with a mule team and joining a train on the Platte. The Indians drove the mules off, and he then hired to an ox-team train, which reached Denver in June. For ten years he engaged in freighting, his route extending west to Salt Lake City and Nevada and north to Cheyenne. His brother, Frank, preceded him two years to Colorado, having come in 1864. He was noted as an Indian fighter, and was a man of great bravery. In 1876 our subject began prospecting in the mountains, going into North Park when there was not a person within its bounds. Next he engaged in making ties, which he floated down the Cache la Poudre, at the time the railroad was building from Fort Collins to Stout. Later he was superintendent in charge of the building of the High Line ditch around Bingham Hill, having the oversight of the construction of two tunnels, two hundred feet and one hundred and fifty feet long, respectively. His next work was the building of the railroad for the Union Pacific through the Poudre canon, which work took fourteen months, his special charge being the construction of the Big Narrows road, twenty miles above.

In 1881 Mr. Pennock retired from railroading

and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in Pleasant Valley. Nothing was to be seen on the land but prairie dogs. The surroundings were desolate and the prospects unattractive. However, with a firm faith in the future, he began to cultivate the land. He put in lateral ditches, drowned out the prairie dogs, began planting apple, pear and peach trees, and made a specialty of the nursery business. He now has thirteen acres in orchards of pears, apples, peaches and cherries, and all kinds of small fruits. In 1897 he started a nursery at Fort Collins, incorporating the Pennock Nursery and Seed Company, which owns seventeen acres adjoining Fort Collins on the west and has leased six acres in the eastern part of the city. Here are propagated thousands of trees of all kinds, which are sold not only in this state and in all the states of the union, but in Germany and England also. A number of new fruits have been originated and propagated, one of which is the Rocky Mountain cherry, now sold all over the country. The office of the company is in Fort Collins. Mr. Pennock's home farm in Pleasant Valley, one mile south of Bellvue, being used for an experimental station in originating and testing fruits. Not only is his the finest variety of fruits in the state, but it is also probably the largest. The homestead is known as "Apple Grove Fruit Farm."

In Pleasant Valley Mr. Pennock married Miss Lydia C. Flowers, who was born near Bull Run, Va. Her father, Jacob Flowers, was born in Pennsylvania and was captain on the river in early life. About 1868 he removed to Kansas City, and in the spring of 1873 came from there to Colorado, settling in Pleasant Valley, where he has since resided, engaging in farming and the lumber business. His wife, Elizabeth Meeks, was born in West Virginia and died in Colorado. They had six children, namely: T. Wesley, of Bellevue, Idaho; S. W., who is in the stock business in British Columbia; Lydia C., Mrs. C. E. Pennock; Sarah, Mrs. J. T. Beach, of Fort Collins; Benjamin Franklin; and Cora, wife of William Tilton, a merchant of Bellevue. Mr. and Mrs. Pennock have four children living: Arthur, Mary Alice, Charles Eldridge and George Maurice.

Besides his other property Mr. Pennock owns a ranch in the mountains six miles west of his

homestead. This property, of one hundred and sixty acres, he has fenced and improved, making of it both a fruit and stock farm. He was one of the founders of the Larimer County Horticultural Society, of which he is president. Frequently he has written articles upon horticultural topics for the *Field and Farm*, by which others receive the benefit of his successful experience. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket, and in religion he is of the Universalist faith. He is connected with George H. Thomas Post No. 7, G. A. R. Fraternally he holds membership with Larimer County Lodge, K. of P., in Fort Collins. On the formation of District No. 50 he became a school director, and for many years was secretary of the board, but resigned some years ago. In many respects his success is remarkable, for he began without capital and under disadvantageous circumstances; but in spite of hardships and obstacles he has won success, and is among the most prominent and influential men of his county in his line of business.

ALBERT C. OVIATT, late postmaster of Longmont, was a man universally respected and honored by his associates and acquaintances. As a business man and public official he was equally well liked and was entirely deserving of the high praise that was accorded him at all times. Generous to a fault, kindly and genial in disposition, he won warm friends wherever he went and his loss has been deeply felt in many circles here and elsewhere, wherever he was known. No one ever applied to him in vain for help and sympathy, for he was always ready to carry out the teachings of the Golden Rule.

A son of Cyrus and Marian Oviatt, residents of Ohio, Mr. Oviatt was born in Richfield, a thriving village of the Buckeye state in August, 1853. He was reared to manhood and acquired his education in Ohio. His health not of the best, he decided to travel in the west to some extent before settling down to business, and about one year was passed by him in California. Returning then as far as Colorado he led an outdoor life for a few years, carrying on a farm at Highland Lake, Weld County, with success. Soon after Longmont was founded he located here and opened a meat market. In this new line of enterprise he also met with gratifying results,

financially, at the same time gaining the good will and respect of all our business men and citizens.

Albert C. Oviatt was active in the ranks of the Democratic party. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Jester, and also as constable. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Longmont by President Cleveland. He continued to fill the office to the entire satisfaction of everyone from that time until his death, which sad event occurred July 9, 1896. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The first wife of Albert C. Oviatt was Miss Allie Comstock in her girlhood. She departed this life in Colorado, leaving two children, now grown to be young ladies. The elder, Nellie Marian, is a graduate of the Presbyterian College, of Longmont, and is now an assistant in the post-office. Lida Miller, who graduated from the Longmont high school, is a successful teacher, now located in the town of Hygiene, Boulder County. In 1891 Mr. Oviatt married Miss Lillian Terry, daughter of Edwin and Jane (Lewis) Terry. Her father was born in Connecticut and died in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had been engaged in building and contracting for several years. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his demise. The mother was born in Ireland, but came to the United States in infancy. She lived in New York City and there met and married Mr. Terry. She also died in Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Lillian Oviatt is a native of Kalamazoo, and in 1890 came to Colorado. Her marriage with Mr. Oviatt was solemnized in Longmont, and here their happy life together was passed. Three beautiful little daughters came to brighten their home, namely: Helen Marie; Hazel Marguerite and Inez Alberta.

In the fall of 1896 Mrs. Oviatt was appointed postmistress of Longmont, to succeed her husband. So well was she esteemed by our citizens and so strongly recommended for continuance in the office that President McKinley, of the opposite party, retained her and gave her a re-appointment. Very few women in Colorado were better fitted for such a responsible position or have given greater satisfaction. She in turn was succeeded by O. W. Richardson. Mrs. Oviatt is a member of the Ladies of the Tent of the Macca-bees, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the aid society connected therewith.



FRANK G. PECK.

FRANK G. PECK, secretary and treasurer of the Portland Mining Company, has resided in Colorado Springs since 1872. He was born near El Paso, in Woodford County, Ill., June 7, 1862, and is a son of Arthur Peck, represented elsewhere in this volume. When three years of age he was taken to Clinton, De Witt County, the same state, where he remained about six years. June 3, 1872, he came with the family to Colorado Springs, where he attended the high school until graduation and afterward spent one year in Colorado College. Going to San Juan in 1878 he engaged in prospecting. In the spring of 1879 he went to Leadville, and there became interested in mining property, but sold it before its true value was known. For three years he operated mining property in Gunnison, which he patented and still owns, expecting to develop it at some future time. His next point of work was at Robinson camp, eighteen miles north of Leadville, in Summit County, on the same level as Leadville, and there he has been interested since 1885. He owns the Ingleside group, and is president of a company owning considerable property surrounding the Robinson group, also an interest in that group.

In April, 1892, Mr. Peck went to the Cripple Creek camp, where he found the ground all stakes and claims being developed. He engaged in the brokerage business and invested his profits in desirable claims in Cripple Creek. His first investment was in what became the Bobtail mine No. 2, now a part of the Portland Mining Company's property. About the same time he acquired an interest in the Black Diamond. Bobtail No. 2 was sold on bond lease to the Portland, but after one payment of the syndicate, the other payments were forfeited, owing to the amount of litigation in which they were involved, and it was arranged that the balance of the bond be taken in stock, on condition that the syndicate give one-fifteenth to the parties having paid in. This left Mr. Peck a stockholder in the company. In May, 1894, he became a director and assistant secretary of the company, and in February, 1897, was elected secretary, which office he has since filled. In February, 1898, he was also made treasurer, which position he fills in addition to that of secretary. In 1892 he purchased rather heavily of stock in the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, on Gold Hill, in which he has since been interested. Some years ago he bought an interest in the Midget and surround-

ing properties. This mine is now bearing out the faith he had in it and is proving valuable property. He is vice-president, general manager and secretary of the Midget Gold Mining and Milling Company, and is interested in many other claims.

Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most successful promoters in Colorado. His friends and others who have become associated with him in business ventures have great confidence in his ability, sagacity and foresight, and experience has shown that such confidence is invariably well placed. He now has in view several ventures which give promise of being very remunerative to those who become interested therein; and they are, in large degree, measures which will develop into public benefits. He is a charter member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and chairman of the mining committee in the Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the Pike's Peak Club and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Colorado Springs he married Miss M. Annie Burns, by whom he has a son, James Arthur Peck.

MARTIN DRAKE, deceased, formerly a large real-estate owner in Colorado City, was born in Antwerp, N. Y., March 2, 1818, and descended direct from the illustrious Sir Francis Drake. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Josiah, were natives of Rutland, Vt., and farmers by occupation. The former, who served in the war of 1812, removed after its close to Antwerp, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. When more than eighty years of age he died in Vermont, where he was visiting at the time. In religion he was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, who was Julia Ann Wallace, was born in Vermont, and was united in marriage with him August 20, 1814. She died in 1868, at the age of eighty years. Of their children only one survives, a daughter, who lives near Battle Creek, Mich.

In 1856 Martin Drake removed to Illinois and settled near Pekin, where he operated a farm. About 1870 he went to Kansas, where he continued the cultivation of land. While living in New York he had married Marietta Young, who died in Illinois, leaving two children, Mrs. Jane Shotwell, of Douglas County, Kan., and Mrs. Mary Gibbs, of Colorado City. In Lawrence, Kan., in 1872, he was a second time married, his wife being Mrs. Jennie (Nugent) Allen, who was born in Albany, N. Y., a daughter of

Dr. George and Mary (Geoghan) Allen. Her father, who was a native of England and a surgeon in the British army, was on duty in the East Indies and China, and died of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba; his wife died in England when a young woman. They had two children, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Mary Travers, of New York City.

Orphaned when a mere child, Mrs. Drake was taken into the home of her uncle, Dr. William Geoghan, of Albany, and accompanied him to Topeka, Kan., in 1856. At that time Topeka was a new town, with only a few houses, and those were built of sod or logs. There she became the wife of Luther Allen in 1858. Mr. Allen was born in New York, a son of A. K. Allen, who removed from Rushford, N. Y., to Kansas, in 1856, joining two of his sons, who had come west in 1854. They settled in Lawrence. During the Civil war all served in the Union army and two were captains. They carried on a hardware business in Lawrence, and one of the brothers was elected a member of the first state legislature. Luther Allen was commissary sergeant of the Ninth Kansas Infantry and served until his health failed. He died in 1867, when only twenty-eight years of age. He and his wife had two children: Jennie R., wife of C. W. Kinsman, of Colorado City; and Mrs. Mary I. Johnson, also of this city.

After his second marriage Mr. Drake continued for a few years in Kansas, where he owned farms and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1875 he went to California, but soon returned to Kansas. In 1878 he came to Colorado City, where he laid out Drake's first addition, comprising three acres, and this property he built up and sold. Politically he was a Republican. Active in educational work, he served for several terms as a member of the school board. He was practically the organizer of the First Baptist Church of Colorado City, and retained his membership there until his death. His wife still attends that church. At seventy-eight years of age his life was brought to a close, April 2, 1896. Besides his wife he left two children: Martin and Julia, Mrs. William A. Fisher.

Martin Drake, Jr., was born in Lawrence, Kan., in June, 1874. He was brought to Colorado City by his parents in 1878. In 1893 he graduated from the high school, after which he took a course in the commercial college in Colorado Springs. He then embarked in the real-estate and loan business and has also

instituted a fire insurance department, representing some of the best companies in the United States. In the fall of 1896 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, justice of the peace for the first district of El Paso County, and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1897. In addition he is a notary public. In 1898 he laid out Drake's second addition to Colorado City, composed of two and one-half acres, which he is developing and building up. His marriage united him with Miss Elba Nell, daughter of J. C. Woodbury, of Colorado Springs. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, of Colorado City, and El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Colorado City.

RURNAL R. BABBITT, attorney, of Colorado Springs. The Babbitt family was founded in Massachusetts in an early day by representatives of the name who came from England. Succeeding generations bore an honorable part in the material and commercial development of the commonwealth. Osmond Babbitt, who was born in the old Bay state, removed to New York and later became a pioneer farmer of Michigan, remaining at Salem until his death. During his residence near Rochester Falls, N. Y., his son, Rufus, was born. The latter engaged in agricultural pursuits near Salem, and also took an active part in local matters. In religion he was connected with the Congregational Church. He died in Salem when he was fifty years of age.

The wife of Rufus Babbitt was Ellen L. Cady, who was born in Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich., and is now living in Northville, Wayne County, Mich. During the war of the Revolution her paternal ancestors were officers in the American army and aided in defeating the British forces. As far back as the record extends they were residents of New York. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Lorenzo Cady, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., and became a pioneer of Wayne County, Mich., settling near Northville. He was a man of great integrity and strong and forcible character.

In the family of Rufus and Ellen Babbitt there were three daughters and two sons, all of whom are living except one daughter. One son, L. A., is cashier of the bank at Northville, and the two daughters also reside there. The next to the oldest of the children was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Salem, Mich., June 25, 1864. He attended the public schools until fif-

teen, when he entered the high school at Northville, graduating in 1882. He then took the regular course in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, graduating in 1884. Under civil service rules he received an appointment to a clerkship in Washington, D. C., and after filling it for a time he was promoted and made assistant chief of the finance division in the office of the third assistant postmaster-general. While in this position he took a law course in the Columbian University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1888 as Master of Laws. He took a post-graduate course in 1888-89, and received the degree of LL. B. In 1891 he resigned from his position, and coming to Colorado, opened a law office in Aspen, where he remained until May, 1893. He then removed to Cripple Creek, and engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Pence, Franklin & Babbitt. Subsequently the firm of Hall, Preston & Babbitt was formed. In November, 1895, he came to Colorado Springs, as a member of that firm, the same having been organized the preceding March. The firm carry on a general practice in the various departments of law, and are general attorneys for the Cripple Creek District Railway Company, of which Mr. Babbitt is a charter member and a director. He is, individually, the general counsel for the Mississippi River, Hamburg & Western Railway Company.

In Houghton, Mich., Mr. Babbitt married Miss Lucie M. Cullyford, of Duluth, Minn. She was born in London, England, and is a graduate of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. They have two children, Theodore and Eleanor. While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Babbitt was made a Mason, and later became a member of the Chapter. In the El Paso Club he is a member of the board of governors. Politically a Democrat, he takes a deep interest in party matters and is serving efficiently as a member of the state central committee.

JAMES W. MILLER, secretary and a director of the Pharmacist Mining Company, vice-president and a director of the Favorite Mining Company; and a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, is among the successful Cripple Creek operators and is a prominent citizen of Colorado Springs. He was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, October 5, 1864, and is a son of James D. Miller, and a brother of J. K. Miller, to whose sketch the reader is referred

for the family history. He was the youngest of three children and was reared in his native town, graduating from the high school there. At sixteen years of age he entered the drug store in Eaton, where he studied pharmacy.

In September, 1886, Mr. Miller came to Colorado Springs. The following month, with his brother, J. K., he started a drug business in the Oriole block, the old postoffice block, at No. 107 South Tejon street. The firm of Miller Brothers had both a wholesale and retail trade, although their principal trade was in the latter line. In December, 1892, they sold out to Tamm & Arcularius and turned their attention to mining.

When the Pharmacist Mining Company was incorporated Mr. Miller was made treasurer, and he continued as such until 1895, when he resigned. In 1896 he was made secretary and a director, which position he has since occupied. The Pharmacist was located by his brother and was the first dividend payer in the camp. It lies in the saddle of Bull, adjoining the postoffice of Altman. He is interested in the Favorite Mining Company, of which he was a charter member and has been a director and vice-president since its incorporation; this mine is located on Bull Hill. In other claims he also owns an interest. He is engaged in the mining brokerage business. Both in this city and Colorado City he is the owner of valuable property.

Politically Mr. Miller is an advocate of Republican principles. He belongs to Pike's Peak Club and is identified with the Knights of Pythias. His marriage was solemnized in Denver, October 28, 1889, and united him with Miss Pauline Kuhn, who was born in Chicago and died in Colorado Springs October 8, 1891, leaving an only son, Everett P.

WALTER FLOYD CROSBY. Few of the citizens of Colorado Springs are better known, and none more highly respected, than the subject of this sketch, who has resided in this city since 1892. Immediately after his arrival he became interested in mining in the Cripple Creek region, and incorporated the Portland Gold Mining Company, which proved to be the most important enterprise of its kind in the camp at Cripple Creek. In 1896 he entered into a syndicate arrangement with L. R. Ehrich and his brother, the same being known as the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate, which has continued in active operation ever since. However, in September,

1898, F. V. S. Crosby, having been chosen treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, withdrew from the syndicate, leaving his brother and Mr. Ehrich as sole partners in the syndicate. Their location is in the Hagerman building. They have a large foreign business, which not only necessitates having correspondents in the principal European cities, but obliges one of the partners to spend considerable time across the ocean, and in 1898 Mr. Crosby spent five months in Europe attending to their business interests.

The Crosby family came from England and is among the oldest in America. Dr. Ebenezer Crosby was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. His son, William Bedlow Crosby, lived in New York, in a house that stood in the then heart of the city, occupying the block bounded by Cherry, Jefferson, Clinton and Monroe streets. This place he inherited from Colonel Rutgers, his uncle. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was quite aged when he died. One of his sons, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., was chancellor of the University of New York. Another son, Edward N. Crosby, our subject's father, was born in New York City, and was a man of leisure, spending most of his time at his country home near Poughkeepsie. He died in April, 1865. His wife, who is living in New York City, was Elizabeth, daughter of J. L. Van Schoonhoven, a descendant of a Holland family that settled on the Hudson at Lansingburg, N. Y. He was a private banker in Troy and was highly respected as a progressive citizen and public-spirited man. Of the eight children of Edward N. Crosby four daughters and two sons are living, namely: Mrs. William H. Doughly, of Troy; Mrs. S. Beach Jones, of New York City; Mrs. John Lindley and Miss Mary R. Crosby, also of that city; Walter Floyd; and Frederic V. S., who was formerly second secretary of the American Legation in Berlin, and is now treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York City.

Born in Troy, N. Y., March 2, 1857, the subject of this article was educated in private schools, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy and the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, being a member of the class of '77. After the death of his father the family removed permanently to New York City. From an early age he was interested in organ-building, as a member of the Roosevelt Organ Works, with which he continued for about fourteen years. From New

York he came to Colorado in 1892 and has since given his attention to mining and the brokerage business. For a time he was interested in mining in Arizona, but for some years he has been interested almost wholly in Cripple Creek. He laid out the W. F. Crosby subdivision in Colorado Springs, and opened West View Place, which is now being built up. Music and photography are the occupations of his leisure hours. He is exceedingly fond of both and has been successful in them. At this writing he is a member of the vested choir of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

In 1880 Mr. Crosby married Miss Louise G. Sutton, of New York City, who was one of four sisters of social prominence in the metropolis where they resided. Her father, Cornelius K. Sutton, was a member of an old Quaker family and engaged in the commission business. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have two daughters, Nina Floyd and Gwladys Sutton. Socially he is a popular member of the El Paso Club and Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, also the Denver Club. While in New York he was for many years a member of the Union and other clubs. He was one of the early members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, of which he is now one of the governing committee.

MORTON JONES, clerk of the district court of Lincoln County and a prominent citizen of Hugo, was born at Nevadaville, Gilpin County, Colo., in 1865, being a son of Aaron and Lucy Helen (Moore) Jones. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, with the development of which later generations were identified. His father, who was born near Richmond, Va., came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Central City, where he was the first man to experiment in deep mining. From that time until his death he was interested in mining, in which he met with more than ordinary success. He held a prominent position among the citizens of Central City, who elected him their mayor, and also as a member of the city council. Fraternally he was active among the Masons. His death occurred in 1890. He and his wife, who is now living in Denver, became the parents of four sons and one daughter. One son, Ralph, was killed in the battle of Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish war, he being a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry.

Until twelve years of age our subject attended



John W. Bromberg

the public schools of Gilpin County, after which he studied in the Denver schools. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed deputy county clerk of Elbert County, and spent one year in Kiowa. Later he was for two years deputy county clerk of Kit Carson County. During 1895 and 1896 he served as assistant chief clerk of the state legislature. After coming to Hugo he was for four years editor and proprietor of the *Lincoln County Ledger* at Hugo, a Republican sheet, and the only paper published in the county. While at the head of this weekly he was appointed clerk of the district court, which position he has since efficiently filled. For some time he served as deputy county clerk of Lincoln County under Mr. LaDue. In 1897 he was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Lincoln County, but was defeated by a few votes. Externally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons in Denver.

The marriage of Mr. Jones took place in 1896, and united him with Mrs. Alice B. Criswell, of New York.

JOHN WESLEY PROWERS. A record of any one of the pioneers of Colorado, to whom we of the present generation are so greatly indebted, cannot fail to furnish material for thought and reflection. We are not only the heirs, but also the debtors, of the past, and would show ingratitude did we fail to remember our obligation to the hardy men who, years ago, left the homes of their youth and traversed the plains to the frontier of the west, where, by brave hearts, strong bodies and frugal habits, they assisted in the development of a great state. Such was the work of John Wesley Prowers, whose name is perpetuated in one of the counties in southeastern Colorado, and who, for some years prior to his death, was engaged in the mercantile business at Las Animas, the county-seat of Bent County.

Near Westport, Jackson County, Mo., Mr. Prowers was born January 29, 1839. At eighteen years of age, in 1857, he crossed the plains with Colonel Bent and drove a team of bulls, with freight, to Fort Lyon and Bent in Bent County. For a time he clerked in a sutler's store. He made several trips across the plains, and continued in the employ of Colonel Bent until 1862. Meantime he brought into this section in 1861 a herd of six hundred head of cattle, the first herd ever brought from the east. From that time on he

engaged in the cattle business, and also contracted to furnish the government posts with hay in large quantities. In 1861 he married Amache, an Indian maiden, daughter of One Eye, chief of the southern Cheyennes, who was killed by Colonel Chivington in the massacre at Sand Creek.

Eight children were born of this marriage. Mary is the wife of A. D. Hudnall, and the mother of three children, Prowers, Inez and Leonard. Katharine, wife of W. A. Haws, has two children: Amy, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton; and A. W. Haws, a lad of thirteen. Inez, who married Glen O. Comstock, has two children, Leona and Willard; they reside in Denver. John Wesley, Jr., is the only surviving son. George F. died at eleven years of age. Leona became the wife of T. H. Marshall and died at the age of twenty. Ida married Louis F. Horton and lives at Prowers Station. Amy is unmarried and makes her home at Las Animas. The children were given good advantages, and attended school at Lexington and Independence, Mo.

For some years Mr. Prowers engaged in the mercantile business at Boggsville, Bent County, and also had large stock interests there. In 1874 he moved to Las Animas and continued in business there until his death in 1884. He was seriously ill and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was placed under the care of skilled physicians, but medical assistance proved of no avail, and he died in that city. Politically he was a Democrat and served for one term in the state legislature. At one time he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Hon. J. B. Grant, but was defeated.

John Wesley Prowers, Jr., was born in Boggsville, Bent County, Colo., January 6, 1870, his parents having settled in that village in 1863. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Lexington, Mo., where he entered the Wentworth Military Academy and remained until his graduation in 1888. Afterward he became a clerk in the United States land office at Lamar, Prowers County, where he remained for eighteen months, then went to Pueblo and became chief clerk in the office of the Security Abstract Company. In June, 1890, he went to Darlington, I. T., where he superintended the interests of himself and sisters, each of whom was entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the treaty for the allotment of lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. On his return in February, 1891, he settled at Prowers Station and assumed con-

trol of his father's estate, which consisted of \$22,000 in cash and seventeen thousand acres of land. He continued manager of the estate until June, 1897. One year later he bought out J. L. Mayfield and embarked in merchandising at Caddoa, Bent County, where he is both merchant and postmaster. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1897 he was a candidate before the county convention for treasurer of the county, but lost the nomination by one vote. August 17, 1898, he married Miss Alpha Retta Baldwin, daughter of C. B. and Mary (Greene) Baldwin, of Caddoa.

ALBERT GUILINGER, postmaster at Florence, Fremont County, is a member of a family that has resided in Pennsylvania for generations, the first of the name in this country having settled there in a very early day. His paternal grandfather devoted most of his active life to the management of a hotel at Kilgore. Seth, father of Albert, was one of four children and was educated in public schools. Starting out for himself when young, he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and became a successful and influential farmer, one who was esteemed by his neighbors and consulted in all matters of local importance. In politics a Democrat, he did not, however, give much time to public or official matters, preferring to devote himself to his business affairs. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church he officiated as a deacon. By his marriage to Susan Cooper eight children were born: Martin, who resides on the old homestead; Charles, also a farmer; James, John; Elizabeth, who married John Ritchie and resides near the old home; Maria, deceased; Albert and Amanda.

At Kilgore, where he was born May 6, 1849, our subject spent the years of youth, and mainly through his own efforts and observation acquired an education. His first work of any importance was that of drilling for oil in the Pennsylvania oil fields. He continued in that occupation in his state until 1883, when he came to the west, settling first in Denver. At the time considerable attention was being given to drilling for artesian wells, and his thorough knowledge gave him an understanding of the work that thoroughly qualified him for it. The object of the wells was to secure a water supply for the city.

There having been some discovery of oil in Florence, Mr. Guilinger came here in 1885 and drilled the first large well here. One of the wells that he drilled has been in operation ten years, and

has produced over six hundred thousand barrels of oil. He continued with the United Oil Company from 1885 to 1894, when he embarked in the livery business. He is interested in Cripple Creek property and, as a member of a company, is working a promising mine there. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Since coming to Florence he has been intimately connected with the leaders of the party, and has given much of his time and attention to the advancement of his party's interests. At county and state conventions he is an active worker. In January, 1895, his service to the party was recognized by his appointment as postmaster, and as such he has given entire satisfaction to all. Through personal oversight he has expedited, as far as possible, the work of the office. Since he became postmaster the business has more than doubled, but it has been attended to so systematically that no patron has been discommoded. During two years of the time he has been postmaster, he has also served as field superintendent of the United Oil Company.

Faternally Mr. Guilinger is a member of Petroleum Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M. He attends the Baptist Church, and has aided financially in the building up and maintenance of this church, as well as churches of other denominations. August 10, 1886, he married Nancy Patterson, a native of Ontario, Canada, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Denver, Colo. He is regarded as a man of public spirit, who maintains an interest in local prosperity. Through his service on the town board and in other capacities besides that of postmaster, he has been instrumental in promoting plans for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the town.

CHARLES FOX GARDINER, M. D., president of the El Paso County Medical Society, president of the board of medical examiners, surgeon for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad, and medical examiner for the Mutual Life, Equitable Life and Security Trust Insurance Companies, has been engaged in professional practice in Colorado Springs since 1883. He is a member of one of the old and influential families of the United States. The first of the name in this country was Lyon Gardiner, who came from England as a lieutenant in Her Majesty's service and was stationed at a fort in Connecticut. While there he bought the Isle of Wight, which has for generations been known as Gardi-

ner's Island and is still in the possession of the family. He was called lord of the manor. The island is now owned by a representative of the ninth generation in descent from him. His sons and grandsons were educated at Oxford, England.

The grandfather of Dr. Gardiner, Charles Fox Gardiner, was born on Gardiner's Island, and became a banker, also the owner of vessels trading in the West Indies, and besides these interests engaged in whaling. His death occurred when he was thirty-nine years of age. James Madison Gardiner, the doctor's father, was born at Sag Harbor; and in early life settled in New York City, where at first he was a commission merchant and later engaged in marine insurance, in which he built up a large business. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and is a gentleman of wealth and culture. His home is near Morristown, N. J. He married Mary Louise Sprague, who was born in New York City and died there, being a descendant of an English family that settled in Nova Scotia. A sister of the doctor's father, Carrie, is the wife of Rear-Admiral Stanton.

At his father's home, on Thirty-second street, New York City, the subject of this article was born October 12, 1857. He was educated in the schools of this country and Europe. During the three years he spent abroad he studied in Berlin, Vienna and London. On his return to the United States he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of M. D. Afterward he spent one year in the Charity Hospital as assistant, and then was placed in charge of the outdoor surgical department of the New York Hospital. In 1884 he came west and located at Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colo., soon after which he received appointment as surgeon to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. After two years he removed to Meeker, Rio Blanco County, where he remained for three years, and then came to Colorado Springs. Since his removal to this state he has twice returned east, in order to take post-graduate courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During his residence on the frontier he often rode more than one hundred miles (once riding one hundred and thirty-five miles) at one time, though making several changes of horses, and very frequently he rode seventy-five miles a day. With two physicians of Philadelphia he edited the *Climatologist*. In

connection with Mr. McClurg, in 1898, he published the paper *Colorado Springs Region as a Health Resort*, for the American Medical Association, of which he is a member. He is also identified with the State Medical and the Climatological Associations. In 1897 he was a delegate to the national convention of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia. At the congress of American physicians and surgeons, held in Washington, in May, 1897, he read a paper upon "The Dangers of Tubercular Infection and their Partial Arrest by Climatic Influences." He has contributed to various medical journals articles bearing upon the professional questions of the day. Politically he is a Republican. He has been twice elected president of the El Paso County Medical Society, is now vice-president of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club and a trustee of the El Paso Club.

Dr. Gardiner has been twice married, his first wife being Daisy Emma Monteith, daughter of the celebrated geographer. They had two children, Raynor and Dorothy. In April, 1897, he was married to Miss Frances Stickney Anderson, of Colorado Springs.

JOHN WILSON. It may with justice be said of Mr. Wilson that Fremont County has never had a more faithful and efficient official than he. With the exception of only four months he has served as clerk of either county or district court for the long period of thirty-two years. This fact, of itself, speaks volumes concerning the esteem in which he is held by the people of his locality.

A resident of Canon City since 1864, Mr. Wilson was born in Kentucky February 1, 1829. His father, William, and grandfather, James, were natives of Virginia. The former, who was the second son in the family, was reared in the Old Dominion and rendered good service during the war of 1812. Afterward he carried on a mercantile business in Kentucky until 1830, when he removed to Indiana. By his marriage to Pauline Letcher, he had three sons and three daughters.

Educated in private schools in Kentucky, our subject was afterward employed in a county clerk's office there for seven years. In 1849 he was one of the number who crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining, but, his eyesight having been injured, he returned to the east. Until 1864 he engaged in mining in Mis-

souri, after which he crossed the plains to Colorado. Though not intending to remain in the state, he found Canon City a locality that he believed might afford him a good opportunity for farming, so he settled here. In 1867 he was elected county clerk and continued in the office until January, 1886. In May of the same year he was appointed clerk of the district court and has held that position ever since. For many years he was an adherent of the Democratic party, but the most of the time he has been elected on an independent ticket. He is interested in the progress of the town, and especially along educational lines, as a member of the school board, he has rendered helpful service to his community. March 18, 1875, he was united in marriage with Josephine A. Parks, of Clinton, Mich. They have one son, Fred P. Wilson, who graduated from the high school in 1895 and has since assisted his father in the clerk's office.

HON. REUBEN BERREY, who has resided in Colorado Springs since 1884, has for a quarter of a century been identified with the interests of this state, and has participated actively in the development of its resources. For six years he was clerk of the district court in Elbert County, for four years officiated as county superintendent of schools of El Paso County, and in 1881 served as secretary of the state senate, at the time of the election of Tabor and Bowen to the United States senate.

Mr. Berrey was born in England, near London, October 11, 1835. When he was an infant his parents, William and Sarah (Charman) Berrey, emigrated to America, settling at Bramford, Ontario, where they remained upon a farm until their death. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom attained years of maturity, and seven are living, Reuben being the sixth of the family, and the only one in the United States. He was a boy of eleven years when he began to be self-supporting. As soon as he was large enough to use a cradle and scythe he was put to work on a farm, and during the summer months had little leisure for study or play, but in the winter was permitted to attend school. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and with the money thus earned he paid his way through the Normal University in Toronto. After completing his education he was for several years employed as principal of a school in Ontario.

Removing to Illinois in 1858, Mr. Berrey set-

tled at DuQuoin, where he bought and published the *DuQuoin Tribune*. After a time Maj. A. J. Alden became interested in the business, and they remained together for three years, when Mr. Berrey bought his interest. It was while publishing this paper that Mr. Berrey took an active part in promoting the political success of John A. Logan. When General Logan was elected to congress, Mr. Berrey supported him with enthusiasm, and later, through his paper, he advocated the general's election as United States senator, and was afterward the first man in the United States to present his name as a presidential candidate. When Major Alden became a supporter of Horace Greeley, Mr. Berrey bought him out, at the close of Grant's second term, and continued the paper alone as a Republican organ.

On account of his wife's ill health, in 1874 Mr. Berrey disposed of his interests in DuQuoin and came to Denver, buying a herd of cattle and embarking in the cattle business west of Elbert. Not wishing to take his family to the ranch, he sought occupation that would enable him to make his headquarters in the city. He had been so long identified with the newspaper business that he naturally desired to continue in the line in which he had been so successful. He bought one-third interest in the *Agriculturist and Stock Journal*, the agreement being that he was to do outside work for the paper. He traveled through the western country, and furnished for the paper splendid articles relating to the resources of Colorado, and at the same time securing a large patronage for the journal. During the two years he was thus engaged he greatly increased the value of the paper and its importance as a periodical. However, he found that the man with whom he had left his cattle had failed to protect his interests, and it would be necessary for him to give his personal attention to that business. He sold his interest in the paper, as did his associate, Robert Strayhorn. In 1876 he located his cattle on a ranch in Elbert County, and continued in the business there until 1884, when he sold out.

In 1876 Mr. Berrey organized the Republicans of Elbert County, forming a central committee, of which he was made chairman, and continued at its head as long as he resided there. Through his influence the district clerk's office was established, and he received appointment as the first clerk of the district. After coming to Colorado Springs in 1884, he carried on a wholesale meat business and was proprietor of two markets, but



FRANK FINNEY, M. D.

his son did not care for the business, and he sold out after five years. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of schools and re-elected in 1889, serving until January, 1892. During his second term the building of a new railroad and increase in settlement rendered necessary the establishment of new districts, and he organized many new districts, the last being that of Cripple Creek.

In common with other citizens of Colorado, Mr. Berrey has had interests in Cripple Creek. He was the prime factor in organizing the Ivanhoe Company, which was later consolidated with the Greater Gold Belt Mining and Milling Company, and he is now a director of the latter concern. He is also a director in the Iron Clad Company. While in the mountains a severe attack of rheumatism caused him to return to Colorado Springs, where he has since led a quiet life, with no other duties than those of superintending his property interests. He owns real estate in this city, and built and was part owner of the Berrey & Davie block in Colorado City. During war times he was a firm Abolitionist. He was allied with the regular Republicans until the repeal of the silver bill, since which time he has been an adherent of the silver cause and a staunch admirer of Senator Teller, of whose course in the monetary issues he thoroughly approves.

The marriage of Mr. Berrey took place in Ontario, his wife being Frances E. Hoag, who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y. They became the parents of five children: Ida E.; Charles R., who is engaged in the cigar business in this city; Julia May, a graduate of the high school and a teacher in the public schools of this city; Walter H., who is interested in business with his older brother; and Max L., member of the electrical engineering class of 1900, in Cornell University.

(Orr) Finney, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a graduate of Little Washington College in Pennsylvania, in young manhood entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and continued to preach the Gospel until he died, in 1859, when fifty years of age. The death of his wife also occurred when she was about fifty. Of their eight children the youngest, Frank, was only one year old when he was left fatherless. When he was seven years old, in 1865, his mother removed to Iowa, then a comparatively new country, and in that state she died a few months later. The children then scattered, our subject being taken into the home of a sister in Lawrence, Kan. There he was educated in the high school and state university.

The first employment secured by Dr. Finney was that of traveling salesman for a patent medicine firm, his territory comprising Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska. Meantime, his leisure hours were spent in reading medicine. After four years he returned to Lawrence, where he carried on special studies for a year. He then entered the medical department of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he studied for two years, but completed his course in the medical college at Georgetown, D. C., from which he graduated in 1882. On the day of graduation he received an appointment as agency physician at Quapaw agency, Indian Territory, and going to that place, he continued to hold the position for two and one-half years, resigning when Grover Cleveland was elected president.

Desiring to broaden his professional knowledge, Dr. Finney entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1885. He then returned to his old home in Lawrence, Kan., and opened an office, but after he had engaged in practice there for a year he received an appointment as surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad hospital at Las Vegas. There he continued as surgeon until November, 1887, when he was transferred to the hospital at La Junta. In every position which he has held his depth of professional knowledge, ability and skill have brought him prominence and success. In professional organizations he maintains a constant interest. He has been active in the Pan-American Medical Congress, and represented his state in the conventions held in Washington and the City of Mexico. He is also identified with the American Medical Association, county and state

FRANK FINNEY, M. D., surgeon in charge of the Santa Fe hospital in La Junta, is recognized as one of the most skillful surgeons in the entire state of Colorado, and, while he is scarcely yet in the prime of life, he has already achieved noteworthy distinction in his chosen profession. In addition to his work in connection with the hospital, he is also in charge of a large private practice in Otero and adjoining counties.

Born in Martinsburg, Ohio, May 13, 1858, Dr. Finney is a son of Thomas McKean and Jane

medical societies, and the hospital and railroad surgeons' societies.

The principles of the Republican party receive Dr. Finney's active allegiance. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of La Junta and has served the congregation as an elder. Fraternally he is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and the chapter of Royal Arch degree in this city. By his marriage to Miss Grace Houghtelin, of Lawrence, Kan., he has two children, Roy H. and Carrie G.

JACOB S. TRUEX, mayor of Westcliffe, Custer County, is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and is also a notary public. He is a member of an old family in America that traces its ancestry back to a physician, who emigrated from France prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Amsterdam, N. Y. His father, John Truex, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., and in early life settled in Sussex County, the same state, whence he removed to Orange County, N. Y., and followed farm pursuits. A strong Democrat, he was active in political matters. His marriage united him with Anna Stanaback, who was of German descent, and died when she was ninety-four years of age. Of their ten children the following are living: Thomas, of Milford, Pa.; Jacob S.; George A., whose home is in Newton, N. J.; and Levi H.

Born in Sussex County, N. J., November 9, 1824, our subject was educated in Orange County, N. Y., and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1851. Then, going to New York City, he remained in that city for eight years, having charge of the buying, shipping and delivering of goods for an oyster firm. In March, 1859, he went to LaPorte, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business for two years. Thence he removed to Elgin, Ill., and followed the carpenter's trade in that city from 1861 to 1880. In January of the latter year he came to Colorado and settled at Silver Cliff. When Westcliffe was started in 1885 he moved two good residences to this village and settled here permanently. In 1889 he engaged in undertaking, to which business, in May, 1898, he added a stock of furniture.

From the time of Buchanan to the present Mr. Truex has voted the Republican ticket. He has taken an active part in local affairs. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace, which position

he held for seven years, and then resigned, owing to the press of other business. He served as notary public as well, and this latter office he has held ever since. For five years he was county coroner. In the spring of 1898 he was elected mayor, and had previously served as a member of the town board and as clerk and recorder. The various offices he has held have been tendered him without solicitation on his part and without electioneering, which fact shows that his fellow-citizens appreciate his fitness for office and his ability to represent them efficiently. At this writing he is chairman of the local Republican central committee. During a part of two terms he has acted as deputy postmaster. Fraternally he is a member of Westcliffe Camp No. 309, Woodmen of the World, and he is also identified with the Good Templars, of which lodge he is past chief templar. In the Presbyterian Church he has served as a ruling elder.

July 20, 1854, Mr. Truex married Eliza R. Lown, of New York City. They became the parents of six children, namely: Albert H., who is engaged in mining in Colorado; Elenora, wife of J. S. Ward, of Elgin, Ill.; Arthur, deceased; Lawrence S., who is in New Mexico; Stella May, who is with her parents; and Edgar E., who died in boyhood.

FRANK COTTEN, who is one of the progressive business men of Colorado Springs, has spent his entire life in El Paso County, and was born at what is now Buttes, June 5, 1863. He is a descendant of one of three brothers who crossed the ocean together from England and settled in Virginia. His grandfather, William Cotten, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, and was himself a native of the Old Dominion, but removed to Indiana, and afterward established his home on a farm in Berrien County, Mich, where he died.

Oliver M. Cotten, father of our subject, was born in Indiana and received his education in Olivet College, after which he engaged in teaching. While in Michigan he married Nancy Stephens, a native of Indiana. When the news of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached him, he determined to try his fortune in the great mountain regions of the west. In 1859, with a horse-team, he drove across the plains, following the Platte route, and going to Gregory Gulch and Black Hawk. At one time, with his brothers, he owned an interest in the famous Bobtail mine.

He engaged in mining at California Gulch, near the present site of Leadville. In 1860 he returned east for his wife. About the same time he located a ranch on the Fountain and started a cattle herd, but continued his mining interests for several years. Finally, repeated attacks of rheumatism obliged him to discontinue mining, and he then settled down to farm life. He made ditches and irrigated his land, and improved the place, which consisted of about six hundred and forty acres. Politically he was a radical Republican. He took a warm interest in public affairs, and was well known among the pioneers of El Paso County. On the establishment of a postoffice at El Paso, he was appointed the first postmaster, and continued, at intervals, in the office until his death. As a member of the school board he assisted largely in the organization of school districts and erection of needed buildings. He served efficiently as county commissioner. In all the positions to which he was called he rendered able service in behalf of the people. His death occurred in 1886, when he was fifty-nine years of age. At the time of his death he was identified with the Baptist Church.

* A brother of Oliver M. Cotten, William, was a member of the Third Colorado Cavalry during the Civil war, and took part in the battle of Sand Creek. He died at Alma, this state. Another brother, James M., crossed the plains in 1859, but went on to Arizona and died there.

The wife of Oliver M. Cotten was a daughter of Joseph Stephens, and was of English and Welsh descent. The first of the family in this country were three brothers, who settled in Connecticut, western New York and North Carolina respectively. The one who settled in the south had two daughters and a son. The latter, Joseph Stephens, was born in the Yadkin River, in Mocksville, N. C., and after the death of his father he made his home with an uncle near Lexington, Ky., where he was educated. In early manhood he removed to Centerville, Ind., where he married a cousin, Anna Stephens. In 1829 he settled near Niles, Berrien County, Mich., where he engaged in farming until his death in 1881, at eighty-one years of age. His wife died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six. Politically he was a Whig until the disintegration of the party, when he became a Republican. He served as a captain in the Black Hawk war. A man of energy, intelligence and influence, he ranked high in his community, and exerted considerable influence in the devel-

opment of local resources and the extension of local interests. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Caroline, William, Isom, Calvin and J. Newton. Nancy, who was our subject's mother, died October 30, 1897. Of her children, Edwin died at four years, and Ella lives in Denver. Frank, who was the eldest of the family, was reared on the home farm. From sixteen until nineteen years of age he was a student in Colorado College, after which he spent one summer in mining at Leadville and one year in cultivating the home farm. For three years he taught school in his home district, and then accepted a position as deputy county assessor, in which capacity he served for eight years. Since resigning that position he has been interested in real estate, and for some time was a member of the firm of Irvine, Cotten & Jones.

In common with the majority of the business men of Colorado, Mr. Cotten has mining interests. He is a director in the Theresa mine on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek, which is a valuable property, and is also interested in other claims in the same region and at Eldora. Besides real estate, he is engaged in the loan and insurance business. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society, Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and the Y. M. C. A. In the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, he serves as president of the board of trustees. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Cotten married Miss Sarah McShane, who was born at Monument, El Paso County, and is a member of a pioneer family. Her father, David McShane, is represented on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Cotten and their two children, Chester and Frank, reside at No. 9 Boulder place, in Colorado Springs.

GEN. ADDISON DANFORD, ex-attorney-general of Kansas, now of Colorado Springs, came to this city April 1, 1875, and engaged in the practice of law, also, in 1879, served as city attorney. With the exception of two and one-half years in Lake City, and seven years (1880 to 1887) in Leadville, he has continued to make this city his home up to the present time. While in Leadville he was connected with some of the most important litigations in that district, all of which he managed with care and skill, proving his thorough knowledge of mining law and his ability as an attorney. His partners in

that city were F. Danford and Col. A. J. Sterling. On his return to Colorado Springs he resumed practice here, with mining law as his specialty, and has acted as attorney for a number of important mining companies in Cripple Creek. His office is located at Nos. 43-44 Bank building.

General Danford was born in Laconia, N. H., on the 4th of July, 1829. He descends from English ancestors who were early settlers of New England. His father, Ebenezer, who was a son of Jonathan Danford, was engaged in the mercantile business at Laconia for twenty-five years, and in 1837 removed to Illinois, settling at Geneva, Kane County, where he was a pioneer farmer. His death occurred in 1841. He married Hepzibah Dufur, who was born in Vermont, a descendant of Revolutionary stock. Her paternal ancestors were Scotch people, who settled in Montpelier in an early day. She died in Illinois in 1866. Of her nine children, one son, Willis, was surgeon (with the rank of major) in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war.

The youngest of the family and the only one now living is the subject of this sketch. When six years of age he was taken to Kane County, Ill., where he attended the pay schools. At sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine under Prof. G. W. Richards, of St. Charles, Ill., and afterward studied for two terms in the medical department of LaPorte (Ind.) University, graduating at the age of twenty years in the class to which belonged Judge John F. Dillon, author of law books. He also graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, with the degree of M. D. For two and one-half years he engaged in the practice of medicine at Plainfield, Will County, Ill. Within that time he found that the profession was not to his taste, and, having given it a thorough test by his many months of practice, he decided to abandon it. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business in Geneva, Ill., where he remained until July, 1856. The next year he removed to Mound City, Linn County, Kan. He was one of the first free state members of the legislature, being elected from Linn County in 1857, and met at Locampton in the extra session of December, 1857. The constitution there drawn up was submitted to the direct vote of the people, but was voted down by a majority of ten thousand. In the spring of 1858 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, and in the fall of the

same year was re-elected to the legislature on the free state ticket. The legislature met at Lawrence, where he took a prominent part as member of all the important committees. In September, 1863, he removed to Fort Scott, where he engaged in the practice of law. The following year he was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, but resigned at the close of the first session, in order to devote his entire attention to his law practice. In 1868, on the Republican ticket, he was elected attorney-general of Kansas, and took office in January, 1869, continuing until 1871, when he resumed his practice at Fort Scott. From that city he came to Colorado Springs in 1875.

In the various public positions which General Danford has held, it may be said of him that his acts have been marked by prudence, and a due regard for the wishes of his constituents. All enterprises having for their object the good of his locality or the increase of the material wealth, always have found in him an advocate ready to extend influence and give of his means for their support. He possesses a natural aptitude for the law, being a concise, logical reasoner and a deep thinker. In politics he is a Republican, as firm in his devotion to his party as the needle is to the pole.

SAMUEL D. McCracken, proprietor of the New York Cash Store, of Colorado Springs, came to this city in 1892 and bought an interest in the business with which he has since been identified. Largely through his energy and sound judgment, the trade increased to such an extent that it was necessary to secure larger quarters, and in 1894 the store was removed across the street to its present location, Nos. 120-122 South Tejon street, where a general department store business is conducted.

Mr. McCracken was born on a farm near Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y., in June, 1855. The family of which he is a member consisted of two sons and three daughters, of whom all but one are still living, he being next to the oldest and the only one in Colorado. His father, Richard McCracken, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to America at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in farming near Ransomville. He has lived in the same locality for a half-century or more, and is highly esteemed by the people of his county. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Putnam and who has spent her entire life



HON. W. E. ROHDE.

in New York, was a daughter of Daniel Putnam, a native of New England, but for years a resident of Niagara County, N. Y.

In the cultivating of the homestead and the gaining of an education our subject passed his boyhood years. While he had a thorough knowledge of agriculture, his tastes were in the line of a mercantile life, and in 1882 he engaged in merchandising in Ransomville, where he remained until 1892. Meantime, for eight years, he held office as justice of the peace and also served as town clerk. Since 1892 he has lived in Colorado Springs, and is now sole proprietor of the New York Cash Store, which occupies two floors, 50x180 feet in dimensions, and contains a full line of goods. The millinery department is in charge of Mrs. McCracken, who was formerly Ruth Carrigan, of Ransomville, N. Y. In politics Mr. McCracken is a staunch Republican, but he is not identified with public affairs in any way, his entire attention being devoted to the management of his business interests. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a contributor to its various enterprises.

HON. WILLIAM E. ROHDE, county treasurer of El Paso County and a former member of the state legislature, is a son of Frederick C. and Sarah (Collier) Rohde, natives respectively of Constantia, Oswego County, N. Y., and Fayette County, Ohio. The Colliers are of Scotch descent, while the Rohde family originated in Germany. Their first representative in America settled in New Jersey in an early day and became proprietor of a tannery there; he had a son, Henry, who was born in New Jersey and removed to Oswego County, N. Y., establishing his home on the north shore of Oneida Lake, where he engaged in farm pursuits until his death at sixty years. In religion he followed the faith of his ancestors, that of the Lutheran Church.

Frederick C., son of Henry Rohde, was employed on Lake Ontario from boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacture of hard wood at Redford and also improved two farms. His business was of such a nature as to necessitate considerable travel, and, being a man of close observation, he gained a broad knowledge of men and customs in different localities. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Now, at the age of seventy-three, he is living retired in Redford. His wife accompanied her parents to De-

kalb County, Ill., at nine years of age, and has since resided in the west. They have two sons and three daughters living, the latter in Detroit, while one son, George C., is county attorney of Gunnison County, Colo.

Born in Wayne County, Mich., March 22, 1859, the subject of this sketch attended the Redford grammar school and Detroit high school. In 1879 he came west and settled in Leadville, where he engaged in mining for a year. He was one of the first to enter Gunnison in 1880 and there prospected and mined. In 1885 he went to Aspen, where he engaged in mining until 1890 and afterward served as justice of the peace until he removed to Victor, in January, 1894. In the latter town he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and built a number of stores and houses which he still owns. As insurance agent he represented all of the old-line companies.

On the organization of the People's party Mr. Rohde became an adherent of its platform. He has served as a delegate to all of its conventions and has been active, both in Pitkin and El Paso Counties. In 1896 he was elected to represent this county in the legislature, receiving a majority of sixty-two hundred on the fusion ticket, and serving in the session of 1897, eleventh general assembly. His work as chairman of the committee on counties and county lines and the committee on public lands was especially valuable, and he also served as a member of the finance and appropriations committee. Of the eighty-one bills passed by the eleventh assembly and signed by the governor, two were introduced by him. One of these provided for a check weighman for coal miners. The other provided for the reorganization of the militia and the weeding out of superfluous officers, at the same time giving benefit to the private. His vote was cast for Senator Teller as United States senator. In September, 1897, he was nominated on the fusion silver ticket county treasurer of El Paso County and was elected by one hundred and sixteen plurality, receiving a certificate of election. However, his election was contested by the opposite party, and the lower court cancelled his certificate, but the supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court July 18, 1898, giving himself and the other candidates on that ticket their seats, and on the 30th of July he assumed the duties of the office. While in Victor he was several times offered nomination as mayor, but declined. He is still interested in a number of

mining claims and is president of the Boston-Colorado Consolidated Gold Mining Company, which owns six patented claims.

In Salt Lake City Mr. Rohde married Miss Mollie, daughter of James White, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Rohde was born in Covington, Ky., and received her education principally in Cincinnati, Ohio.

JW. CARMACK, who came to Colorado Springs in May, 1888, is now treasurer of the Jersey Victor Mining Company, and since December, 1889, has been agent for the East Colorado Springs Land Company, which owns eleven thousand acres of land lying east of the city. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the town in Fulton County, where he was born December 24, 1857, was called Burnt Cabin in memory of its destruction by fire at the hands of the Indians in early days. His father, Simpson B., a native of Fulton County and an only son, engaged in farming and the mercantile business until his death at fifty-two years. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Henry, was born on Clear Ridge, Fulton County, Pa., and died on the old Henry homestead at sixty-two years of age. She was a daughter of John Henry, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland and settled on Clear Ridge, where he improved a farm, making that place his home until his death at eighty-four years. The Henry estate is now owned by our subject, the grandson of the original purchaser, who was a well-known man of his county and a soldier in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was sixth in a family composed of six sons and two daughters, of whom all the sons are living, while the daughters are deceased. The oldest brother, William, who is residing in Pennsylvania, was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war and was wounded at Gettysburg. The only member of the family in the west is the subject of this sketch. Soon after his father died he started out for himself. In 1876 he removed to Illinois and for one year was employed on a farm near Mount Morris, Ogle County. Next he spent a year at Freeport, Ill. In 1878 he went to the Red River of the North, and settled twelve miles west of Fargo, N. Dak., where he engaged in farming one season.

Joining a party of eight, under Captain Back, Mr. Carmack went to the Yellowstone country in Montana in the fall of 1878, and for seven years

he engaged in hunting and trapping. During the first year, while hunting on Buffalo Range, one of the party was shot by the Indians in a fight with the Cheyennes. During the second year the men were attacked by Crow Indians, while trapping on the Mussel Shell River, and two whites and four Indians were killed. At other times there were skirmishes with Indians. Mr. Carmack was at Fort Beaufort when Sitting Bull was captured. He was among the Indians so much, and especially the Sioux, that he became familiar with their language and was able to converse with them with readiness. Much of his time was given to trapping beaver and hunting buffaloes, and at one time, from Fort Keokah (now Miles City, Mont.) he saw a shipment made of eighty-six thousand buffalo hides by steamboat.

About 1881, late in November, with three others, Mr. Carmack outfitted at Glendive and started for Cedar Creek to hunt and trap during the winter. He built a dugout, which was warm and comfortable, no matter how cold the weather might be. One morning he started out for the usual hunt. It was the custom for the men to walk about two or three hundred yards apart, within shooting distance. As he was pushing his way forward a companion excitedly exclaimed that a bear was in sight. With the answer "Good news," Mr. Carmack started after the bear with his companion. When he reached a knoll, he saw that the bear had been digging under the snow. He jumped on a large root of a tree, not knowing that the bear had burrowed under it. Bruin at once grappled him, and the two rolled down a twenty-foot embankment, the tumble giving him severe bruises, the marks of which still remain on his body. As they reached the bottom, the bear stood on his breast, like a fierce mad dog. He called to his friend, "For God's sake, Frank, shoot quick." His friend at once fired, which frightened the bear and caused him to take to the woods. Mr. Carmack, determined not to lose him, followed with his friend, the two climbing into trees, from which he shot the bear through the shoulder. After twelve balls had penetrated his body the bear fell dead. When dressed, he was found to weigh eight hundred pounds. In this instance, without doubt, the quick action of the friend saved the life of Mr. Carmack.

Returning to his old Pennsylvania home in 1885, Mr. Carmack engaged in farming for one

season. In May, 1886, he came to Colorado, remaining in Fort Collins until October, when he went to Buffalo Creek, Jefferson County. In May of the year 1888 he came to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in the transfer business until December, 1889, and has since then acted as agent for the East Colorado Springs Land Company.

J. W. Carmack was married in Chicago, Ill., in 1886. He has two sons, Norman and Verba.

ABRAMHAM VAN VECHTEN, member of the Colorado Springs Transfer Company, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of America and traces his lineage to Holland. In ancient days they abode in fortresses on the banks of the River Vecht (meaning "battle,") in Holland. Their name was indicative of their chief characteristic. They were a fighting race, and from the time of the Roman camps on the Vecht, they participated in all the wars in which their native land was concerned. They took part in the siege of Haarlem, 1572-73, and the siege of Leyden, 1574. In the latter battle, when called upon to surrender, they replied: "We are short of provisions, but we will eat our left arm and fight with the right, but surrender, never."

The founder of the family in America was Teunis Dircksen VanVechten, who, accompanied by his wife, one son, Teunis, and two black slaves, crossed the ocean from Holland in 1638, in the ship "Annes," on which they had taken passage in Norway. For his home he selected land at Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the Hudson. The early histories of that region mention him as a man of prominence and integrity, and a member of the council of safety. From his four children a large number of descendants have sprung.

Teunis VanVechten (2d) went to the Catskill Valley, where he bought land of Pewasock, squaw of the chief of the Catskill Indians, and from her son, Schupchof, and from Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the deed for which bears date of October 2, 1681. However, the deed was not recognized by the colonial government until March 21, 1686. In 1690 he built a stone house on the land, back of the present site of Catskill village, and on Catskill Creek, two miles above the Hudson. In that house several generations passed their lives.

In 1686 Teunis VanVechten (2d) was given a commission as captain in the colony of New Netherland, and in 1689, during the Indian wars, had command of a company at Lake Champlain, two

of his sons, Johannes and Teunis, being with him at the front. One of these sons, Teunis (3d), was a commissioned captain, being given a commission in 1702, and served in the border wars in 1715. His son, Teunis (4th), was born in 1707, and served as a captain in the French and Indian wars in 1746 and again in 1756.

Samuel, son of Teunis (4th), was born September 28, 1742, and was commissioned an officer in the militia September 10, 1770. During the Revolution, June 30, 1776, he was placed in charge of Fort Ticonderoga. During the most of the war he served under General Gates and Gen. Philip Schuyler. There are a large number of family relics now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The father and great-grandfather of our subject bore the name of Abraham. The grandfather was named Jacob. The great-grandfather was a prominent lawyer and jurist of New York, and was one of the first judges of the court of appeals of that state. His death occurred when he was advanced in years. His father was an attorney, as was also his son, our subject's grandfather, who died in Albany in middle age. Gen. Abraham Van Vechten, our subject's father, was born in Albany, graduated from Union College, became a successful attorney and was assistant attorney-general of New York state during the war. Politically he was a Republican. He was one of the influential members of the Holland Club. His death occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who resides in Albany, was born in Fort Snelling, Minn., where her father, Maj. Henry Hamilton, U. S. A., was then stationed. Her mother was a daughter of Major Whistler, U. S. A. Her ancestry were prominent in the war of 1812, the Revolutionary war, and in the various wars in which England participated prior to that date. Fort Hamilton was named in honor of the family.

The subject of this sketch was one of eight children, four of whom are living, our subject being the oldest son and the only member of the family in Colorado. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1854, and received his education at Walnut Hill school, Geneva, N. Y. On his return home he engaged with the Albany City Iron Company, of which his father was president. He continued with the company as chief clerk until ill health forced him to change his occupation and climate. Coming to Colorado in 1884 he

spent two years in recuperating, after which he originated and promoted the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway Company and built the first lines, six miles in length, connecting Colorado Springs and Colorado City. Of this company he was general manager and secretary. The road was first operated in 1886, and after three years he and the other stockholders sold it to the Rapid Transit Company. In October, 1890, he bought an interest in the Colorado Springs Transfer Company, of which he is the active manager, and which is the largest concern of its kind in the city and next to the largest in the state. He has large stone stables on Cascade street and every facility for the successful management of the business. He owns a country place on Cheyenne Canon road.

In politics Mr. Van Vechten is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married in Chicago, Ill., to Miss Rosemary Davenport, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and is a daughter of Benjamin Davenport, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Benjamin Davenport and Eleanor Davenport.

WALTER D. SAWIN is a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Sawin, proprietors of the El Paso livery stables, at Manitou. He is a descendant of an English family that settled in Cambridge, Mass., in colonial days, and was from that time forward intimately identified with the history of that locality. His grandfather, John Sawin, who was a chaise manufacturer in the town of Wendell, on the old stage route from Boston to Albany, continued in business there until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. He died in that village at eighty-three years of age.

The father of our subject, Daniel Sawin, was born in Cambridge, Mass., and became a carriage manufacturer in Wendell, later was similarly engaged in Amherst, Mass., and finally removed to Belchertown, where he continued in the manufacturing business until his death, at seventy-one years. He married Elizabeth Chamberlain, who was born in New Salem, Mass., and is now living in Springfield, that state. They became the parents of six children. Andrew T., who was the eldest of these, is employed as ticket agent in Northampton, Mass. Farnum E., the second son, served for three and one-half years in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry during the Civil

war; he is now assistant superintendent of the street railway in Springfield, Mass. The three daughters are: Mrs. Lena French, Mary and Mrs. Lilla Gaylord, all of Springfield, Mass.

The third among the six children was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wendell, Franklin County, Mass., October 27, 1846. Until fourteen years of age he was reared principally in Amherst, after which he accompanied his parents to Belchertown, and attended the high school there. Later he graduated from Deerfield Academy. His first position was in Northampton, where for four years he was employed in the bookkeeping department of a grocery store. In April, 1867, he went to Omaha, Neb., and during the same year came across the plains with a mule-train expedition, arriving in Denver in the fall. Since that time he has made Colorado his home, although for brief periods he has been interested elsewhere. During the summer of 1868 he worked in the Cimarron mines at Elizabethtown, N. M. On his return to Colorado, in the fall of the same year, he settled in El Paso County, and, the Indians being very troublesome at the time, he at once joined a company and went to the divide.

After working for a short time on a horse ranch on Little Fountain, in 1871 Mr. Sawin returned to Denver, where for a year he was in the employ of H. B. Ring & Co. In June, 1872, he went to Manitou, joining Mr. Hutchinson, with whom he had previously been on the horse ranch. During the summers of 1872, 1873 and 1874 they had charge of a half-way house on the old Pike's Peak trail, packing the provisions up on horseback and accommodating as many as four hundred a day. It was a common thing for them to send thirty-five horses in one bunch on the Pike's Peak trail, and at times they sent as many as sixty-five. Notwithstanding their large and somewhat perilous business, they never met with an accident and no one was ever injured in making the trip.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Sawin has been prominent in the public life of Manitou. For one term he was mayor of the city, for four terms served as alderman, and for six years was recorder. For fourteen years he has been a member of the school board, which he has served continuously as secretary. He is the present master of Manitou Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M. In this city he married Viola Kelsey, who was born in Newport, N. H., and died in Manitou in 1894.

They were the parents of four children: Raymond, a graduate of the high school, and now assisting his father in business; Robert, a high-school student; Lilla, who is attending school at Wolfe Hall, Denver; and Kittie.

MAURICE P. TRUMBOR, one of the leading merchants of Cheyenne County, purchased a stock of general merchandise at Cheyenne Wells in May, 1898, and with Mr. White as a partner has since built up a large trade among the people of the village and surrounding country. As a business man he has proved himself to be energetic, capable and persevering, and through the reliability of his dealings he has gained the confidence of the people and a position of prominence in business circles.

The degree of success which Mr. Trumbor has gained speaks well for his industry and perseverance, for he was left at an early age to work his own way in the world, and had no one to assist him in obtaining an education or getting a start in business. His father, Noah Trumbor, a native of Pennsylvania and a shoe merchant in Allentown, Lehigh County, died in 1876. During the Civil war he had served as captain of a company in the Union army; in fraternal relations he was a Mason and Odd Fellow, while in religion he was identified with the United Brethren Church. He was the son of a Pennsylvanian, who worked in the mines of that state.

Born in Allentown in 1864, Maurice P. Trumbor was one year old when his mother, Susan (Miller) Trumbor, passed from earth, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, William H., is now an engineer at Glenwood Springs, Colo. Eleven years after the death of the mother occurred the father's death, and from that time forward our subject was thrown upon his own resources to earn a livelihood. When he was sixteen he came as far west as Topeka, Kan., and there for two years he was employed in a carriage factory. Afterward, coming to Colorado, he secured work with the Weber Carriage Company in Denver. While in that city he assisted in building the Union depot, one of the finest railroad stations in the country; also the Tabor Opera House block, the St. James hotel, and many other large buildings. Afterward he was connected with the bridge and building department of the Union Pacific Railroad. On coming to Cheyenne Wells he became interested in merchandising, and is now in partnership with Mr. White, the county clerk.

In politics Mr. Trumbor has been earnest and hearty in his advocacy of Republican principles. Like every true citizen, he takes an interest in all matters that have to do with local or national prosperity. Among his fellow-citizens he has wielded considerable influence. He has served efficiently as mayor and alderman, and is now town clerk. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. His marriage, which took place in 1894, united him with Miss Mahaska Tinsley, who was born in Iowa, but in girlhood came to Cheyenne County with her father, an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad. Two children bless their union: Leda and George.

While Mr. Trumbor's educational advantages were limited, owing to the fact that he was obliged to support himself from an early age, yet by observation, reading and experience he educated himself, and his fund of general knowledge is second to none of his neighbors.

WD. HALLE, who is a popular and prominent teacher of voice culture in Colorado Springs, came to this city with the highest recommendations as to proficiency and skill, and with a high reputation as vocalist and instructor which he had gained during his residence in eastern cities. He opened a studio at No. 106 North Tejon street, where he has since given instruction in every branch of vocal music. During the seventeen years that he has given attention to voice-building and tone production, he has attained an accurate knowledge of the best systems, and under his instruction voices are strengthened and their compass greatly enhanced. Through his study under two of the greatest Italian masters of Europe and America he has become thoroughly familiar with the Italian method, which he adopts in teaching, and which renders possible a purity of tone and artistic finish.

Mr. Halle is a comparatively recent acquisition to the musical circles of Colorado Springs, having come to this city in January, 1898. He was born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., October 19, 1855, a descendant of English ancestors who were early settlers in New England. His grandfather, William Hall, was a soldier in the Black-hawk war and removed from New York state to Hancock County, where he lived in retirement. O. J. Hall, our subject's father, was born in New York state, and devoted his active life to farming,

but is now living retired in Carthage, Ill., where he is a man of wealth and high standing. He married Ellen Cordry, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of English descent, and whose talent for music has been inherited by her son. He was the oldest of five children, the others being Clifton Hall, D. D. S., who has his office in the Masonic Temple, Chicago; Mrs. Y. B. Haagsma, of Chicago; Melvin, who is a merchant; and Mrs. Stella Gordon, of Carthage, Ill.

Prior to the completion of his literary course in Carthage College, the subject of this sketch left that institution in order to take up the study of music in the conservatory at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent two years, graduating in vocal music. After teaching for a short time in St. Louis, he went to New York City, in order that he might continue his studies under the best masters, and later he was a teacher of singing in the Chicago Conservatory. In 1890 he went to Europe, where he studied in different cities, principally with Signor Garcia, the most celebrated teacher in Europe. On his return to the United States he continued his teaching for a time in Chicago, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he met with remarkable success as an instructor. It is his intention to start a conservatory of music in Colorado Springs, which he believes to be the finest place in America for an institution of this kind, and this object was the chief reason for his removal to the Springs. He has composed a number of songs. Prominent among his works is "Holly-Days," a musical charade. All of his productions evince an unusual degree of talent.

The name of Halle, by which he is usually known, is professional, the family name being Hall. In the various places where he has taught he is recognized as a fine vocal instructor. The Chicago *Elite News* is one among the many papers that has noticed his work in a complimentary manner, and we quote from it as follows: "W. D. Halle has been devoting himself to the musical profession for a number of years and has made for himself an enviable reputation as a soloist and vocal instructor. After graduating at school he went to New York City, where he studied harmony for three years under B. O. Klein, pianoforte with Goldbeck, Epstein & Poznanski; and singing with Signor Tamaro. Afterward he pursued his studies in London with the celebrated vocal master, Signor Garcia, and while in England sang at the Alexander Palace with

leading artists of that country. He then devoted one season to singing in opera, taking leading tenor parts. He first began to teach in the Temple of Music in St. Louis, in 1880, whence he came to this city to fill a position in the Chicago Conservatory when that institution was first opened. With the exception of one season given up to an operatic tour, he has continued to reside here ever since, and is generally recognized as one of the ablest of Chicago's vocal teachers."

HENRY CLAY HOPPER, ex-judge of Custer County and now proprietor of a hotel in Wetmore, was born in Warren County, Tenn., September 26, 1833. His paternal grandfather, Gillam Hopper, removed from Virginia to Tennessee in 1800 and became the owner of a plantation comprising seventeen thousand acres, of which one thousand were under cultivation. He died in 1849 in Litchfield, Ky., where he also owned a plantation. During his residence in the Old Dominion he married Nancy Campbell, a descendant of the royal family of Ireland; her mother, whose name was also Nancy, lived to be one hundred and eight years of age, and cut a third set of teeth, besides gaining renewed eyesight. Mrs. Nancy Hopper was ninety years of age when she died in 1862. Her children were eight in number: Samuel, Moses J., A. C., James, Polly, Nancy, Pinckley and Gillam. The second husband of Polly was Gov. Clay Jackson, of Missouri; Nancy married Samuel Hand.

The father of our subject, Samuel Hopper, M. D., was a practicing physician in Johnson and Franklin Counties, Tenn. While at Shelbyville, that state, in 1832, he had an attack of the Asiatic cholera and was the first one who ever recovered from the disease. Besides being an excellent physician, he was a thorough mechanic, and the efficiency shown in his work can be proved by this statement: a water-power mill that he built in 1818 is still in operation; the shaft, of red cedar, was eight inches square, but is now worn perfectly round by the action of the water. When in middle life he removed to Illinois, where his remaining years were passed. He was born on the first day of 1800 and passed away in 1866.

Educated in the common schools of Franklin County, our subject was only fourteen when he left school and began steamboating, which business he followed until twenty-six years of age. Going to Missouri, he there turned his attention

to farming and stock-raising. He had the contract to furnish beef to the contractors who built a division of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and this work proved quite profitable. In 1854 he went to Illinois, but four years later returned to Tennessee, where he engaged in the sawmill business in Obion County. He was strongly Union in his sentiments and when the war began found his surroundings unpleasant. Finally, in 1862, so much hostility was expressed that he was obliged to flee in the night from his home. He went to Illinois, where he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventh Army Corps. During much of his period of service he engaged in scout duty. He was mustered out as first sergeant August 30, 1865, and some years afterward was granted a pension by the government.

On his return home Mr. Hopper began to operate a stationary engine. In the spring of 1866 he began building operations at Benton, Ill., where he erected the Masonic block and other buildings. For four years he served as city marshal, after which he became general superintendent of mason work for the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. April 4, 1874, he left Mount Vernon, Ill., and by team journeyed to Colorado, arriving in Pueblo June 4. For four months he followed contracting in that city, after which he came to Canon City, where he put up a number of buildings. In April, 1875, he settled on a ranch near his present location, but later spent five years on a ranch in Pueblo County. In October, 1890, he came to Wetmore and bought his present place, where he has two fruit orchards and is also conducting a hotel. From 1892 to 1896 he was justice of the peace here. November 5, 1895, he was elected county judge and served for three years in that capacity. In 1875 and 1876 he served as constable. Prior to 1897 he attended every state convention of the Republican party, and he has always been a staunch adherent of that party. Besides what he has accumulated through his own efforts, he is one of twenty-two heirs to an estate of seventeen thousand acres in Middle Tennessee.

While on an Ohio River steamboat, of which he was head engineer, August 7, 1857, Mr. Hopper married Mary E. Holman, of Kentucky, who died February 14, 1863, leaving two daughters: Alice R., now the wife of August Meiling, of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Flora L., wife of S. G. Vaughn, a farmer near Wetmore. For

his second wife Mr. Hopper chose Catherine Reece, who was born in Grainger County, Tenn., but at the time of her marriage was living in Franklin County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper are members of the Christian Church, in which he held an official position while in Missouri. Fraternally he is connected with A. J. Smith Post No. 102, G. A. R.; and Williams Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., at Spring Garden, Ill., which he joined August 10, 1867.

THOMAS CARTER KIRKWOOD, D. D., superintendent of missions for the synod of the Presbyterian Church in Colorado, and a resident of Colorado Springs since January, 1879, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., November 14, 1837, a son of William B. and Margaret (Carter) Kirkwood. His grandfather, James Kirkwood, who was a member of an old Scotch family, was born near Edinburgh, and became a manufacturer of agricultural implements and an inventor of some note. William B. Kirkwood, who was born and reared near Edinburgh, had learned the business under his father, and this occupation he followed after emigrating to New York City. His wife, who was born in Earliston, Scotland, was a daughter of Thomas Carter, a manufacturer of cloth. She is now eighty-seven years of age, and makes her home with our subject. The latter was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1855 he went to Whitewater, Wis. Three years later he entered the preparatory school at Beloit, and afterward studied in Beloit College until the close of the sophomore year, but was obliged to discontinue his work for a year on account of trouble with his eyes.

As soon as he was able to resume work, Mr. Kirkwood became a tutor in Monmouth College, and while teaching he continued his studies until he graduated in 1864, with the degree of A. B. In order to fit himself for the ministry, in which he desired to engage, he entered the Seminary of the Northwest (now McCormick Theological Seminary) at Chicago, where he graduated. At the same time (1867) he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and also received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. His first appointment was as pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and after three years he accepted the pastorate of the Janesville (Wis.) Presbyterian Church, which position he held for three years. The ensuing

five years were devoted to pastoral duties with the Fond du Lac Church, and at the same time he was trustee of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis.

With the multiplicity of duties that fall to the lot of every earnest, conscientious pastor, the health of Mr. Kirkwood began to fail, and it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate. In January, 1879, he came to Colorado Springs, and the genial climate of this far-famed health resort at once benefited him. In April of the same year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and this position he held until 1884, when he entered upon his work as superintendent of missions for the Presbyterian synod of Colorado, nominated by the synod and commissioned by the Presbyterian board of missions in New York City. During the years that have since passed he has established about seventy mission churches in the state of Colorado, all of which are active and growing. For five years he had charge of missions in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona, but the work entailed too great labor and it was divided, Colorado and Wyoming being left to his oversight. In the spring of 1879 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wooster University, Ohio. He is a member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha. He cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, and has since staunchly adhered to the Republican party.

In 1890 Dr. Kirkwood built a residence at Lihue, adjoining Colorado Springs, and here he has a delightful abode. He was married in Chicago to Miss Sarah Stille Lord, who was born in Philadelphia, and educated in Brooklyn and Chicago. She is a lady of culture and tact, and a valuable assistant to her husband in all his work. At this writing she is president of the Woman's Society of Home Missions for Colorado and Wyoming. With the growth of the Presbyterian Church, and its important endeavors in missions, she has been familiar from childhood, having been reared in a Presbyterian home, where eminent representatives of that faith often congregated. Her father, Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., LL. D., was a prominent clergyman and professor of theology in the Seminary of the Northwest, making his home for some years in Chicago, but removing later to Denver and Colorado Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood are the parents of seven children, all of whom were educated in Colorado College except the two who

died in childhood. Willis Lord is now manager with the William Lennox Coal Company; Robert Carter is proprietor of a fruit ranch at Mountain View, Cal.; Thomas Carter, Jr., is bookkeeper with Giddings Brothers in Colorado Springs; Sarah Grace died in childhood; Margaret Hannah is cashier with Giddings Brothers; Alexander McDonald died August 1, 1898, at the age of fifteen years, just as he was preparing to enter Cutler Academy; Marion Rice is the youngest of the family. The children are intelligent, well educated and capable, and are deservedly held high in social and business circles, while they have many friends among their acquaintances here and in other places. The deceased son was a talented youth, whose gifts were of such a nature as to make his future prospects most hopeful, and his early death was a sad bereavement to the family.

NORMAN M. CAMPBELL, who is a successful attorney of Colorado Springs, was born in Osceola, Iowa, of Virginian descent. His grandfather, David Campbell, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, spent many years as a planter in Christian County, Ky., but died in Indiana. James M., father of our subject, was born in Christian County, whence in youth he removed to Indiana, and there married and engaged in farming. He became a pioneer farmer of Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, where he improved a valuable farm. While serving as treasurer of the county his death occurred, when he was fifty years of age. His second wife, who was born near Bloomington, Ind., bore the maiden name of Nancy Davis, and was a daughter of John Davis, a Virginian, who became a pioneer of Indiana, and served as a county official there.

Twice married, James M. Campbell had two children by his first marriage. One of these is now living, James, who served as an orderly in an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and is now a county commissioner at Nelson, Neb. Seven children were born of the second marriage, of whom four are living. David is living in Iowa; John is chief justice of the supreme court of Colorado, and one of the most eminent men of the state; William died in Nebraska; Monroe is a resident of Osceola; and the youngest, Norman M., was born on Christmas day of 1863, the year of his father's death. He was reared in his native village and attended the public schools there and the State University at Iowa City, where he grad-



Dr. Holden

uated in 1886, with the degree of A. B. During the last two years of his college course he was editor-in-chief of the college paper. At the time of graduating he was chosen class orator.

Coming to Colorado Springs in 1887, Mr. Campbell studied law, and also, for eighteen months, was clerk of the county court. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1888, and at once began the practice of his profession. Wishing to extend his information, he took a course of several months at Yale. In 1889 he went to Chicago, where for two years he made a special study of sociology and economics. Afterwards he spent one year in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was a student in the department of economics. In 1893 he returned to Colorado Springs and resumed law practice, since which time he has been placed high in the list of attorneys in the city as an authority in corporation, commercial, civil and criminal law. Until the formation of the state board of law examiners he represented the fourth judicial district as a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar. He is a member of the Beta Theta Phi, of the University of Iowa. In politics he is staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party. Now in the prime of life, Mr. Campbell is an indefatigable worker, a close student, and has established a reputation as a capable and successful advocate.

DANIEL MAXWELL HOLDEN, a pioneer of 1859, now deceased, was born near Antwerp, N. Y., August 10, 1833. His father, Zophar Holden, a native of Vermont and a descendant of Scotch ancestry, settled near Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until his death. He married Jerusha Harrison, who was born in Vermont and died in Warrensburg, Mo. They became the parents of eleven children, but all of these are now deceased. One of the sons, Maj. Nathaniel Holden, was receiver of the United States land office in Warsaw, Mo., and owned large tracts of land occupied by the present town of Holden, which was named in his honor. During the war he was a member of a Missouri regiment and was assassinated by guerillas at his sister's home near Lee Summit. Another son, Lieut.-Gov. William Holden, who went to California in the days of the gold excitement, became a prominent politician and served as lieutenant-governor and for a short time as governor; also as state senator and a member of the legislature; his death occurred in California.

Another son, Stephen, came to Colorado in early days and was engaged in the sheep business in Bijou Basin until his death.

At sixteen years of age the subject of this memoir went to Missouri, joining his older brother, Major Holden. Afterward he attended the academy at Warrensburg and was employed in the United States land office, under his brother. In 1859, buying up a herd of cattle and horses, he came to Colorado, via the Arkansas route, and located on Cherry Creek, now within the city limits of Denver. Arriving there on the 13th of July he at once embarked in the dairy business, and later located a ranch in Bijou Basin, El Paso County, on the Elbert County line, near what is now Peyton. It was his custom for several years to return to Missouri every fall and buy cattle and horses, which he would drive to Colorado. Several times Indians threatened to attack him on his ranch, but he never had an encounter with them. His ranch comprised about fifteen hundred acres and had many springs, besides the additional advantage which irrigation gives. A natural shelter for the stock was afforded by the bluffs and pine trees found in abundance on the place. He made a specialty of raising graded Shorthorns, in which he met with success.

In 1872 Mr. Holden brought his family to Colorado Springs. Here he assisted in the organization of the Exchange National Bank, of which he served as a director from its establishment, and was president during the last six years of his life. He was also a stockholder in the El Paso Electric Company, owned considerable property in Colorado Springs, and had mining interests in Cripple Creek, Aspen and Silverton. He was an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. In the Society of Colorado Pioneers and the El Paso County Pioneers' Society he was a prominent member. Fraternally he was identified with the Odd Fellows and politically was a Democrat.

At Franktown, Douglas County, Colo., November 9, 1864, Mr. Holden married Miss Isabel Hayden, who was born in Elkhart, Ind. Her father, Lewis Hayden, a native of Indiana and a descendant of an Ohio family, removed to Iowa and settled at Hardin, where he built a flour mill and a lumber mill on the Iowa River. In 1863 he brought his family, by wagon, to Colorado, via the Platte route; spending three months in making the journey to Denver. He settled on Plum Creek, sixteen miles south of Denver, in

Douglas County. After a year he moved to Bijou Basin, where he took up land and engaged in stock-raising. Later, however, he removed to Pleasant Valley. He died near Coaldale, in the Wet Mountain Valley, at sixty-five years of age. His wife, who was Margaret Williams, a native of Indiana, is still living near Coaldale, and is now seventy-nine years of age. Of their eight children six are living, Mrs. Holden being next to the youngest. Her brother, Frank, is ranching in Lake County, Colo.; Lyman lives in Pleasant Valley; Chauncey resides at Coaldale; Mabel is the wife of William Champ and lives at Poncha Springs; and Hulda, Mrs. Robert Curran, lives at Coaldale. Mrs. Holden was sixteen years of age when the family came to Colorado, and since then she has made this state her home. She is identified with Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is much esteemed by her acquaintances. She owns the ranch which was improved by Mr. Holden, and is also still interested in the bank of which he was president. Her family consists of six children, namely: Lawrence, a stockman in Elbert County, near Ramah; Zophar, who is engaged in the stock business in Elbert County near Calhan; Mrs. Edna Mathis, of Monument; Mrs. Olive Jennings, of Manhattan, Kan.; Erma, educated in the schools of Colorado Springs, and J. D., who are with their mother.

Mr. Holden died August 12, 1896, after a brief illness. He was buried from the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he had been interested. In his death the city lost one of its respected pioneer citizens, a man who had been associated with the history of the state from the earliest days, and one who had many friends in every locality where he had resided. Kind and generous in his intercourse with others, liberal in his benefactions, public-spirited and progressive, his citizenship was of the highest type, and conduced to the advancement of Colorado Springs along the lines of commerce, finance, education and morality.

FRED P. STEVENS. All admirers of artistic work well remember the delight with which they viewed that beautiful picture, "Sunrise from Pike's Peak," when it first appeared in 1897. Nor has anyone forgotten the popularity into which it instantly sprang. Within less than a year twenty thousand copies had been sold, thus bringing to their publisher, who had

fortunately copyrighted the picture, a large financial success. This is probably the most important photographic success ever made in the country. The one whose skill and artistic ability originated this picture forms the subject of this article.

In 1898 the proprietor of one of the largest copying houses in the east, while visiting in Colorado Springs, became interested in Mr. Stevens' work and his success with "Sunrise" and entered into partnership with him in the establishment of a western branch of the eastern business. Mr. Stevens subsequently bought out the other half of the business. Stevens Fotograferie is located at Nos. 24-26 East Bijou street, being among the most modern and best equipped studios in the state. A specialty is made of the sale, both by retail and wholesale, of Colorado views and mountain scenery in the west, both colored and uncolored. Portrait sittings are given and interiors and animals artistically photographed. The operating photographer is Mr. Kruger, a genius in his line, and whose work was awarded the first prize at the photographic convention of 1885.

Mr. Stevens is a young man, having been born July 19, 1872. His entire life (with the exception of the time spent in college) has been passed in Colorado, and he is an enthusiastic admirer of this mountain state of the west. He was born near Spinney, Park County, about ten thousand feet above sea level. His father, H. Hoyt Stevens, was burned out in the great Chicago fire of 1871 and then removed to Colorado, where he engaged in the cattle business. In the spring of 1872 he shipped the first carload of grain into Colorado. In 1876 he came to Colorado Springs, and here the boyhood days of our subject were principally passed. At the age of seventeen he entered the St. Louis Manual Training School of Washington University, from which he graduated in 1892, ranking fourth among the sixty-one students of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered Cornell University, and there continued until his graduation in 1896, with the degree of M. E. While still in the university he became interested in amateur photography in a scientific way, and during his senior year he engaged in the business of making blue prints for students, by which means he defrayed a large part of his expenses. On his return to Colorado he became interested in scenic views, and his colored photographic work at once became very

popular. In 1897 he made his colored picture, "Sunrise from Pike's Peak," for the use of which in their publications Harper's paid him a large sum, December 11, 1897, and in a subsequent issue devoted almost an entire page to the picture. He has recently patented a new picture, "Sunset over Pike's Peak," which promises to be even more successful than its predecessor.

BERNAL B. MC REYNOLDS, acting chief of the fire department of Colorado Springs, and a resident of this city since boyhood, was born near Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, December 1, 1871. The family of which he is a member came from Scotland to America. His grandfather, Rev. George W. McReynolds, was born in Pennsylvania, and became a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman in Illinois, but later settled in Iowa, where he died; his father, who had been a farmer in Pennsylvania, died in Iowa when one hundred and three years of age.

The father of our subject, J. E. McReynolds, was born in Illinois, and learned the trade of blacksmith and wagonmaker. Through the entire period of the Civil war he served as a private in Company C, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. Afterward he followed his trade in Iowa until 1873, when he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., and there engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, where at first he worked at the carpenter's trade under W. S. Stratton, and later worked as a blacksmith for Bartlett. In 1885 he opened a shop at No. 116 South Cascade avenue, where he remained in business until 1887. He is now in Madison, Ind.

Our subject's mother was born in Ohio and bore the maiden name of Frances Duncan. Her father, who was of Scotch descent, engaged in farming in Ohio, but removed from there to Marion County, Iowa. Two of his sons served in the Civil war and one of them fell in battle. He was a staunch supporter of the Union cause and donated considerable money to aid in securing a victory for the government. He is now eighty-nine years of age and is making his home in Missouri. Our subject was the second among four children, the eldest of whom, Orville O., is a civil engineer with the Colorado Midland Railway Company; the third son, Clyde C., is first corporal of Company A, Torrey's Rough Riders, and is now stationed in Florida; the only daughter, Daisy D., lives in Colorado Springs.

Until almost thirteen years of age our subject was reared in Missouri. In 1884 he accompanied his parents to Colorado Springs and the second day after he arrived here he began to work at the house-painter's trade for J. D. Turner. After two and one-half years with that gentleman he left, intending to enter school. His books were purchased and arrangements made to enter school, when Mr. Turner came to him and offered to raise his salary from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. He accepted the offer, and continued with him for six months, when he turned his attention to carriage painting, under J. H. Gardner. May 9, 1894, he was appointed a fireman, and has since been connected with the department.

When the old hose teams were in operation Mr. McReynolds was connected with the fire department. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the C. B. Farrand Hose Company, of which he was foreman. The following year he was elected a member of the Crowell Hose Company, and in 1890 was chosen its foreman. During the same year his team went to Boulder and won the wet test in thirty and four-fifths seconds. November 14, 1891, he joined the Matt France Company, and continued in it until he became a member of the paid department, in which he was at first a hose man, and after two months was made captain of Station No. 1. Eighteen months later he was made assistant chief, and in June, 1898, was appointed acting chief during the absence of the chief.

In athletics Mr. McReynolds has always been greatly interested. He has become a prominent football player, and the probable champion wrestler in Colorado, his reputation being such that no amateur can be prevailed upon to make a match with him. He has played as center rush, guard and tackle, and plays any point to advantage. In 1897 he and Mr. Carruthers held the first, second and third tandem records in the world, making one-third of a mile in thirty-four and four-fifths, one-half mile in fifty-five and three-fifths seconds, and two-thirds of a mile in one minute seventeen and two-fifths seconds, the first of which has never been beaten. As a wrestler, as already intimated, he ranks first in the state; he won the prize for middle weight boxing in the local club of 1891. He is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

In Colorado Springs Mr. McReynolds married Miss Maggie M. Messing, who was born in Ohio.

He is a Republican in national politics. In 1892 he enlisted in Troop A, First Regiment, C. N. G., and served for four and one-half years, when the company was mustered out of service and honorably discharged. During his period of service as a member of the guard he was called out to quell the Bull Hill riots in Cripple Creek.

DAVID S. ELLIOTT. Seven miles northwest of Caddoa, Bent County, on section 21, township 22, range 50 west, lie one hundred and sixty acres that comprise the homestead of Mr. Elliott. This land he secured by homestead and timber claim, and in 1886 he settled upon it, beginning the improvement and cultivation of the property, which is now one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He has secured water right for the entire tract, and has built the structures necessary for the proper management of his farm affairs. In addition to the raising of grain, he raises stock.

The son of John M. and Ann (Stephenson) Elliott, our subject was born in Baltimore, Md., December 6, 1857. When he was eight years of age, his father, who was a boilermaker, removed to New Jersey, and there secured employment at his trade. His education was obtained in schools in Baltimore and New Jersey, and he also spent one year in a Pennsylvania school. When sixteen years old he began to learn the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years, receiving his board and fifty cents a week during the first year, while during the last year his wages were about \$40 a month. After his apprenticeship had expired he ceased to work at the trade.

In 1876 Mr. Elliott went west to Michigan, but soon removed to Indiana, and after a short time went south to Sherman, Tex., where for a few months he worked in a brickyard. Later, for several months, he was employed in driving freight teams to Fort Worth, and afterward worked on a farm for nearly four years. From Texas he went to Kansas as a drover of cattle, thence to Missouri, and from there to the Indian Territory, where he remained during the fall and winter. In the spring of 1881 he came to Colorado, and worked in the mountains at any employment that he could obtain. Returning to the Indian Territory in the fall of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Janie Clark, of Vinita, I. T., and a native of Iowa. In

the spring of 1882 he came to Bent County, where he worked on a ranch during the summer, and in the winter was employed by the Prairie Cattle Company, remaining with the latter concern for seven years. Meantime he pre-empted the land that constitutes his present ranch property, and here he engages in general farm work. He and his wife became the parents of four children, Oscar, Robert, May and Thomas, all of whom were born in Bent County. The wife and mother passed away April 27, 1898, and was buried in the Las Animas cemetery.

Politically Mr. Elliott is a firm supporter of the silver standard, and favors its restoration to its proper basis. After Bent County was divided into two counties he was elected county commissioner in 1889, and served in 1890 and 1891. In 1895 he was nominated by the People's party for county treasurer and made a good race, but was defeated with others on the same ticket. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE E. MC CAULEY, proprietor of the *Bent County Democrat* and county superintendent of schools, was born in Adams County, Iowa, April 14, 1870, a son of Prof. J. S. and Emma (Reid) McCauley. His father, a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Manchester, received his education at Oberlin, Ohio, and was almost prepared to graduate when he was taken ill and obliged to discontinue his studies. After recovering his health he engaged in teaching. After his first marriage he went to Iowa, where he was employed as principal of graded schools. In Iowa he married a second time, and of that union four children were born, George being the third.

Upon his father's country home in Adams County our subject passed the days of boyhood. When he was about sixteen he accompanied his parents to Colorado, settling near Denver. The object in making the change was to benefit the health of his father, who for a time seemed greatly helped, but after some years he died at Platteville, Colo., and was buried on the twentieth anniversary of our subject's birth. When about eighteen years of age our subject gained his initial experience in printing, his first work being in Greeley, Colo. After two and one half years he went to Las Animas, where he and his mother opened a general mercantile store, he



MAJOR W. G. SHAPCOTT.

being the manager for five years. When the financial depression came on and times became hard, he sold out.

December 17, 1890, Mr. McCauley married Miss Etta Cain, of Las Animas, a native of Nodaway County, Mo., and daughter of John R. and Jennie Cain. They have three children: Mabel Vivian, George Kent and James Russell.

Although his father was a Republican until the silver issue was raised, our subject has always been a believer in Democratic principles. He voted for Weaver in 1892. In 1894 he was elected a member of the city council, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1895 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and his service in this position was so satisfactory that at the next election he was again called upon to serve in this office. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was made a Mason in King Solomon's Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Las Animas, in which he served as secretary for a year, junior deacon for a similar period, and is now senior warden. At various times he has been chosen to represent the Democratic party in local and state conventions, and his service in his party's behalf has been of the highest value. In 1890, in partnership with his brother, he bought the *Bent County Democrat*, but in the fall of the same year he sold his interest to his brother, and in 1896 purchased back the entire plant, which he has since superintended. Both in the field of journalism and as a county official, he has ably represented the interests of his fellow-citizens, and has championed, with pen and voice, those measures which will advance the cause of education, morality and religion.

MAJ. WILLIAM G. SHAPCOTT. The annals of early days in England show that the Shapcott family were prominent in the southwestern part of that country. Later generations became prominently identified with the history of Cornwall, and there Thomas Shapcott engaged in contracting and building. His son, John N., who was born in Cornwall and was a shipbuilder by trade, brought his family to the United States in 1871 and settled in Chicago, where he has since superintended large shipyards. He married Anna M. Fisk, a native of Cornwall and a daughter of James Fisk, who was an officer of the English coast guards. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter

now living, the latter being the wife of a prominent contractor and builder in Chicago, while one of the sons is with Crane Bros., of that city, and another is employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

The oldest of the family, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Cornwall, England, June 29, 1859, and was educated in a private school in his native land. Immediately after the family settled in Chicago he secured employment in a dry goods house, and worked his way up to the position of cashier. In 1882 he went to London, England, and from there around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence went to Bakersfield, three hundred miles south, where he remained for two years, as paymaster of a large land and live stock company. His next location was in Cheyenne, Wyo., where he became connected with the Warren Live Stock Company, as manager of their office, later as a director of the company, and its assistant secretary and treasurer. The company was one of the largest of its kind in the west, and owned live stock in seven different counties.

On selling his interest in the stock business in 1895 Mr. Shapcott removed to Colorado Springs, where he started the William G. Shapcott Agency, and engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. In November, 1897, he formed a partnership with Edward Ferris, and established the Ferris-Shapcott Agency, but in August, 1898, he bought his partner's interest, and carries on the business under its original name. He has a large business in loans, real estate and mining investments, with an extensive eastern clientele. He was among the first to invest in mines and real estate at Eldora, Colo., and is president of the Upper Ten Gold Mining Company, which owns nineteen mining claims, and is successfully operated. He is also interested in the Virginia mine at Eldora, which has produced ore that has run over \$11,000 to the ton, and owns interests in other mines and in business properties there. In common with many of the citizens of Colorado Springs he has interests in the Cripple Creek region, and has the greatest faith in the future of that camp. He is president of the Jordan Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, which owns three claims on Wilson Creek. As an insurance agent, he represents about ten of the old-line standard fire insurance companies.

The marriage of Mr. Shapcott, in Cheyenne,

in 1885, united him with Miss Martha B. Gleason, who was born in Worthington, Mass., and three children bless their union: Mabel J., Wallace G. and Edith M.

In Wyoming Mr. Shapcott was interested in organizing a regiment of National Guard. He enlisted as a private in Company B, First Wyoming Infantry, of which he was made first sergeant, and after two years was appointed adjutant, then one year later became assistant adjutant general of Wyoming, with the rank of major. Since coming to Colorado Springs he accepted an invitation to act as drillmaster of the national reserves, who were organized to go to the front (either Cuba or Manila) during the Spanish war. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Active in the work of the Y. M. C. A., he is now its treasurer and a director. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, and also holds the office of Sunday-school superintendent.

ORLANDO BLODGETT WILLCOX, attorney-at-law, of Colorado Springs, and member of the law firm of Brooks, Stimson, Willcox & Campbell, descends from an old colonial family, whose first representative in this country was William Willcox, a pioneer of 1634 in Connecticut, serving in the colonial council. Later generations participated in the Revolutionary war, and also served in the various Indian wars. His father, Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, was born in Detroit, Mich., and graduated from the military academy at West Point. During the war with Mexico he served under General Scott. He also participated in the Indian wars of the middle half of the century. Afterwards he resigned from the army and began the practice of law in Detroit, and then married Marie Louise Farnsworth, our subject's mother.

At the opening of the Civil war General Willcox was commissioned colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers and at once went to the front. In the first battle of Bull Run he was wounded and captured, and was imprisoned in Confederate prisons for thirteen months, after which he was exchanged, and during the remainder of the war served with much distinction. When the war closed he was breveted major-general and commissioned colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and was stationed at Lynchburg, Va., in charge of the reconstruction work in that dis-

trict. It was during the period of his residence there that his son, Orlando B., was born, August 19, 1867. In 1886 and 1887 General Willcox, as brigadier-general of the regular army, was in command of the department of the Platte (including the state of Colorado), with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan. Since his retirement in 1887 he has resided in Washington, D. C.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Elon Farnsworth, a distinguished jurist residing in Detroit, was called the "father of equity" in Michigan. The first three volumes of equity reports of Michigan, prepared by himself, established the equity jurisprudence throughout the northwest.

At the various points where his father was stationed the subject of this sketch passed the years of youth. He was educated in the University of Michigan, matriculated with the literary class of 1889, and graduated with the law class of 1890. He came to Denver, Colo., in 1890, and was there associated in the practice of law with Hon. Charles S. Thomas until 1893. From that time until the last of 1897 he resided in Cripple Creek, where he experienced the great miners' strike in 1894, and the various fortunes of mining camp life. He took an active part in an immense amount of the litigation which characterized the development of the camp. Business demanding his removal to Colorado Springs, he came here in January, 1898, and formed his present partnership, with offices in the First National Bank block and at Cripple Creek. He and his firm are counsel for many mining and other companies representing large interests throughout the state and in Arizona. He is a member of the El Paso Club, the Sigma Phi Fraternity and the Sons of the Revolution.

In June, 1898, Mr. Willcox married Miss Jessie Gilpin Cooke, of Bethlehem, Pa., member of an old Quaker family of that state, and has since resided at Colorado Springs.

JOHN CLEGHORN, warden of the state penitentiary at Canon City, was born in Clarenceville, Canada, May 9, 1852, a son of John and Roselia E. (Nichols) Cleghorn. His father, who was born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to Canada at nineteen years of age, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there for years. In 1854 he removed to Minnesota and embarked in the practice of law, for which he had prepared himself by careful study. In 1862 he

enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served from that time until the close of the war in the campaign against the Indians. At the close of the war he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where for four years he served as register of land office, later resuming the practice of law. He made a specialty of land law and was sent to Washington by the senate of Iowa to secure the swamp lands due the state from the general government. Remaining in Washington until 1875, he then came to Colorado, having been appointed register of the land office in Del Norte. He served as temporary chairman of the first Republican state convention held at Pueblo, at which John L. Routt was nominated for governor. He held the office of register at Del Norte until December 20, 1880, the day of his death. During his residence in Minnesota he had been a member of the constitutional convention of the state, and attended as delegate other important conventions. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. All of his children are still living, namely: Johnston R., who is engaged in business in Trinidad, Colo.; Willard N., a ranchman in Rio Grande County, Colo.; John; Alvira C.; Ada May, who married James E. Hasbrouch, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Eva G., wife of T. H. Lee, of Philadelphia.

When the subject of this sketch was two years of age his parents removed from Canada to Minnesota, and twelve years later he accompanied them to Sioux City, Iowa. Upon completing his studies, in 1869 he entered the office of the *Sioux City Journal* and there learned the printer's trade, but within three years his health broke down. A change of occupation being made necessary, he went to Yankton, S. Dak., and opened a mercantile store. Later he was similarly engaged at Le Mars, Iowa, but owing to the failure of the crops there for two or three successive years (the result of the grasshopper plague, etc.) he found himself the loser by this undertaking. Selling out, he came to Colorado in February, 1875. From that time he engaged in prospecting and mining until the fall of 1878, when he was elected sheriff of San Juan County, an office that he filled with efficiency until he was appointed, in January, 1881, to succeed his father as register of the land office at Del Norte. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland as president Mr. Cleghorn immediately resigned his position. Shortly afterward he was elected sheriff

of Rio Grande County. He held the office for two consecutive years, and after an interim of one term was elected for a third term. Upon retiring from the office he was elected county clerk, and continued to serve in that capacity until January, 1895, when he was appointed warden of the state penitentiary by Governor McIntire. In this position he gave such excellent satisfaction that he was retained in office by Governor Adams. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party. For a number of years he was captain of the state militia, in which he made a record as a very efficient officer. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Knight Templar Masons. August 17, 1881, he married Anna M. Lamoreaux, of Del Norte, and they have three children, Willard V., Miriam and Madeline.

WILLIAM WOODSIDE, a hardware merchant of Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Scotland August 18, 1829, a son of Matthew and Marian (McGrouther) Woodside. His father was in early life a weaver of Paisley shawls and later engaged in the sale of weavers' supplies. As was the custom in that locality and day, the son followed in his father's footsteps; however, his tastes did not lie in that direction and as soon as possible he left the loom and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he departed from his native land and came to America, where he settled in Alton, Ill., for a time engaging in work as a carpenter. There he put up the first woolen mill erected in the west, and for ten years was in charge of the repairing of machines. Afterward he worked at car repairing in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for nearly five years.

Coming to Colorado in 1880, Mr. Woodside brought with him about \$800 worth of tobacco and cigars and opened a cigar store in Silver Cliff, but later removed to the camp at Williamsburg, Fremont County, and on selling out there in 1887 came to his present location. Here he owns two stores, in one of which he has hardware and stoves, while the other contains crockery and notions. Besides this, he handles lumber, sash, doors, etc. Both of the store buildings are his personal property, one having been bought when he embarked in business, the other two years later. His trade aggregates \$10,000 per annum and is all under his immediate oversight, which fact in a large measure accounts for its success.

While Mr. Woodside has never sought politi-

cal preferment, he has decided opinions regarding public issues and is a staunch Republican. Since coming to Silver Cliff he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years he held a similar position with the congregation in Alton, where he was also Sunday-school superintendent for a time. He is deeply interested in the work with children and for years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school in Silver Cliff. Fraternally he is a member of Silver Cliff Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M. While in Scotland, in 1851, he married Christina McKeller, and they became the parents of seven children, but only one survives, Marian, wife of Darius Eyer, of Canon City, Colo. Mrs. Christina Woodside died of consumption in 1879, while living at Alton. In July, 1888, Mr. Woodside was married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Frank E. Adair (nee Bagley), of Pennsylvania.

HARRISON NORRIS, postmaster and a general merchant of Rosita, Custer County, was born in Butler County, Pa., November 19, 1839, a son of James and Christina (Carnaghan) Norris. His father, who was engaged in farming in Butler County, was a Whig in early life and later a staunch Republican, while in religious matters he was identified with the United Presbyterian Church, in which he served as a deacon. Of his eight children only three are living, namely: John C., a farmer in Pennsylvania; Harrison; and Melissa E., wife of Samuel Marshall, of Natrona, Pa.

When twenty-one years of age our subject enlisted in Company G, First Maryland Cavalry, and remained in the army for four years and two weeks. Among the important engagements in which he bore a part was the memorable battle of Gettysburg. He served as regimental commissary sergeant and regimental hospital steward. After being honorably discharged from the army at the close of the war he began to teach school in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1869. He then came to Colorado and taught in Pueblo for some months, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1870. For the following eight years he was employed as freight conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

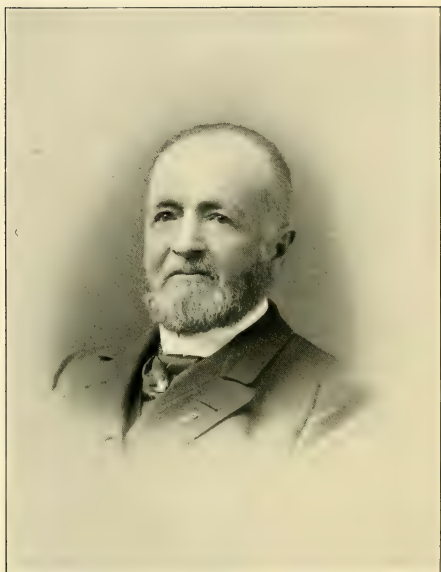
Returning to Colorado in February, 1879, Mr. Norris spent some months in Pueblo. From there he came to Custer County, where he has since made his home. He took up one hundred and sixty acres under the pre-emption law and

one hundred and sixty under the homestead law, and was engaged in ranching and prospecting until September, 1897, when he embarked in the mercantile business. Since February, 1897, he has acted as postmaster, the office being in his store. He has done considerable toward the development of the mining interests of this county, but in 1896 sold his propositions to the Avalanche Mining Company, and since then has held no mining interests. The silver cause finds in him a friend, and he is firm in his allegiance to the silver Republican party. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for three years, and afterward was elected a member of the town board. In 1898 he was a candidate for superintendent of schools, and he now fills the office of mayor. He has been thoroughly interested in and identified with the growth and development of his town and county, and is well known by all the people of this section. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army Post at Silver Cliff. January 24, 1864, he was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Thomas Westerman, of Butler County, Pa.

HON. NEIL N. MCLEAN, a member of the state legislature representing the counties of Kiowa, Baca and Prowers, came to Lamar in January, 1895, and opened what is now known as the Palace drug store. In June of the following year he was burned out, which caused a heavy loss. He then erected a brick structure, in which he has since carried on business, having, in addition to his stock of drugs, a full line of gent's furnishing goods. Besides his substantial residence in Lamar he owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles east of town, where he has a well-improved tract of land, irrigated by the Bent Ditch.

Near Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, Canada, the subject of this sketch was born in 1868, a son of Donald and Euphemia (McGinnis) McLean. Until eighteen years of age he made his home on a farm in Ontario, and meantime attended the local high school, from which he graduated at seventeen. In 1886 he accompanied his parents to the States and settled upon a farm near Caldwell, Kan., where he attended school for one term. Afterward he entered the employ of Swayer & Gabbert, dealers in drugs, with whom he remained for a year.

In 1887 Mr. McLean came to Colorado and settled on a ranch in what is now Baca County.



JOSEPH A. MERRIAM.

For five years he remained on his ranch, which comprised land taken up from the government. During the first winter in Colorado he also had a feed store. Later he engaged in freighting and for a time he taught school. As a ranchman his specialty was the raising of cattle. From Baca County he came to Lamar, where he now resides. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie C. McDonald, who was born in Pennsylvania and in 1885 settled in what is now Prowers County. One child blesses their union, Beryl May.

The first ballot cast by Mr. McLean was in favor of Benjamin Harrison for president, and he has since continued faithful to the Republican party. He has taken a warm interest in political affairs, and has served as delegate to county and state conventions. He served as a clerk in the ninth general assembly and also in the special session of the same. In 1898 he was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature and was elected by a majority of forty-seven, over the combined fusion ticket. Fraternally he is connected with Lamar Lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled several of the chairs. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Lamar Camp No. 26. As a citizen he favors plans for the benefit of the people and the uplifting of the educational, commercial and moral status of his community.

JOSEPH A. MERRIAM. The spirit of self-help is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. In the life of Mr. Merriam his self reliance has brought him prosperity. He has shown what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a life. Depending upon his own resources, and by the exercise of economy, he has become the possessor of a competency. He is a druggist and registered pharmacist, and in addition to his large stock of drugs, stationery, paints, oils, etc., he also owns stock in the creamery at Westcliffe, and has nine houses in the town, which he rents; also owns mining interests in this (Custer) county.

The Merriams are an English family, whose first members in this country crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower" and settled in Concord, Mass. The father of our subject, Tarrant, and his only brother, Timothy Merriam, were born in Massachusetts and engaged in farming. The

former was in early life a Whig, and upon the disintegration of the party affiliated himself with the Republicans. In religion he was a Congregationalist. By his marriage to Annie Kimball eight children were born, and of these four are living: Elizabeth W., who married Samuel C. Flagg, and resides at Grafton, Mass.; Caroline E., wife of Jonathan Sibley, who for many years was deputy sheriff of Worcester County, Mass.; Joseph A., who was born in Grafton, Mass., December 23, 1823; and John Quincy, of Fort Scott, Kan.

After having gained the rudiments of his education in the Grafton schools our subject entered Leicester Academy, near Worcester, and there remained for a time. On returning home he assisted in the cultivation of the farm, but later was for two years with his brother-in-law in a store at Salmon Falls, N. H. His next business venture was as traveling salesman for a New York house. On starting out he resolved to save \$500 a year, and this he continued to do for some time. With the money thus gained, in 1861 he bought a drug and book store at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo., and conducted business there until he became so afflicted with asthma that a change of climate was necessary. In 1880 he came to Silver Cliff, Colo., where he bought out two drug stores and embarked in the drug business. He also bought a number of buildings in the village. When the rival town of Westcliffe was started he moved his buildings here, among them his store building, 25x125, the bank building and one adjoining, a large residence and several small houses. He was one of the starters of the town of Westcliffe and has been deeply interested in its welfare, to which he has contributed by his ability and energy.

Upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. Merriam, who had been a Whig, identified himself with the new organization. Some years ago he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, but since coming to Westcliffe his business has absorbed his entire attention. Fraternally he is a member of White Mountain Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., at Concord, N. H. During his residence in the east he was connected with the Congregational Church, but that denomination not being represented in Westcliffe, he attends the Methodist Church. April 5, 1849, he married Ruth Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Pecker, of Concord, N. H. Of their four children three are living, namely: Samuel P., who is connected

with a railroad at St. Louis; Walter E., who is interested with his father in mining; and Hattie A., who married Charles Stuart and lives in Kansas City, Mo. In business affairs Mr. Merriam has met with well-deserved success, and his straightforward course has gained for him the confidence of the people.

CHARLES C. HUDDLESTON. The life of this business man of Lamar furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, and, in its practical results, is an encouragement for every young man who starts without capital. Now in the prime of life, the success with which he has been rewarded is doubtless only an index of what the future holds for him. In his store at Lamar he carries a full line of groceries, queensware, hardware and farming implements, which he sells at reasonable prices. His present large trade he has built up through honesty and energy, and from time to time has increased his stock until he now has as large a stock as any in Prowers County.

In Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born April 16, 1860, a son of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Huddleston. He remained in his native city until 1872, his father, who was a merchant, having died two years before. His mother was married again and he accompanied her to Milton, Van Buren County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. From the age of twelve years he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. For two years he worked on a farm, receiving as wages his board and clothes. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the barber's trade, and this occupation he followed for ten years, at different points in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

September 8, 1880, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Mr. Huddleston married Miss Emma Kraus, of that city, a native of West Point, Iowa, and a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Kütcher) Kraus. After his marriage Mr. Huddleston began to save his wages, and during the last five years he carried on a barber business he made over \$4,000. He had been loaning out his money, but finally decided he would prefer to invest it in some business. Looking for a suitable location, he traveled westward through Kansas, and learned of Lamar, a new town that had been started in the southeastern part of Colorado. To this place he came in 1887, and opened a

hardware and implement store, buying a building in which he conducted a good trade from the start. He has since met with constant success, with one exception, having lost his building by fire in 1890, with no insurance. Interested in the development of Lamar, he has aided in pushing forward every enterprise for the benefit of the people, and has erected here one of the best residences in town. In addition to his business interests he has engaged to some extent as a dealer in Hereford cattle.

In 1891 Mr. Huddleston was the Democratic nominee for county treasurer and came within seven votes of being elected, although the county was Republican by one hundred and thirty-five majority. In Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., he has filled a number of the chairs, and he has also taken the Royal Arch Chapter degree here. The local camp of Woodmen of the World numbers him among its members. He and his wife have an only child, Fay, who was born in Milton, Iowa, in 1883. She is now a student in the Lamar high school and is also showing considerable skill in music, in which she has acquired commendable proficiency.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, president of the school board of Colorado Springs and former chairman of the board of county commissioners of El Paso County, is well known as one of the influential citizens of this section of the state, where he has resided since 1877. While the immediate object of his removal to Colorado was to test the climatic influences upon his health, the years that have since elapsed brought him not only renewed strength, but business prosperity and political prominence as well. Since 1890 he has been proprietor of the crockery business formerly owned by Perkins Brothers, but greatly enlarged under his management, and he has his building, of 25x160 feet, and two stories, stocked with a complete equipment of everything in his line.

The Matthews family was long resident in Massachusetts. John Matthews, who was born on Cape Cod, removed to Vermont, and engaged in farming until his death. His son, Josiah, who was born near Rochester, Vt., settled near Springfield, Ill., in 1835, and the following year moved to Tazewell County, the same state, where he improved a farm. He continued to reside there until his death, when sixty-five years of age. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln,

whose advice he sought in matters of a legal bearing. He married Mary F. Waters, who was born in Vermont, and accompanied her father to Illinois. At the time of her death she was fifty years of age. In religious belief she was a Congregationalist. The six children of Josiah and Mary F. Matthews were named as follows: Levi R., who owns a fruit ranch at Pomona, Cal.; William Waters, a retired farmer of Delavan, Ill.; Charles F., a fruit farmer of Tustin, Orange County, Cal.; Albert, who was born in Tremont, Tazewell County, Ill., December 4, 1840; Mrs. Sarah Sniffar, of Peoria, Ill.; and Laura, Mrs. J. T. Haywood, of Salina, Kan.

After completing the public school studies our subject spent one year in Eureka College. In 1862 he volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, as a private in Company H, and was mustered into service at Lincoln, Ill. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward was sent to Little Rock, Ark., where he was assigned to garrison duty. He remained there and at Pine Bluff until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted from the ranks to be orderly sergeant; in July, 1863, was made second lieutenant, and in January, 1864, commissioned first lieutenant, and as such was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. On his return to Tazewell County he engaged in farming and became the owner of the old homestead, which he operated until his removal to Colorado. In July, 1876, he came west, hoping that the mountain air would relieve him of asthma. After spending one year in Pueblo, Silverton, Lake City, Golden and Denver, in 1877 he came to Colorado Springs, where he spent some time in hunting and fishing. When his health was fully restored he bought a ranch one and one-half miles from Colorado Springs, and adjacent to Ivywild. He irrigated the land and raised grain and hay, the latter proving very profitable. On this place he raised among the first raspberries in the county and set out one of the first successful fruit orchards. In 1889 he sold the place, which comprised one hundred and fifty-three acres, to the Rapid Transit Company, and the following year bought the crockery business which he has since conducted.

In Illinois Mr. Matthews married Miss Olive Ames, who was born in Tazewell County, her father, Augustus Ames, having removed there from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews reside at

Ivywild. They are the parents of five children: Albert H., a machinist in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company; Lillabelle F., Mrs. VanMeter, of this city; Arthur A., a student in the School of Mines at Golden; Mabel and Bruce.

Since 1894 Mr. Matthews has been a member of the school board of district No. 11, including Colorado Springs and Ivywild, and now holds the office of president of the board. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county commissioner, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the Republican ticket. He took the oath of office in January, 1895, and served until January, 1898, when he refused renomination. Socially he is connected with the El Paso Club. While in Tremont, Ill., he was made a Mason and is now connected with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. He is also a member of the Grand Army Post No. 22, in Colorado Springs. The fact that he is a man of conservative judgment has made his service in public capacities especially valuable. What some might urge, with the rashness of a misguided enthusiasm, his sound sagacity would oppose, and hence his opinion is always sought in matters relating to the interests of the public schools or affecting the welfare of the people.

LEROY M. CAMPBELL owns and occupies a farm situated two miles southwest of Fredonia, Bent County, on section 6, township 23, range 53 west. He arrived in this county for the first time on the 27th of September, 1878, bringing with him \$2,000 in gold which he had saved. For six years he was employed by John Prowers, meantime investing his earnings in cattle. In 1882 he was joined by his wife, and they established their home in Las Animas, where he had built a house. In January, 1885, he removed to land which he had homesteaded, on section 6, township 23, range 53, and there he made valuable improvements. He was one of the first eighteen men who took water out of the Fort Lyon Canal Company's ditch. In 1894 he removed to the one hundred and sixty acres which he now cultivates.

A son of Leroy and Nancy (Petty) Campbell, the subject of this sketch was born in Roanoke County, Va., October 20, 1847. When he was a boy the war raged all about his home, and the home plantation was ravaged by both armies, the

crops laid waste and possessions destroyed. The slaves, thirty-three in number, were freed, and the close of the war found the family with nothing but a tract of land that had been laid waste. Bravely they made the best of their misfortunes, which they shared in common with all the people of their state. Of ten children in the family only four were spared to mature years. The oldest son, Garrison Campbell, took part in General Walker's expedition to Central America in 1856, and was never heard from after he left this country; undoubtedly he perished in that unfortunate expedition. Another son, Clack Callihill Campbell, was a student in an Alabama college when the war began and at once enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming first lieutenant of the Eighth Georgia Regiment; he remained in the army until he was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville.

In the fall of 1863 our subject enlisted in the Confederate army. He was a member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's body-guard and served until the surrender at Appomattox. On his return home he found the slaves freed, the land devastated, the crops ruined. His father, an old man, who had served in the war of 1812, was no longer able to support the family; and he, as well as his two daughters, looked to our subject for support. The latter at once began to repair the shattered fortunes of the family. He planted crops, tilled the soil, gathered in the harvests, and in time had placed the family again in comfortable circumstances. His father passed away in 1869, his sisters married and he was free to turn his attention to personal matters; his mother had died in 1852.

In Rockbridge County, Va., February 10, 1871, Mr. Campbell married Miss Martha D. Stoner, who was reared in Virginia and Missouri. Afterward he came to Colorado and was employed as foreman on a large ranch until he came to Bent County in 1878. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Leroy David, who was born in Virginia; Annie Petty, who was born in Virginia, became the wife of George Purvis, and is now living in Bent County; Samuel Stoner, who was born in Virginia; Harry Cole, who was born in Colorado and died at one year of age; Maude, who was born in Colorado; and Hugh Malcolm.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Campbell was the Democratic nominee for the state legislature in 1887, but made no effort to secure the election.

However, he was defeated by only thirty-seven votes. While in Virginia he was made a Mason, and is now a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of Las Animas, in which he has been junior warden.

EZRA C. NOWELS. Through his success in the practice of law Mr. Nowels has risen to a position of influence among the legal fraternity. Coming west to Colorado in 1888, he opened an office in Baca and began professional practice. In 1890 he was elected county judge and continued to fill that position until 1893, when he retired from office. In 1894 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Lamar and removed to this city, where he has since resided. During the four years that he held office as receiver he also engaged in the practice of law, and since his retirement from office his attention has been concentrated upon professional work.

The son of David and Phoebe (Benjamin) Nowels, the subject of this sketch was born near Rensselaer, Ind., January 30, 1845. His boyhood days were passed upon his father's stock farm in his native county. After completing his public school studies, at the age of eighteen he entered the Battle Ground University in Tippecanoe County, Ind., from which he graduated in 1868. Later he took a commercial course in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill. During the intervals of his college work he engaged in teaching, thus assisting in the defraying of his expenses. He taught four terms of nine months each. Upon graduating from the seminary in 1869 he began to assist his father in the stock business, and for several years gave his attention to that enterprise. October 25, 1869, at Rensselaer, Ind., he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Busey, of that city.

In 1877 Mr. Nowels was elected county auditor of Jasper County, and during the four years that he served in this position (from 1878 to 1882) he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and took a course of law lectures in the law school at Bloomington, Ind. The establishment of himself in practice, January 1, 1883, at Rensselaer, Ind., marked an era in his life, as from that time on his success was assured. The self-reliance he was called upon to exercise in his professional work developed his intellectual faculties. Case after case came to him, and the zeal with which he conducted them established his reputation in



John Vanatta

Jasper County. He remained there until his removal to Colorado, which he believed would afford him a larger field for practice. He cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868 and has since supported Democratic principles. Since coming to Lamar he has served as county attorney of Prowers County. He was his party's nominee for state senator from the twenty-third senatorial district, but withdrew in favor of the Populist candidate.

Mr. and Mrs. Nowels are the parents of six children, namely: M. E., who is married and has one child; Lucy M., who graduated from Tillotson Academy at Trinidad and is now a teacher in the Lamar public school; Trelgen E., a member of the class of 1899 in Colorado College at Colorado Springs; Lennie I., Odessa and Kenneth. Fraternally Mr. Nowels became a member of Iroquois Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., in Rensselaer, Ind., in which he filled the chairs and which he twice represented in the grand lodge of Indiana. His membership is now in Lamar Lodge No. 80.

JOHAN K. VANATTA came to Colorado Springs in October, 1887, and opened a law office, beginning the practice which has since assumed important proportions. During the first five years of his residence in this city his practice was principally in criminal law, and included almost the entire practice in that line here, but, not feeling satisfied, he turned his attention to civil, real-estate, mining and corporation law, in all of which he now has a valuable clientele. His office is at No. 16 North Nevada street. Besides his practice, he has been interested in Cripple Creek since December, 1891, and is president and a director of many companies, and interested in every hill in the camp, besides being interested in one of the most valuable gold mines in southern California.

The Vanatta family came from Holland. Our subject's grandfather, Stephen Vanatta, came from that country to Allegheny County, Pa., where he engaged in farming until his death. His son, S. P. Vanatta, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., but removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, at nineteen years of age and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for a time; however, the close confinement injured his health, and he abandoned the trade. Turning his attention to the study of law he was admitted to the bar, and practiced for three years in Lisbon, Ohio, after which he removed to Logan, Hocking

County, Ohio, where he remained for eight years. In 1860 he settled in Vinton, Iowa, where he had a large law practice and continued for sixteen years. Four years were spent in Sioux City, Iowa, after which he removed to Lincoln, Neb. In 1895 he settled in Cripple Creek, where he has since resided. Though seventy years of age, he is hale and hearty, and has retained all his faculties unimpaired, except his hearing. While in Iowa, in 1861, he enlisted and was made captain of Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, with which company he remained for two years, taking part in the battle of Duval's Bluff and the other engagements up to and including the siege of Vicksburg. Owing to disease contracted while in the service he was obliged to resign and was so ill that he was carried home on a cot; while he recovered from the illness, yet it left its unfortunate effects in the loss of hearing. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The wife of S. P. Vanatta was Miss M. J. Jordan, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is still living. Her father, Hugh Jordan, a native of Pennsylvania, became an early settler in Ohio. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he spent some years in successful mining, then returned home via the Panama route. In 1858 he settled near Mankato, Minn., where he built a gristmill, and being himself a practical millwright, operated the mill successfully. After the death of his wife he sold his business interests and, removing to Vinton, Iowa, made his home with his children. He died in that city at sixty-eight years of age. In religion he was a Presbyterian. There were ten children in the family of S. P. Vanatta, of whom eight are living. One son, Edward, is an attorney in Eldora, Colo.; another, Charles A., is corporal of Company M, First Colorado Infantry, and is now in Manila.

The oldest of the family is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 12, 1853. In 1854 his parents moved to Logan, Ohio, and in 1860 to Iowa, where he attended the high school of Vinton, graduating in 1872. Afterward he taught school for six months and then read law under his father, being admitted to the bar October 6, 1874. He practiced law in Vinton until February 22, 1876, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa. During the first week in the year 1879 he came to Colorado, hoping that the change would bene-

fit his impaired health. He was benefited from the first. When he came he weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds, and by November, 1880, his weight had increased to one hundred and eighty-five. The pure air, invigorating climate, total rest from care, and outdoor exercise in hunting and fishing undoubtedly saved his life.

In November, 1880, Mr. Vanatta opened a law office at Buena Vista, in partnership with P. C. Ellsworth, and remained in that place until 1887. Meantime he invested his earnings in mines. From that city he came to Colorado Springs, where he has built up a large and successful practice. While in Buena Vista he married Miss Lizzie Bowers, who was born near Chicago, Ill., and was taken by her parents to Boulder, Colo., when three years of age, receiving her education in the University of Colorado. They, with their only son, Jean, reside at No. 545 East Platte street. During his residence in Sioux City Mr. Vanatta was made a Mason, and later became an active member of the lodge at Buena Vista. Fraternal-ly he was connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and is also a member of the Order of Elks. He is identified with the Pike's Peak Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is a painstaking lawyer and as an all around practitioner is recognized as a man of superior abilities.

WILLIAM HOLMES. The H. O. P. Live Stock Company, with principal office in Detroit, Mich., and home ranch in Chico Basin, Colo., has the following officers: John H. Plumer, president; William Holmes, vice-president and manager; and William T. Hurd, secretary and treasurer. They are the owners of seven hundred and eighty acres in their home ranch, which lies on section 29, township 17, range 63 west, sixth principal meridian, in El Paso County. Messrs. Plumer, Holmes and Hurd came to Colorado in 1871 and visited Denver, then traveled south to Fountain, from there to the Chico Basin, where they bought a claim owned by Jack Smith. The place contained no improvements whatever. No trees had been set out, and no buildings erected except a shanty so small that the bed had to be removed when they ate and the table when they slept. Besides this claim of deeded land, Mr. Holmes also entered a homestead claim and a pre-emption, and bought a tract of land from Mr. Warren. In 1889 he purchased an interest in the Detroit & Rio Grande Live

Stock Company, of Engle, N. M., in which, as in his other enterprises, he has been remarkably successful.

In Middlesex County, Mass., ten miles from Boston, the subject of this sketch was born June 3, 1842. His father, William, Sr., was a native of Scotland, and was married in England, his wife, Jane, being a native of the latter country. Soon afterward he brought his wife to America and settled in Massachusetts, where he engaged in landscape gardening. When his son, William, was a child of four years, his mother dying, he was taken into the home of his paternal grandmother, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, meantime attending the public school. From her home he was taken into the home of F. T. Bush, a tea merchant, who sent him to a boys' school at Auburndale, Mass., in order that he might be taught navigation. On completing his course in the school the merchant secured for him a position as cabin boy on the "Kearsarge," and on his first trip he was gone for two years, visiting the Sandwich Islands and other foreign ports. He followed the sea for six years, being meantime promoted until he became second mate. From the foreign countries he visited (Japan, China, etc.) he brought back a choice collection of curios, which he still retains. Upon leaving the sea he went to Detroit, Mich., and there made his first important start in a financial sense. He remained in that city until his removal to Colorado in 1871.

February 24, 1878, in Middlesex County, Mass., Mr. Holmes married Miss Charlotte Seaverns, daughter of William and Elida (Lucas) Seaverns, natives respectively of Middlesex County and New Hampshire. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Holmes was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Holmes was reared on the home farm and received an excellent education in the Lassell Seminary for young ladies at Auburndale. She was from childhood delicate in health, but since removing to Colorado has become strong and rugged. The three children born of this union are: Albert, who was born at the old Cotten house on Fountain Creek, El Paso County, May 27, 1881; Agnes, who was born in Colorado Springs, July 2, 1882; and William, who was born in the same city April 17, 1884. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are fond of reading and keep posted concerning matters of public interest and importance. The multiplicity of other duties never prevents them from taking a warm

interest in matters of local or national interest, and they possess a breadth of intelligence that makes them very genial and companionable. Since boyhood Mr. Holmes has been a staunch Republican, and in fraternal relations he holds membership with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Colorado Springs.

HON. H. WATSON HALLETT, who served as a member of the ninth general assembly in 1893, and in the extra session of 1894, representing Garfield County, was born in Hyannis, Barnstable County, Mass., March 17, 1839, and was a descendant of an English family that settled with the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Capt. Watson Hallett, a native of Hyannis, was a seafaring man, engaged in the coasting trade. The father, Watson, Jr., was a builder in Hyannis, where he died at forty years of age. He married Mary Baker, who was born in Hyannis, and died there. She was a descendant of a family that came from England with the Plymouth colony. Her father, Capt. Seth Baker, was a sea-captain in the trans-Atlantic trade, and died in Hyannis. Our subject was one of two children. His brother, Joseph L., now in New York City, was a lieutenant in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil war.

In 1845 our subject removed to Springfield, Mass., with his parents. When a boy he was employed on the Boston & Albany Railroad; later was a clerk in the office of the Springfield Gas Company, and then for five years was book-keeper for Smith & Wesson. For five years he engaged in the jewelry business, but failing health obliged him to seek a more genial clime. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, where he started in the undertaking business with his uncle, Charles Baker, the two forming the firm of Hallett & Baker. After the death of his uncle Capt. Seth Baker entered the firm, which has continued, without change of name, to the present time. For three years they had a branch business in Kansas City, the firm name there being Hallett & Co. For three years Mr. Hallett was manager of the Leadville Undertaking Company at Leadville. In 1891 he went into the Cripple Creek district, where he has since had mining interests. He was interested in the cattle business in Garfield County on the Grand River, and was secretary of the Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle Company for six years. In 1892 he was

elected to the legislature from Garfield County, on the Republican ticket, and served in the house as member of several committees.

While in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Hallett was made a Mason. He is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T. He is also a member of Pike's Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F. In religion he is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Colorado Springs, in which he is a trustee. He is one of the well-known business men of Colorado Springs and has met with success in his chosen occupation. His marriage in Springfield, Mass., united him with Miss Nettie Webster, member of an old family there. They have three children: Charles J., Mrs. Mary F. More and Mrs. Emma Hayward, of Independence, Colo. Mr. Hallett has discovered an electrical process for washing, in placer mining, thus saving the flour gold, and he is now operating at Newland's Gulch, near Sedalia, this state.

COL. JOHN H. BACON, who is well and favorably known in Colorado Springs as a man of great worth and integrity, was born in New York, June 27, 1828. In 1841 he moved to Jonesville, Mich. In 1848 he went to Wisconsin, and thence to Princeton, Ill., in 1851, being married there the following year to Miss Mary A. Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania. They removed to Washington, Iowa, in 1854. For four years he was trustee of the Iowa Agricultural College, and for thirty years was an active member of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. During the war he served as provost-marshal for the first district of Iowa.

In 1875 Colonel Bacon settled in Colorado Springs. He retired from business in 1887. Politically he is a strong Republican, and while in no sense of the word an office-seeker, he was prevailed upon to serve as mayor of Colorado Springs for one term. He has been tendered other offices of trust and honor, but has declined them. He has one son, William H.

Retired from active business cares, Colonel Bacon is living quietly at his comfortable home, "Glendale," one and one-half miles south of Colorado Springs, where he planned and erected a beautiful house, surrounded by lawns that are artistically laid out. The residence is of unique and fine architecture, with a large conservatory. The grounds are laid out artistically, with trees

promiscuously planted, their tall trunks encircled by the Virginia creeper and columbine. Cheyenne Creek flows through the grounds, and is spanned by ivy-covered rustic stone bridge and arches. An abundance of brilliant flowers and plants complete the beautiful effect of "Glendale."

HIRAM A. LOWELL, a prominent stockman, came to Colorado in 1879, and has been a resident of Lincoln County since that date. In 1889 he received from Governor Cooper the appointment as county superintendent of public schools for Lincoln County, and was elected to fill the same official position three consecutive terms afterward, holding the office in all seven years. In the most efficient manner he promoted the educational interests, and greatly advanced the welfare of the schools here.

Our subject was born in Salisbury, Mass., September 13, 1845. His father, Hiram Lowell, was a native of the same place, as were also his grandfather, Benjamin W., and his great-grandfather, Simeon Lowell. The Lowells are of English origin. The first of the family to come to the United States was Walter Lowell, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1639, with his wife and two sons, Richard and John. This family had left their home in Yardley, England, to brave the terrors of the deep and land on the shores of America, where the hardships to endure and the dangers to encounter were no less terrible than those of the sea. From John Lowell descended a line of prominent divines and poets. Among the latter was James Russell Lowell, statesman and poet, who so ably represented this country at the Court of St. James. The descendants of Richard Lowell became shipbuilders and seafaring men.

Hiram Lowell, a descendant of Richard, and father of our subject, was born in October, 1814. He attended the public schools of Massachusetts, and learned the business of shipbuilding in his father's shipyards. He continued in that business until his death, which occurred at his old home, April 14, 1897. His wife survived him but a short time, dying January 4, 1899. She was of Scotch descent, and bore the maiden name of Mary Jones, being a daughter of John Jones, of Salisbury, Mass. She became the wife of Hiram Lowell January 1, 1837. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Frederick E., Martha A., Mary H., Hiram A., Benjamin Frank, Clarence, Agnes, Helen and Arthur H.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Salisbury. Later he was a student in the Putnam Academy at Newburyport, Mass. After leaving school he entered the counting room of John Currier, Jr., an extensive shipbuilder at that place. From there he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was employed in the shops of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for five years, also was for a time a railroad mail agent. In 1879 he came to Colorado. Since 1884 he has been engaged in the cattle business, and is now the owner of herds in Elbert and Lincoln Counties, finding markets for the same in Denver, Kansas City and Chicago. In addition to his stock he is the owner of several houses in Hugo, which he built in 1880. He has never married, but his life is by no means a solitary existence. His time is divided between his business in Hugo and Lincoln County and the recreation which travel affords. He has visited all parts of this nation and Canada, and annually returns to the home of his childhood, where he visits relatives and renews the associations of his youth. He is an ardent sportsman, a lover of horses and dogs, and all kinds of live stock generally. Personally he is a genial, open-hearted man, who is a friend to the needy, and of a companionable disposition that wins the regard of associates. In politics he is always Republican, but liberal withal. He attends the Methodist Church near his home in Hugo, and is a liberal contributor to the same.

ROBERT J. GOLDBACKER. During the years of his residence in Bent County Mr. Goldacker became known as an enterprising agriculturist and a man of unquestioned integrity, and his death was regarded as a public loss. In 1885 he settled three miles west of Las Animas, where he had pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1887 he increased his property by the purchase of an adjoining quarter-section. His land was irrigated by the Las Animas consolidated ditch and was one of the best-improved estates in the county. Since his death it has been managed by his widow, who is a lady of wise judgment and excellent business ability.

In Berlin, Germany, Mr. Goldacker was born January 21, 1851, a son of Frederic Wilhelm and Wilhelmina Caroline (Casper) Goldacker. His father, who was an expert in the weaving of camel's hair shawls and also a designer of patterns for fancy dresses, came to America in 1854, to

seek for employment. Soon afterward the mother died. The following year the father, who had secured work in Philadelphia, sent for his children, Matilda (then twelve years old), Charles (who was nine) and Robert, who was four. They joined him in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1860, the father meantime marrying a second time. From there they removed to New Jersey and settled on a farm, where our subject grew to manhood. After he was thirteen years of age he did not attend school, but, being fond of reading, he acquired a broad knowledge of the world. At the age of twenty he began to clerk in a store and also kept books in the store of Harris Brothers, who were manufacturers of paper and owned extensive paper mills.

July 3, 1876, Mr. Goldacker married Miss Mary E. Mathis, who was born and reared in New Gretna, Burlington County, N. J., a daughter of Phineas K. and Mary A. (Cramer) Mathis, the former of Holland-Dutch descent, the latter of English lineage. The wedding trip of Mr. and Mrs. Goldacker consisted of a journey to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The following year he was made foreman of the paper mills and continued in that capacity until he resigned to accept work with another house. For two years he was bookkeeper in the R. D. Woods & Company cotton mills, at Millville, N. J. The confining nature of his employment injuriously affected his lungs, which were weak. For that reason he decided that a change of occupation and climate was necessary. He came to Colorado and for two years clerked in the store of James Cassidy, after which he pre-empted the land on which the last decade of his life was passed.

Although he was reared in the Republican faith, Mr. Goldacker never voted that ticket, but allied himself with the Democrats. For seven years he served as a member of the school board, and during his incumbency of this office the new brick schoolhouse was erected, he donating the land on which the building was erected. At different times he held the position of deputy county clerk and for six years he served as deputy county treasurer. He was also deputy in the assessor's office for two years, and while there his daughter, Maude, also assisted in the office. He always inclined to the Lutheran religion, his parents having reared him in that faith; his wife was identified actively with the Methodist Episcopal Church from her girlhood. He passed from earth March 14, 1898, mourned by a large circle of friends, but

especially by his wife and children, whose welfare and happiness had ever been uppermost in his mind.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Goldacker are: Maude C., Robert Carl and Mary. The older daughter, who was born in Harrisville, N. J., graduated from the Las Animas high school in 1894, as valedictorian and with the honors of her class. Afterward she attended the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kan. From 1895 to 1897 she taught in the school near her home, but now has a position in the graded school at Clifton, Ariz. Robert Carl was born at Harrisville, N. J., August 7, 1880; and Mary was born in Las Animas February 14, 1885; both are with their mother on the home farm.

HENRY MC ALLISTER, JR., of Colorado Springs, the well-known and efficient prosecuting attorney of his district, and a member of the law firm of Blackmer & McAllister, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1872, and is of Scotch descent. His father, Maj. Henry McAllister, was born in Wilmington, Del., and gained his title of major by service as a commissioned officer in the Civil war. Afterward for some years he was secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association of Philadelphia. Coming to Colorado in 1872, for some years he held the position of secretary of the Colorado Springs Company. Later he turned his attention to the stock business and general agricultural pursuits, in which he has since engaged, being the owner of a ranch near the city. Since the time of his removal west, he has been numbered among the prominent business men and progressive citizens of Colorado Springs, where he has a host of warm personal friends. His father, Henry McAllister, was born in Pennsylvania and for years was a manufacturer and merchant of Philadelphia, where his death occurred. In religion he was identified with the Friends' Society.

The marriage of Major McAllister united him with Miss Elizabeth Cooper, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., her father, Townsend Cooper, having been a farmer of that locality. The three children born of this marriage were Henry, Mary C. and Matilda. The only home our subject has ever known is Colorado Springs, for he was brought here in infancy, and has continued to reside here up to the present time. He graduated from the high school in 1889 and from

Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Afterward he studied law in his home town and in 1894 was admitted to practice at the bar. He continued with Lunt & Armit, with whom he had conducted his studies. In January, 1895, this firm dissolved partnership, and the firm of Brooks, Armit & Blackmer was established. At the same time Mr. McAllister was appointed assistant district attorney under Mr. Blackmer. After three years in that capacity he was, in 1897, nominated district attorney on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of eighteen hundred, taking his seat in office in January, 1898, to continue until January, 1901. In April, 1896, he formed a law partnership with Mr. Blackmer, which has since continued, the office of the firm being in the Giddings building.

In his political views Mr. McAllister is a pronounced Republican, and is active in the work of the party in his city and locality. He is a member of the State Bar Association and retains connection with the Delta Upsilon Society of his alma mater. At Jericho, Long Island, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe H. Ketcham, daughter of Isaac Ketcham, an old resident of that town. Mrs. McAllister was born on Long Island and received her education in Swarthmore College, from which she graduated in 1892. They have one son.

HON. JAMES K. DOUGHTY. The village of Lamar, Prowers County, was started in May, 1886, and a short time afterward Mr. Doughty settled here, opening an office for the practice of law. Since then he has been inseparably associated with the growth of the town, and has become the owner of both city and farming property. In 1889 he was appointed county judge upon the separation of Prowers from Bent County, and at the two succeeding elections was chosen to fill that office, the duties of which he discharged with energy and efficiency. The Republican party in the county finds in him one of its most enterprising workers. He attends both the county and state conventions, and has frequently acted as chairman of the county central committee. During political campaigns he interests himself in the success of his party; he has made speeches in every schoolhouse in the county, and has been unwearied in his efforts to promote the party welfare.

The parents of Judge Doughty, William M.

and Martha (Guthrie) Doughty, removed from Cincinnati to Chicago, where they resided for some years, the father being agent for the Methodist Book Concern in that city. About 1864 they returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the insurance business. James K. was born February 26, 1853, during a visit of his mother to her old home in Cincinnati. The first twelve years of his life were spent in Chicago, where he attended the public schools. Afterward he attended school in Cincinnati, where he was preparing for admission to Yale College, but his health was affected by over-study, and he was unable to complete his intended course. After a rest of two years he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1878. His law education was most thorough. For three years he read with an uncle, and could easily have passed an examination for admission to the bar two years before he did, had he so desired, but thoroughness was his aim, and so he laid the foundation broad and deep. Even before opening an office he had been given charge of considerable business. A few months after graduating he went to Larned, Kan., where he built up a large practice and remained until his settlement in Lamar in 1886. Meantime, in October, 1883, he was married at Larned to Miss Minnie C. Brott, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children, Elizabeth and Charles.

Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has since youth been an active member of that denomination, and is now chorister and a trustee of the congregation in Lamar. In 1894 he was made a Mason in Lamar Lodge No. 90, with which he is now identified. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World.

FROST LIGGETT, receiver of the United States land office at Lamar, Prowers County, and the proprietor of a two thousand acre ranch in Kiowa County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 7, 1858, being the son of Thomas H. and Mahala A. (Frost) Liggett. His father, who was engaged in the tobacco business, remained in Brown County until 1870, then moving to Kansas, tributary to Kansas City, Mo., and engaging in the nursery business.

Our subject was educated in the public and commercial business schools. In 1877 he crossed the plains for Old Mexico, horse back, and stopped at Santa Fe. Two years were spent on the cattle ranges. Three years he lived among the

Indians. He has established several weekly newspapers throughout the country, done work for a number of daily journals, and been engaged in editorial work for fifteen years, and is also a practical printer. At one time he lived at El Dorado, Kan., and there studied law in the offices of Judges Aikman and Hamilton and the prosecuting attorney, George Gardner. In that city he married Miss Effie Siders, an estimable young lady, teacher of that county.

Mr. Liggett at one time lived at Wichita, Kan., and was a next-door neighbor of Mrs. Mary Lease. She was employed at that time on the *Beacon* and was just beginning her public career. He subsequently published the *Leon Quill*, and later went to western Kansas, where he published the *Signal*. After his wife's death, he himself being in poor health, with no domestic ties, decided to go abroad, but instead drifted to the Rocky Mountains, and on his return east overland, selected a ranch near the historical Big Sandy Creek battle ground, where Colonel Chivington's famous Indian battle was fought—one of the most bloody and terrible in history—which ended the Indian warfare east of the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri Pacific (Pueblo & State Line Division) Railroad was afterwards constructed through that section, and the town of Chivington was built on this land of Mr. Liggett's. Within twelve months the town grew to be an incorporated city of about twelve thousand souls (and thirteen saloons). Mr. Liggett was one of the first to engage in mercantile business and conducted the largest establishment in the city. In 1888 he purchased the *Chivington Chief*, which he published for eight years, and during five years of this time he was postmaster of that town. In 1890 Governor Cooper appointed him county commissioner, in which capacity he served during the term. In August, 1895, he established the *Press*, at Sheridan Lake, the county-seat of Kiowa, and subsequently purchased several other papers, which were all merged into the *Press*. Of this weekly he is still publisher. For a number of years his paper was the official organ of his county. He was enumerator of the county and made the official census in 1890.

The subject of this sketch has had an eventful career. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, mining, stockgrowing and numerous enterprises not herein mentioned. He loves blooded stock—particularly a good horse. He is very fond of reading and spends considerable time in

the perusal of current literature. In the fall of 1888 he was married to Miss Emma Orcutt, of St. Joseph, Mo., the ceremony taking place at Pueblo, Dr. E. Trumbull Lee officiating. Mrs. Liggett was born in Indiana and from there moved to St. Joseph, where she was engaged as a teacher in the public schools. A lady of superior education and attainments, and conversant with current events in the educational and literary world, she is a leader in all movements for the benefit of her locality, especially such as pertain to educational work. She was county superintendent of schools of Kiowa County for the years 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Liggett was deputy county treasurer of Kiowa County in 1895, and for several years was official printer and purchasing agent for the county. In July, 1897, he was appointed receiver of public moneys and special district agent, at Lamar.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Liggett secured and founded the first Republican organization in Kiowa County, also the first National League, of which he was chairman. This was during the Harrison campaign in 1888. He has been a member of the Republican state central committee or chairman of the county central committee ever since. His publication was the first in the state to hoist the name of McKinley for president, and he stood firmly by his candidate. Fraternally Mr. Liggett is a member of Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN DE WITT BROWN, sheriff of Bent County, and one of the prominent and influential Republicans of this county, was born near Toledo, Ohio, February 14, 1858, a son of Charles and Mary (Sutphen) Brown. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Omaha, and there his mother died in 1865. For several years afterward he alternated his time between Omaha and Iowa, but in 1873 went to Furnas County, Neb., and for three years lived in that then frontier locality. In 1876 he went to Wyoming and began to freight between Cheyenne and the Black Hills, which business he followed for three years.

In 1879 Mr. Brown had charge of a freighting outfit from Cheyenne to southern Colorado, and in this way he first came to Colorado. He visited the various mining camps of the mountain regions, and engaged in freighting between them for some years. In 1881 he embarked in the coal

business in Silver Cliff, being one-third owner of an important enterprise there, and at the same time carrying on a stage line business. In 1884 he sold out, and buying a herd of mules drove them to Wyoming, but instead of selling them, as he had originally intended, he commenced to take contracts for canal and railroad grading, which business he followed until 1889. It was in the interest of the canal business that he first came to Bent County in 1888. Becoming interested in property here, he has since made this county his home, and is now the owner of two ranches comprising one hundred and sixty acres each.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place at Cheyenne, Wyo., July, 7, 1885, and united him with Miss Maggie Richards, of Silver Cliff, Colo., a native of Boone, Iowa, and a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Sangston) Richards. They are the parents of three children: Nondas, who was born in Boone, Iowa, September 1, 1887; DeWitt, who was born on a ranch in Bent County June 4, 1889; and Florence, who was born in Las Animas, November 2, 1897.

The first presidential ballot cast by Mr. Brown was in favor of General Garfield in 1880. From that time to this he has always voted the Republican ticket. His interest in public affairs and his fitness for public office led to his election as sheriff of Bent County in 1891. The duties of the position he discharged with such marked efficiency and fidelity that he was re-elected in 1895 and again in 1897. Fraternally he is a member of Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of Las Animas.

JOHN A. MURPHY. The newspaper is justly regarded as the herald of the progress of a community. The history of the *Las Animas Leader* proves that it has been no exception to this rule. Through its advocacy of plans for the public welfare and its support of progressive projects, the paper has exerted an influence for good upon the town of Las Animas and the county of Bent. The high position it now holds in the estimation of the reading public shows that its editor is a man of strong mind and great energy; and such, indeed, is true, for Mr. Murphy, since purchasing the paper in 1884, has steadily raised its standard until it is now a leading county weekly.

Mr. Murphy was born at Belleville, N. J., April 11, 1849, and was educated in New York

City. During the Civil war he made several attempts to enter the army, but was rejected on account of youth. In 1867 he succeeded in enlisting and was sent west, joining Company G, Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, at old Fort Lyon, Colo. His company engaged in guarding mail coaches from Indian depredations, between Fort Lyon and Fort Dodge, Kan. In September, 1867, he went with his company to Fort Garland, Colo., at that time commanded by Kit Carson, colonel of the Second New Mexico Volunteers. He was promoted to be a sergeant and was appointed sergeant-major of the post. In 1869 the Thirty-seventh Infantry was consolidated with the Fifth Infantry, commanded by General Miles, and Company G was transferred to Fort Reynolds, near Pueblo, where Mr. Murphy was discharged, in 1870, on the completion of the term of his enlistment.

The question of the future became a very serious one with Mr. Murphy. Inclination pointed him toward his eastern home, but ambition made him aspire to see more of the west. He spent a short time in Pueblo and then joined a cattle outfit bound for Texas, to bring up cattle. The trip was made south through New Mexico, down the Pecos, and across the staked plains, the entire distance of nine hundred miles, to San Antonio, Tex., being through the Indian country, where heavy guards were needed, night and day, to guard against being taken by surprise. In the summer of 1871 he started back, with a drove of cattle, over the same trail, and arrived on the Arkansas in October. For two years he continued in the same business. There are many incidents in his rough life as soldier and as cowboy at that early day, when the Indian and buffalo held sway over almost the entire country, that would make interesting reading, but this brief sketch will not permit of detailed mention.

For several years Mr. Murphy was employed as bookkeeper in the Trader's store at Fort Lyon, but a change in the administration caused him to resign. He then obtained the position of teacher in the Las Animas school (old town) and remained in that capacity for three years. In 1880 he came to West Las Animas (now Las Animas) as bookkeeper for Jones & Weil. Four years later he purchased the *Las Animas Leader*, the first paper started in the Arkansas Valley outside of Pueblo. Of this he has since been proprietor and editor. His entrance into newspaper life necessarily caused him to take an active in-



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

terest in politics, although he had previously been more or less engaged that way. In 1879 he was the unsuccessful candidate for county clerk. In 1881 he was elected superintendent of schools, which position he continued to fill for six terms, and during that time was instrumental in placing the crude educational facilities of the county on an advanced and firm footing. He was elected mayor of Las Animas three times, in 1891, 1892 and 1893. He helped to organize the Republican party of Bent County and was the secretary of its central committee for many years. In 1875 he was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and during the intervening years has served in every office, passing from the lowest to the highest, being worshipful master in 1896.

In 1877 Mr. Murphy married Miss Frances Stauffer, of Lawrence, Kan., a descendant of the Stauffer family who were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of three children. Will R., who is a promising young man of nineteen years, graduated from the Las Animas high school, and studied at Boulder University during the freshman year, later entering the Lawrence (Kan) University, where he is taking a course in civil engineering. John A., Jr., is a student in the Las Animas schools. The youngest, Ida M., is a bright child of five years.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, who is one of the most successful stockmen of Lincoln County and the owner of several ranches here, conducts the stock-raising business upon a large scale, having at the present time more than five thousand sheep, three hundred and fifty head of cattle and twenty head of horses. The property upon which he resides and which has been his home since 1884, is situated near Mirage, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In addition to the stock business he has been interested in general farming, and raises alfalfa, which he uses for feed.

Mr. Clifford was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, a son of John A. and Ciskey (McCaffey) Clifford, natives of the same county as himself. His father, who was a farmer, spent his entire life in Ireland and died in 1863, when seventy years of age. In his family there were six sons and three daughters. Bernard was a builder and stonemason; Thomas followed the stonemason's trade; John enlisted in the British army and died while serving in the East Indies; Peter engaged

in farming in Ireland; Edward makes his home with our subject; Mary is married and lives in Chicago; Bridget lives in the old country; and Ellen is a widow living in Denver.

At the age of twenty-four our subject came to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., but from there went to Connecticut and worked on a farm for three years. April 14, 1869, he arrived in Denver on a stage coach. For a short time afterward he worked in gold mines, then entered the employ of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and was a foreman on the road until 1884, meantime helping to build the road from Sheridan, Kan., to Denver, Colo. In 1884 he settled on his ranch near Mirage. Politically a Republican, he received from Governor McIntire in 1896 appointment as county commissioner of Lincoln County, in which position he served for one term. In religion he is connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Clifford was married, in 1867, to Miss Lizzie O'Brien, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, but a resident of this country from early girlhood. Three sons and four daughters were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, namely: John, who died in boyhood; William, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising at Limon, Lincoln County, Colo.; James Edward and Hattie, at home; Ellen, wife of Frank Farmer, of Deertrail, Colo.; Mary and Margaret, at home.

JOHAN C. ST. JOHN. One of the well-known firms of Colorado Springs is that of St. John Brothers, at No. 110 North Tejon street. In 1887 Mr. St. John, with his brothers, William and Elmer, became interested in the firm of Bumstead & Co., and in 1896, having bought out Mr. Bumstead, the firm title became St. John Brothers. In their specialties of steam fitting, plumbing, gas fitting and sewerage, they are unexcelled, and have built up a splendid reputation. Among their contracts were those for all the schoolhouses in the city, all but one of the college buildings, St. Francis Hospital, Colorado School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, Printers' Home, First National Bank Block, Hagerman, Giddings, Stratton, Rouse and Degraff blocks, El Paso Club building, Alamo Hotel, Alta Vista Hotel, Elk Hotel, Gazette and Durkee buildings, and the residences of Messrs. Stratton, Hagerman, Arnold, Lowe, Morley, Burns, Giddings, Ehrick, Irving, Howbert, Robinson and Seldomridge, all

in Colorado Springs; also the insane asylum at Las Vegas, N. M., court house at La Junta, Colo., Normal school and Masonic Temple at Las Vegas, First National Bank at Durango, Colo., Normal school at Galveston, Tex., and First National Bank in Montrose, Colo. Many of the fine residences in Manitou have also been fitted by them with appliances for water, light and heat.

A resident of Colorado Springs since June, 1879, and now alderman from the third ward of the city, Mr. St. John was born at Liberty Mills, Wabash County, Ind., October 2, 1860. His father, A. F., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and was a son of a physician, who practiced his profession at Marion, Grant County, Ind. The latter's father, who was a soldier in the Revolution, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who came to this country and established homes in different localities. Our subject was a second cousin of ex-Governor John P. St. John.

A. F. St. John, who was a wagon and carriage-maker at Liberty Mills, moved from there to Monon, Ind., and in 1869 removed by wagon to Carthage, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1879, with his wife and three sons, he crossed the plains in a wagon, and after a journey of five weeks, reached Colorado Springs June 10, 1879. While he worked at his trade, his sons, William and J. C., engaged in freighting. Later he carried on a shop, continuing in the business until his death, February 5, 1893, at seventy-seven years of age. Fraternally he was a master Mason and in religion belonged to the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Margaret Burke, a native of New Jersey, whose parents were of Scotch descent, but were born in the north of Ireland, and died in New Jersey. She is living and is now seventy-eight years of age. Of her fourteen children nine attained maturity and six are living. Caroline died in Indiana; Albert, who enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, fell at Champion Hill; Mrs. Annie Hedrick resides in Denver; Irene, Mrs. D. Toliver, lives in Colorado Springs; Lizzie, Mrs. Beshore, is in Indiana; Alice died in Missouri; William, J. C. and Elmer constitute the firm of St. John Brothers.

When our subject was nine years of age he accompanied his parents from Indiana to Missouri. In 1879 he came to Colorado, where he and his brother, William, had four wagons and

carried on a freighting business for three years between Colorado Springs and Leadville, and then from the terminus of the South Park Railroad to Leadville, until the road was completed. For two years they engaged in mining in Gunnison County. In 1884 his brother started in the plumbing business, while he became night baggageman on the Rio Grande at Colorado Springs. In 1886 he joined the State Militia and was a member of the same for seven years. He participated in the Ute war during 1876, and subsequently was promoted to be quartermaster sergeant; however, he began to learn the steam fitter's trade with Bumstead & Corum, and the following year he and his brothers bought Mr. Corum's interest, then nine years later bought out Mr. Bumstead. He is in charge of the business as manager and has personal supervision of all contracts accepted.

September 24, 1884, in Colorado Springs, Mr. St. John married Miss Josie Greenland, who was born near Christiana, Norway, a daughter of Herman and Martha (Jensen) Greenland, natives of Norway. Her father, who was the son of a farmer, engaged in the lumber business in his native land, but in 1867 came to America and the next year settled in Burlington, Iowa, where the family joined him in 1869. He has continued to make his home in that city to the present time. He and his wife are Lutherans in religion. They became the parents of five children, namely: Josie, who was reared in Burlington and came to Colorado in 1882; Oliff, still a resident of Burlington; Charles, of Galesburg, Ill.; Sophia, of Iowa; and Christian, who died in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. St. John have three daughters, Mabel, Irene and Inez. Mrs. St. John is a member of the Monday Club, of the University Extension course. She is identified with the Baptist Church, while he belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. Both are members of the Daughters of Rebekah.

On the Republican ticket, in the spring of 1896, Mr. St. John was elected alderman from the third ward. In 1898 he was re-elected on the same ticket. He has served as chairman of the water committee, the duties of which are exceedingly important; and as a member of the sewer, ordinance and resolutions committees. He is actively identified with the Republican Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, the

Odd Fellows lodge, and encampment and canton of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs in Lodge No. 38 and was elected representative to the grand lodge of the state of Colorado.

PORTLAND E. PALMER, who is among the most successful mining engineers of Colorado, rightly deserves considerable distinction for the discovery of the rich ore that brought the Mollie Gibson and Argentum-Juniata mines into prominence. After having been for a time manager of the Argentum-Juniata, which he developed from the start, in June, 1890, he was made manager of the Mollie Gibson, and in December of the same year made the important discovery regarding ore that so greatly enhanced the value of the property. Since that time he has continued as manager of the two properties. Interested in other mining property, he is president and manager of the Bull Hill Gold Mining Company, and has been manager of the Rebecca, Union, Moose and Lillie Gold Mining Companies, but resigned their management owing to pressure of other business.

The Palmers originated in England and were early settlers of New England, but later generations removed further south. David, grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland and engaged in business as a shipping and forwarding merchant in Baltimore. He married a Miss Croxall, who was of English descent. Their son, Dr. J. W. Palmer, was born in Baltimore, and graduated from the University of Maryland, after which he practiced in Baltimore. In 1850 he went via Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he was the first city physician by appointment. Thence he crossed the ocean to China, Siam, Hindostan and other Asiatic countries. During the Indian mutiny of 1851-52 he was surgeon on the British gunboat "Phlegethon." After two years abroad he returned to Baltimore, where he married Henrietta Lee, a native of that city. He soon abandoned the practice of medicine for the field of journalism. He was connected with the New York *Tribune* during the days of Horace Greeley, and later wrote for magazines and published several works of travel and translations of French works. As a writer he is still fluent and versatile as in his younger years. The power to interest and entertain, that "glorious gift of the gods," has been his in a very large measure, and while he would undoubtedly have achieved noticeable success in other lines of labor, his special

talent has evidently been along journalistic lines. His wife, who was a daughter of Elisha Lee, a native of Lyme, Conn., and a manufacturer of Baltimore, was a member of a New England family. She was a lady of splendid education and attainments, and wrote a number of essays and articles that evince the possession of literary ability. Her "Stratford Gallery," a series of critical essays on Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, attracted wide attention, as did also a later work, "Home Life in the Bible."

Of three children, the subject of this sketch alone attained mature years. He was born in New York City, December 28, 1857, and passed his boyhood years there and in Baltimore, where he attended private schools. In September, 1874, he entered Columbia School of Mines in New York, from which he graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of mining engineer. Afterward he was employed on geological surveys in Tennessee and in technical work for the Pennsylvania Company in Pittsburg. In 1884 he came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining in Leadville; and later in mining and smelting in Aspen. In 1886 he went to Rico, in the San Juan country, where he was manager of the Grand View Mining and Smelting Company for two and one-half years. On his return to Aspen he became manager for the Argentum-Juniata and Mollie Gibson Companies, of which he is still a director. He has made his home in Colorado Springs since 1893.

In London, England, Mr. Palmer married Katherine Van Arnhem, daughter of Judge W. C. James, an attorney of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she was born. Mr. Palmer is a member of the El Paso, Country and Denver Clubs, the University Clubs of Denver and New York, the Alumni Association of Columbia School of Mines, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

FLEMING NEFF came to Colorado in June, 1863, and in the spring of 1869 established a ranch seven miles north of Colorado Springs, where he homesteaded and entered land and now owns more than twenty-seven hundred acres in one body. The entire tract is fenced and irrigated from private reservoirs, besides which there are numerous springs on the place. While he raises corn and alfalfa, he uses his grain only for feed, his specialty being the stock business, in which he has met with unusual success. During

the early days he ranged his cattle, but now has them in his pastures. His Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle are of the highest grades and have the brand "N E F." In 1876 he brought his family to Colorado Springs, in order that his children might have needed educational advantages, and here he has since made his home.

Mr. Neff was born in Virginia April 11, 1818. His grandfather, Jacob Neff, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Virginia, where he engaged in farming and died at eighty years of age. He married a Miss Jones, who, when a girl of eighteen, was taken prisoner by the Indians, but made her escape in about a week and returned home, crossing mountains and picking her way, in her bare feet, through dense, thorn-laden woods. The Neffs are of German descent. Isaac, our subject's father, was born in Virginia, where he carried on a farm and also hunted deer and bear. In the fall of 1818 he settled ten miles west of Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer farmer. During the war of 1812 he served as a member of Virginia troops under General Harrison. His death occurred in Ohio when he was sixty-four years of age. His wife, Phoebe, was born, of German descent, in Hardy County, Va., and died in Ohio at the age of seventy-one. She was a daughter of John Stump, who was born in Virginia, and left home for a trip to the west, but was never afterward heard of. Our subject was the fourth among eight children, only two of whom are living. He was six months old when his parents removed to Ohio and there he spent his boyhood years upon a farm. From an early age he was noted as a fine marksman and many a deer fell beneath his unerring aim.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Neff took possession of a small farm in Franklin County. In 1855 he removed by wagon to Grinnell, Iowa, and engaged in farming, also conducted an inn on an old stage road. After three years there, he removed, again by wagon, to Nebraska, where he settled sixteen miles west of Plattsmouth, near old Louisville, on the Platte River, and took up a tract of farm land. Deciding to come still further west, in 1863 he came by ox-team and wagon, along the Platte, to Douglas County, Colo., where he settled near Point of Rocks, on what is known as Neff's Gulch to this day. Between July and Christmas of 1863 he killed and sold, there and in Denver, \$275 worth of antelope meat. It was his intention to engage in the stock busi-

ness there, but he was several times obliged to seek the settlements on account of the Indians, and in 1868 abandoned the place entirely, after having been severely harassed by the savages. In 1864 he had brought his family to Colorado City for protection, but the next year took them to the vicinity of Denver, and again in 1868 returned to Colorado City. The next year he settled on his present ranch. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society and takes a warm interest in maintaining the associations of old times. Politically he is a Democrat.

In Ohio Mr. Neff married Miss Mary Ann Beatty, who was born there. They became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. They are: Mrs. Alice Richie and Mrs. Tabitha Talbert, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. Malena Lowther, of Manitou; Katie, who is living in Cripple Creek; Hezekiah, a miner residing in Colorado Springs; Fleming A., who is connected with the city fire department of Colorado Springs; and William A., a grocer of this city.

JOSEPH T. LAWLESS, editor and publisher of the *Lamar Sparks*, and one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Lamar, Prowers County, was born in Kentucky January 1, 1861. He was educated in private schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind. In the latter city he learned the printer's trade and after serving his apprenticeship he worked for a number of years in Chicago. In 1881 he came west, where he followed his trade in several states and territories, and for some time was the editor and publisher of papers in Edwards County, Kan.

In the spring of 1887 Mr. Lawless took editorial charge of the *Lamar Sparks*, with which he has since been continuously identified, being now the owner, editor and publisher. When he came to Lamar it had only recently been started and was still in its infancy. To the development and growth of the town he was a liberal contributor, accomplishing much, through the medium of his paper, toward building up business enterprises and starting new industries. His paper is a bright, newsy sheet, filled with incidents of a local nature and articles bearing upon national issues and world-wide happenings. Appreciating its worth the people of Prowers County have been constant subscribers to the paper, which has built up an excellent circulation throughout this part of the state.

Stanch in his advocacy of the Democratic party



JAMES A. MC CANDLESS.

Mr. Lawless has been prominent in local politics and town affairs. He served for one term as councilman and a similar period as city clerk, and in 1898 was elected mayor of Lamar, which position he has filled with fidelity. For a number of years he was chairman of the county central committee and member of the state central committee. As a member of the state editorial association he was the principal factor in securing the visit of the National Editorial Association to Lamar in 1898, a visit that was so fruitful of good results for the community.

In 1890 Mr. Lawless was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Crane, and they are the parents of three children, two daughters and one son.

JAMES A. MC CANDLESS is often alluded to as the "father" of the village of Florence, in Fremont County. This now flourishing city, with its population of several thousands, is situated on the Arkansas River, between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, at the terminus of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad and the other branch roads that lead to the coal mines. When he came here in 1869 there was no indication of a town, but three years later, when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad came through here, he laid out the first part of the town. As soon as a few settlers came, he opened a store and started in the mercantile business. Since then he has been more intimately associated with the development of the place than any other citizen and owns many of the large store buildings here. As merchant, bank president, state senator, and in other positions, he has been associated with every line of thought and activity here. His success, which has been great, is due to no inherited fortune, or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his persistence in spite of lack of education, to his steady application and sterling integrity.

A son of James and Salina V. (Alexander) McCandless, our subject was born in North Carolina, February 28, 1836. His father was a native of the highlands of Scotland, but came to America when young, and followed the cabinet-maker's trade in connection with farming. In 1867 he came to Colorado and two years later died here, at seventy-four years of age. He was chosen justice of the peace by the legislature of North Carolina, and held that office for thirty years. The three justices in the county comprised

the board of county commissioners, and he was one of that board. In his family there were five children: Mary, Mrs. Isaac Green, of Florence; Julia, wife of Amos Green, of Florence; David Colbert, deceased; Emily, wife of James Hartley, of New Mexico; and James A.

When a young man our subject engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1859 he moved to Nebraska, where he took charge of the stock owned by the Overland Stage Company, and also entered and improved one hundred and sixty acres. From time to time he acquired additional property and at the time he removed from the state, in 1864, he owned three hundred and twenty acres. On coming to Colorado he settled in Fremont County, where at first he engaged in stock-raising. In 1869 he settled where Florence now stands, and since then he has been the most prominent resident of this locality. He was one of the first to attempt to develop the oil interests of the county. In 1864 he drilled some surface wells by hand and refined the oil in a small still, selling it for \$6 a gallon. During the early days he frequently crossed the plains, his first trip of the kind being made with ox-team, while later he travelled with mule-team.

In the brick three-story structure erected for that purpose, Mr. McCandless still carries on a mercantile business, using the first floor for his goods, while the other floors are devoted to hotel and office purposes. As the necessity arose, he put up other substantial business buildings, also many residences. In 1889 he erected an elegant three-story and basement brick residence, and here he has since made his home. The house is provided with every modern convenience and is surrounded by a fine lawn with shade trees and flowers. He is the father of three sons and five daughters, all living in Colorado.

In politics Mr. McCandless has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is active in political affairs. He was a member of the second and third sessions of the state legislature, and served as senator in the sixth and seventh general assemblies. For three terms he was mayor of Florence. While not a member of any denomination, he has given generously to the erection and support of the various churches of Florence. Fraternally he is connected with Petroleum Lodge No. 36, K. P. In all matters intended for the public good he takes an interest. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, and for two

years was a member of its board of directors. The development of the town from its first days to the present, it has been his privilege to witness, and toward it he has materially assisted by his energy and progressive spirit.

PHIL S. DELANY, who is one of the successful young business men of Colorado Springs, is a member of the firm of Delany & Delany, bankers and brokers, offices Nos. 26-27 Bank building. He was one of the first to engage in the organization of mining companies in the Cripple Creek district, and in this line of work he has met with considerable success. Among the successful companies which he has promoted are the Kimberly Gold Mining Company and the Kaffirs Gold Mining Company. The properties of the Kimberly company are located on Beacon Hill and are being extensively developed by four deep shafts. This company has shipped considerable ore, but is yet very much in its infancy.

The subject of this sketch is the president of the company, and his brother T. C., secretary and treasurer, and another brother, William A., at Cripple Creek, is vice-president and general manager. The success of the Kimberly company is attributed to the efforts of the above-mentioned firm after considerable litigation affecting the validity of the company's property. The Kaffirs company has recently come into prominence and seems destined to be another one of the successful enterprises launched by the subject of this sketch.

The son of William A. and Margaret Rachel (Reeves) Delany was born in Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., March 8, 1870. His father was a large lumber merchant in Chicago until the fire of 1871 destroyed his property. He then made his home in Pekin, Ill., and there died while still a young man. His wife, who was born in Pekin, was a daughter of Thomas Chun Reeves, a native of North Carolina, and one of the family of eight brothers and one sister. When he was quite young the family moved to Tennessee and settled near Nashville, where they became large slaveholders, but before the war the family freed their slaves and settled in Illinois. He was one of the first settlers in Tazewell County and became a large land owner and at one time mayor of the city of Pekin. During the Black Hawk war he enlisted for service, but being under the stipulated age his mother secured his discharge. He was always a strong Union man, but the balance

of the family identified themselves with the cause of the Confederacy, his brother, Col. Sam Reeves, being killed near the old Reeves plantation near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

From 1880 to 1882 the family left their old home in Tazewell County, Ill., and scattered in the different parts of the United States. Jennie Doolittle Delany resides in Chicago, and her brothers are located in El Paso County, Colo. Until eleven years old our subject lived in Pekin, Ill. Afterwards he spent two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there removed to Emporia, Kan., where the family conducted a large cattle and shoe business. He received his education mainly in the public schools and Kansas State Normal at Emporia, and also under private tutors in Cincinnati and Chicago. In 1888 the family moved to Chicago, where our subject studied dramatic art for a year under Professor Vinton, it being his intention to go on the stage, but failing health caused the change in his plans. While in Chicago he practically started in life by entering the wholesale house of John Farwell Company, and after remaining there three years was connected with the *Real Estate & Building Journal*, but soon thereafter became identified with William A. Merigold & Co. in the sale of suburban property.

March 8, 1891, he left Chicago, arriving in Colorado Springs two days thereafter. After residing in Colorado Springs about a year, and soon after the discovery of the Great Cripple Creek Gold Camp, he became interested in mining, and has ever since given his entire attention to the mining stock brokers' business and also the organization of numerous mining companies owning property in the Cripple Creek district. He first became identified with Mr. Hicks, but soon thereafter got his two brothers interested with him in mining.

Prior to the writing of this sketch the firm had offices in Denver, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, but recently the office in Denver was abandoned. The Cripple Creek office is now in charge of William A. The office at the Springs is in charge of the subject of this sketch and T. C. Delany, his brother.

The firm has been established in business seven years, the subject of the sketch being the senior member of the firm, but the junior partner. The members of the firm have all been members of the different mining stock exchanges throughout the state, and are now members of the Colorado

Spring Mining Stock Association, and the Cripple Creek Gold Mining Exchange. The subject of this sketch has never identified himself very closely with politics, but he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and has shown great interest in the study of political economy.

The different members of the firm have all had considerable experience in different lines of business and professions, William A. having practiced law in Chicago for three years, being a graduate of the branch of the Northwestern University Law School located in Chicago, which was in charge of Judge Moran and Justice Bailey of the appellate court. T. C. Delany has had considerable experience in the banking business in Cincinnati in the Merchants' National, and also the Chemical and Park National Banks of Chicago. The three partners are still young men. They stand high in the community financially and for honesty and integrity.

A BRAHAM PETERSON, whose home is four miles east of Caddoa, Bent County, was born in Norway, March 8, 1837, a son of Christian Peterson. His educational advantages were very limited, his boyhood years being spent in hard work upon a farm. When seventeen he went to Liverpool and from there took passage on a sailing vessel, that landed him in Quebec after a voyage of seventeen days. From that city he went up the St. Lawrence to Hamilton, and from there to Detroit, and then to Chicago, which was a small town, giving few indications of its future greatness. After a few days in the latter city he went further west via the Chicago & Alton Railroad. For a few years he worked on a farm in western Illinois, and later, in 1857, went to St. Louis. For a year he worked upon a farm in Missouri.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Peterson enlisted in Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, and was sent to Utah to join Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had been sent with a force of soldiers to put down the Mormons. He was stationed at Camp Floyd until the spring of 1860, after which he was ordered to New Mexico to look after the Navajo Indians. Under General Canby he took part in a fight with the Indians. During the entire expedition, which lasted two months, the soldiers were not provided with a change of clothes, and had not been permitted to take any with them when starting on the march. During the Civil war his corps had several

skirmishes with Confederates from Texas, and at first it seemed as if the latter won the advantage, but the northern men stole the Confederate supplies and in that way won the victory. He received an honorable discharge April 21, 1863.

Coming to Denver, Colo., Mr. Peterson was employed to drive a quartermaster's team from New Year's, 1864, until March, when he went to Bannack City, Mont., in search for gold. For six years he engaged in mining, doing fairly well, but unfortunately he invested his gains in unprofitable mines, and left Montana with little more than he took into it. With two others he started for the mines of New Mexico, but on reaching Pueblo met some returned miners, who discouraged them from making the trip. He then came to Fort Lyon, where he expected to find a quartermaster who was an acquaintance, but in this hope he was disappointed. He then hired to Judge Moore, with whom he remained for eight years, and with the earnings of that period invested in one hundred and sixty acres. To that he afterwards added a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he proved up on. Here he has since remained, putting in all the improvements now noticeable, except the ditch which was here when he bought the property. Upon his farm he engages in the stock business, in which he has met with fair success. In politics he is independent, never having allied himself with any party. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Las Animas, with which he has been identified since 1880 and in which he has taken a great interest.

D R. W. W. ARNOLD, of Colorado Springs. The Arnold family traces its descent, in unbroken line, from Ynir, king of Gwentland, second son of Cadwalader, last king of the Britons, who flourished in the twelfth century. The coat-of-arms is a shield occupied by three lions rampant, surmounted by the crest, a mailed hand clenched, the scroll beneath bearing the motto, "Be just and fear not." Colors, red, white, blue and gold. Through Roger Arnold, the twelfth in descent from Ynir, and the first to adopt the name of Arnold, the family traces direct descent from King Alfred the Great. The original surname was Arnholt (meaning, strong eagle), which after some generations was changed to the present form. The successive generations to the present are as follows: Ynir, king of

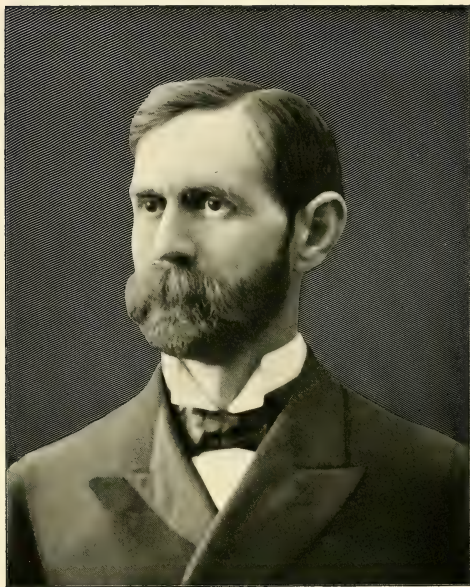
Gwentland; Meiric, Ynir Bichan and Carador, also kings of Gwentland; Dyfuwall and Systal, lords of Gwentland; Arthur, lord of Upper Gwent; Meiric, Gwillim, Arnholt, Arnholt, Roger, Arnold, Thomas, Richard, Richard (lord of the manor), Thomas, William, Richard, Richard, Isaac, Matthew, Richard A., John, William W. (of this sketch) and Clarence R. On the maternal side Dr. Arnold descends from Edward Ball, who lived in New Jersey in 1693, and whose great-grandson, Davis Ball, fought in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Arnold's grandfather, John Arnold, was born on the Isle of Wight, and in 1820 came to America, where his family joined him the next year. He settled in Rush County, Ind., and became a merchant, farmer and postmaster at Arnold's. From the forest he improved a valuable estate that still bears the family name. In 1864, when he was seventy-six, he died from the effects of a sunstroke. He was fond of reading and was a splendidly informed man.

Dr. John Arnold, father of our subject, was born in the Isle of Wight, England. He received his medical education in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and began the practice of medicine in 1836, in Vienna, Ind., where he remained until a failure of health in 1841, when he revisited his native land, spending a year with his kindred in the beautiful island. In 1843 he removed to Connersville, Ind., where he was the leading practitioner until 1853. He then purchased his father's farm and removed to it, carrying on the practice of his profession and overseeing the interests of the farm. In 1877 he removed to Rushville. He practiced until 1898, when he retired after sixty-two years of professional life. Fond of literature and well versed in the early history of his locality, he has compiled a history of Rush County and has also made frequent contributions to papers. He is the oldest living settler of Rushville, where he still resides, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. During the Civil war he and his son, our subject, were members of the Union League, which organization was called out several times to quell the Knights of the Golden Circle, when the latter were getting too bold. His wife, who was Sarah Ann Ball, was born in Ohio, and was a granddaughter of Davis Ball, a soldier of the Revolution. Her father, Abner Ball, was born in New Jersey, but during the most of his life made his home in Ohio and eastern Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was born in Connersville, Ind., August 28, 1843. He was educated at Fairview, Richland and Hopewell academies. He began the study of medicine under his father and afterward was a student in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1864, with his father, he gained his first experience of professional work, and afterward took a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. After his father removed from the farm to Rushville in 1877, the younger man continued the practice at the old home place, where he remained until 1886, the date of his removal to Colorado Springs. His specialty in practice has been diseases of the respiratory organs. His theory concerning pulmonary consumption has always been that the disease is primarily of neurotic origin, the result of degenerated nerve force, and that the micro-organisms discoverable in the affected tissues are not the causative factors in the production of the disease. The mode of treatment based upon this theory consists in the employment of all those agents that will most surely and promptly restore tone and energy to the weakened nerve cell. This end is attained by the judicious administration of powerful restorative tonics, by the use of compressed medicated inhalations, a species of "pulmonary calisthenics," by means of which the patient is enabled to utilize his full vital capacity; and by the employment of electricity in the form of the current generated by a powerful static influence machine. This wonderful piece of mechanism, whose workings were exhibited to the writer, administers what is known as a static bath, by which the patient is surrounded by an atmosphere of electric energy, which strengthens and vitalizes every part of the system, causing in each cell renewed protoplasmic activity. The office in the bank building is one of the best and most thoroughly equipped offices in the west.

In Hopewell, Ind., in 1863, Dr. Arnold married Miss Eva M. Shaw, who was born in West Alexander, Pa., a daughter of Rev. Joseph Shaw, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, formerly a minister in the Presbyterian Church, but now retired. Her mother was Naomi Waite, of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Arnold have two sons. Clarence R., the eldest, graduated from Colorado College in 1891, as a Ph. B., later took a course of two years in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, but was obliged to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. In 1895 he was grad-



A. G. Miller

uated from the Denver University, with the degree of M. D. He has since practiced in connection with his father, and has made a specialty of gynecology. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons. The younger son, John S., is in Colorado Springs with his parents. The family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, where the doctor is a ruling elder and for several years was Sunday-school superintendent. Politically he is a Republican. While in Indiana he was a member of the state, district and county medical associations, and he also holds membership in the American Medical Association. He is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. On the corner of St. Vrain and North Nevada streets, he has a fine residence, the material for which is pink lava rock brought from Castle Rock. Besides this place he owns other property in the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In everything calculated to advance the welfare of his city he takes a deep interest, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive citizens of the Springs.

Dr. Arnold inherits in large measure the family characteristic of love for literature and the arts, and has contributed numerous articles to the press. By indefatigable industry, observation and the appropriation of advanced medical thought and practice, he has achieved a success in the practice of his profession which any man might be proud of.

DAVID G. MILLER, manager of the Commodore mines, owned by the Commodore Mining Company, at Creede, Colo., has his office at No. 830 Equitable building, Denver, and divides his time between this city and the mines in Mineral County. He is of Pennsylvanian birth and Scotch-Irish descent. The family of which he is a member has long been identified with the history of Pennsylvania, and four successive generations have resided on the homestead in Huntingdon County. His father, Samuel Miller, was one of nine brothers, the most prominent of whom, D. P. Miller, M. D., of Huntingdon, Pa., has for many years been surgeon for the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Samuel Miller was a farmer by occupation and a man of integrity and ability; he died when only twenty-eight years of age. By his marriage to Elizabeth Cunningham, a native of Pennsylvania, three children were born, all of whom attained mature

years: David G., who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., April 25, 1857; Manta and Samuel J., who holds an official position in the state reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa.

The eldest of the family, our subject, attended the local common schools until fifteen years of age, after which he studied in an academy at Huntingdon for a year. For two years he gave his time principally to farm pursuits, but such spare moments as he had from work were given to his books. At the age of eighteen he was granted a certificate to teach school, and for three years afterward he taught in winter and farmed in summer. When twenty-one he came to Colorado, and in February, 1879, located in Fairplay, near Leadville. He commenced to teach, but after one month the gold excitement in Leadville began and he resigned his position as teacher and hurried to the camp, which was forty miles from Fairplay. During his study at home he had devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, and upon going to Leadville he secured work with a firm of surveyors, with whom he remained as an employe for one year. At the expiration of that time he was given a third interest in the business. His connection with the company continued for another year, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of one partner and the removal of another.

For one year Mr. Miller was employed by Charles J. Moore, a prominent engineer, and their connection was a most pleasant one, and Mr. Miller has always felt the greatest appreciation of the benefit derived from this association. Following this he was employed as assistant to Thomas W. Jaycox, chief engineer of the Twin Lakes Mining Company. After eight months he entered the office of Page & Blow, of Leadville, and when, five months later, the junior member was appointed manager of the Silver Cord Mining Company, Mr. Miller bought his interest in the business, the firm title being changed to Page & Miller, civil and mining engineers. This connection continued from 1885 to 1888. A branch office was opened at Aspen, under the management of Mr. Miller, while Mr. Page took charge of the Leadville office.

Upon going to Aspen Mr. Miller became associated with E. R. Holden, who erected the Globe smelter at Denver and the Philadelphia smelter in Pueblo, and who was at that time receiver for the Emma mine. Ten months later the Aspen Mining & Smelting Company was formed, with

J. B. Wheeler, president; W. B. Devereaux, general manager; and D. G. Miller engineer for the company, which position he retained for four years. During this time the management changed four times, but each time he was retained as engineer at the special request of the president of the company. Meanwhile, associated with J. H. Devereaux, he bought the Park-Regent mining property, which then had only a prospective value. He assisted in the development of the mine, which became known as one of the best mines of the Aspen district. Afterward, for two years, he spent his time traveling, principally in the east and in California.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. Miller accepted a position in the mineral division of the United States surveyor-general's office in Denver, but he was unable to bear the confinement of office work, and after eighteen months resigned. In 1892 he became associated with Maj. L. E. Campbell as engineer in the Amethyst mine. After remaining in that position for six months, in the fall of the same year he was employed by A. E. Reynolds as engineer of the New York & Chance Mining Company, and also later held a similar position with the Last Chance Mining Company, that owned adjacent property. In the fall of 1895 he began the work of developing the Commodore Mining Company and was engineer and manager during the first year, but the work grew to such an extent that the management required his entire time, so another engineer was employed. All the developments have been made under his supervision and the improvements personally superintended by him. The company is the largest in the camp and one of the largest in the state, ranking with the Ibex of Leadville and the Virginus at Ouray. At this writing employment is furnished five hundred men. The Denver officers of the company are: A. E. Reynolds, president; and D. H. Moffat, vice-president. The mine is operated through a series of tunnels, ranging from four to five thousand feet in length.

Though not a politician, Mr. Miller is a man of firm convictions and always votes the Republican ticket. Socially he belongs to the Denver Club and Denver Athletic Club. December 30, 1885, he married Eva C., daughter of Thomas H. and Angeline (Campbell) Baker. Her father, who was born in Vermont, removed to Kansas in early life and became very prominent in the public life of that state. For twelve years he was a member of the state legislature. From Kansas he re-

moved to Denver, where he became principal of a public school. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside at No. 1336 Gaylord street, Denver. They have three sons, Walter Baker, Hugh Baker and David Baker.

Among mine operators in Colorado Mr. Miller is known as a successful operator of mines. His engineering skill is recognized by all who have had business relations with him, and his latest and perhaps most successful achievement (the development of the Commodore mines) has given him a deserved position among those who are foremost in mining skill and knowledge.

COL. LEWIS C. SKINNER, who won merited distinction in the Civil war, has made Colorado Springs his home since June, 1878. He is of remote Scotch descent, but the family has been identified with New England history from an early period. His father, Samuel, who was born in Packersfield, N. H., January 18, 1797, was a farmer and lumberman at Nunda, N. Y., for many years, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of engines and machinery until 1860, when he sold out. In 1868 he retired from active business cares. During his closing years he spent some time in Chicago, but his death occurred in Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1876. For years he served as supervisor of the town of Nunda, and for two terms he was a member of the New York assembly. His wife, who was Luanna Satterlee, was born in Easton, N. Y., August 19, 1796, became his wife February 1, 1818, and died at Nunda in 1859. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Henry R., who died in Brooklyn, Iowa; Abbott J., who died in boyhood; Sylvia R., who lives in Marquette, Mich.; Lewis C.; and Nelson J., who was a member of a New York regiment in the Civil war, was captured by the Confederates and all trace of him lost by his relatives, although without doubt he died in prison.

Colonel Skinner was born in Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., June 4, 1833. He was educated in public schools and Nunda Academy. His first employment was on the Genesee Valley canal, where he assisted his father, with whom he later became interested in the machine shop. In September, 1861, he volunteered in the defense of the Union. His name was enrolled as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, which was mustered into service at Genesee. Later he was commis-

sioned major. He took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Rappahannock Station, Va., the second battle of Bull Run, Va., South Mountain, Md., and Antietam. He was dismissed from the service for a year on the surgeon's certificate that, unless he left the army, he would never recover from the effects of a broken leg received in March, 1862, while on duty. Soon after his return home in October, 1862, he received commissions as lieutenant-colonel and colonel respectively, but did not accept either of them. From October, 1862, until December, 1863, he was employed in the surveyor's department in the custom house in New York City as an inspector. In December, 1863, he was appointed a major in the then invalid corps, and ordered to report for duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago. In June, 1864, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and was assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until the close of the war. After all the prisoners had been exchanged, in September, 1865, he was ordered with the regiment to Cairo, Ill., and had command of that post until December, when he was mustered out and ordered to report at the home office. In March, 1866, he was ordered to report to Major-General Howard at Charleston, S. C., and was assigned duty in the Freedman's Bureau, his districts being Orangeburg and Barnwell. July 9, 1866, upon his personal request, he was mustered out and honorably discharged. In October of the same year he received commission as brevet colonel of United States Volunteers, in recognition of meritorious service.

Upon being discharged from the service, Colonel Skinner went to Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming interested in real estate. In 1869, on account of his wife's health, he went to St. Paul, but the change did not prove beneficial, and in the spring of 1870 she died. He returned to Nunda, N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business until 1878, when he came to Colorado Springs, and since then he has engaged in the wool-growing business as a member of the firm of Skinner & Ashley. With his partner, H. I. Ashley, he established a ranch of eight hundred acres twenty miles east of Colorado Springs, with a vast range for his sheep. They have been among the large wool growers in the state, and have made a specialty of the merino sheep. Near Beaver City, Neb., they own a farm of four hundred acres, on which they

raise corn and alfalfa, and where they feed their lambs. The family residence in Colorado Springs is at No. 423 North Nevada avenue.

The first wife of Colonel Skinner was Delyra A. Tuthill, who was born in Vermont and died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1870. His second marriage took place in Nunda and united him with Miss Eliza A. Tuthill, who was born in Windham County, Vt. One child blesses this union, Dora D., who is a graduate of Cutler Academy.

Politically Colonel Skinner is a pronounced Republican. For one term he was county commissioner of El Paso County, and for four years served as alderman from the third ward of Colorado Springs. While in Nunda he was made a Mason, and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; in Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., he is past high priest; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander; Zabud Council No. 8, R. E. S. M., Colorado Springs (of which degree he was three times illustrious master while in the east); Colorado Consistory in Denver; and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S.

BUKE CAHILL, who is engaged in the cattle business in Bent County, resides in Las Animas and owns a farm of two hundred acres adjoining the city, besides which he has eight ranches, aggregating two thousand acres of land, in this county. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 6, 1850, a son of Michael and Margaret (Delaney) Cahill. When he was very small his parents settled in London, Canada. His father died when the son was about thirteen years of age and the latter was then thrown upon his own resources. Going to Port Huron, Mich., he secured employment in a grocery store, where he remained about two years. When the war opened he was interested in the success of the Union and before it had closed, he offered his services, but was rejected on account of his youth. He then hired to the government as a teamster, and was ordered to drive from Nashville to Atlanta. He did so, reaching the latter city in time to take part in the battle there, and later he participated in the battle at Nashville. However, the exposure, hardships and irregular and scanty meals caused him to become ill, and after the battle at Nashville he was sent back to Michigan and discharged.

After a visit of a few weeks with his mother in London, Canada, our subject returned to Port

Huron and from there went to Chicago, where he was employed in driving a mule team on a street car. Six months later he was promoted to be conductor. Nine months were spent in that capacity, after which he and others hired to go to Bolivar County, Miss., to grow corn and cotton on shares. The work, however, did not suit him, and in a few weeks he went to Memphis, where he hired to carry water to workmen on the section of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. A strike took place and he with others stopped work. Going back to Chicago, in April, 1866, he enlisted in the United States army and was ordered to Fort Columbus, New York harbor. Thence he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and assigned to Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, Lieut-Col. George Sykes commanding the regiment. His next assignment was to Fort Union, N. M., thence to Fort Summers on the Pecos River, where they were to guard all the Navajo Indian reservations, and this they did for eighteen months. As an escort to Gen. Tecumseh Sherman he visited all the military posts in New Mexico and Arizona, the trip taking about three months. After the trip was over he returned to Fort Summers. Frequently he engaged with his company in skirmishes with Indians, particularly the Cheyennes, Arapahoos and Comanches, and once an arrow, shot by an Indian, went through his left wrist. More than once he was in imminent peril of his life, at times when the soldiers were surrounded by Indians. On a trip to Fort Stanton as an escort the soldiers were followed by over three thousand Indians and were penned up in Rock Canon, but managed to make their escape in the night.

Going to Fort Lyon, Colo., in the fall of 1867, Mr. Cahill saw this county for the first time. He spent the winter in a tent at the fort, his duty being to guard the overland mail from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Fort Lyon, for which purpose he had command of about twenty men. He continued in this capacity until the Kansas & Pacific Railroad was built to Sheridan in 1868. Next, with a squad of twenty men, he was placed at Station No. 2, twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Lyon. In 1868-69 he accompanied General Carr to the Canadian River in the Indian Territory, where he remained until they met Custer and Sheridan. After camping for a month on the Cold Water River he was ordered to Fort Lyon for the winter. His company took part in breaking up the notorious Cole gang, many of whose members

were sent to the penitentiary at Canon City, while Cole himself was hanged by a mob in Pueblo. Mr. Cahill hauled twelve wagon loads of telegraph wire, the first used in the construction of a line across Colorado, New Mexico and Old Mexico. This he delivered at Trinidad. On his return he attended the funeral of Kit Carson at Fort Lyon; this famous scout was first buried at Boggsville, three miles south of Las Animas, but his remains now lie at Taos, N. M. Among other scouts with whom Mr. Cahill was acquainted, we mention the names of William Cody (Buffalo Bill), William Haycock (Wild Bill), Charles Auttabee and his sons, Hosea and Mariano, also Jesse Nelson, who married into the Kit Carson family.

May 4, 1869, Mr. Cahill was honorably discharged from the army, at Fort Lyon, as first sergeant of Company A. His first work after this was in the employ of the Barlow-Sanderson Overland Mail and Express Company, with which he remained about one year, attending to the weighing of their grain and caring for their stock at Station No. 2. After a year he embarked in the cattle business with Col. Daniel Webster Van Horn and remained in the business for three years, when he sold to his partner. He was then elected county assessor, being the last to fill that office in the county while it was under territorial government. After the admission of Colorado as a state he was four times elected assessor, during all of which time he was engaged in the cattle business, having as partner Patrick H. McCarthy, an ordnance sergeant in the United States army. For two years he had a contract to furnish beef for four companies, U. S. A. He has had as many as three thousand head of cattle and large herds of horses.

The marriage of Mr. Cahill took place at Fort Lyon, September 21, 1876, and united him with Miss Nora McCarthy, who was a niece of his partner, and was born in County Clare, Ireland. He established his home in East Las Animas, which was the original county-seat and the whole site of which is on one of his ranches. In his family there were nine children, but only four are living: Francis Joseph, Frances M., Mary E. and Luke Edward.

Reared to believe in the Democratic party, Mr. Cahill continued faithfully to its principles for some years. In 1864 he voted for George B. McClellan. At the election of 1884 he supported Grover Cleveland. His sympathies are now with the People's



EDWIN LOBACH.

party and he is a staunch silver advocate. For six years he served as county commissioner, had supervision of the erection of the court house during that time and did other work of an important character. At the time he was commissioner the county was one hundred and nineteen miles long and eighty-four miles wide, out of which territory six counties have since been cut off. During his service the iron bridge across the Arkansas was built. In religion he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

EDWIN LOBACH, a prosperous agriculturist of Fremont County, is one of the pioneers to whose energy and foresight his county is indebted for its advancement. While as a successful farmer he has given close attention to his private affairs, he has not ignored that bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community, and has always stood ready to promote progress in every line of activity.

The Lobach family is among the oldest in Berks County, Pa., where for more than sixty years there has been a postoffice named Lobachsville. They were first represented in America more than one hundred and fifty years ago, when Peter Lobach crossed the ocean from Germany.

The following article, published in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, will give an idea of the prominence of this pioneer family of Pennsylvania:

"Reading, Pa.—An unusual sale is announced to take place at Lobachsville, this county, next Saturday, when all the buildings and land in the entire town, together with some real estate within a mile of the place, will be offered at public auction. That section of the county was settled by the Lobach family about one hundred and fifty years ago. They became extensive land owners. They practically owned all the land in the village. The oldest members of the family have just died, and all the houses and lands will now be owned by persons bearing different names. The last member of the Lobach family to die was Anna Lobach, an aged maiden lady. The pioneer member of the family in this country was Peter Lobach. There has been a postoffice at Lobachsville nearly sixty years. At a recent sale of personal property family heirlooms of the Lobachs two hundred years old were sold."

Samuel Lobach married Dina Biehl, member of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania. Both died while still young. They left a son, Edwin, who

was reared by an uncle in Union County, and learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker. In 1854 he went to California. He was a poor boy, and unable to pay his way by steamer or stage, so walked almost the entire distance, taking from the first of May until October to reach his destination. After four years in California he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a few months attended school. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and for a short time mined in the gulch at Central City, after which he hauled freight for the government, going to Salt Lake, Fort Douglas and New Mexico during the war. In 1863 he was attacked by Indians and his stock stolen. Again, in the fall of 1867, when freighting with eighteen six-mule trains, he was shot at frequently by Indians and nine of his mules were shot. After the latter trip he abandoned freighting and secured work in the grading of the Union Pacific Railroad. Returning east, he worked on the Adirondack Railroad in New York. He then went to Jefferson, Tex., where he was employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1870 Mr. Lobach came to Fremont County and started a stock ranch twelve miles east of the present site of Florence. Two years after his arrival the railroad was built through, and since then this section of country has prospered. Since the fall of 1870 he has resided on his present homestead, where he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising. He has had as many as two hundred head of horses at one time, and all have been of the best grades, one that he raised having made a record of 2:15. He is a lover of good horses, and says he believes he could not live without them around him. Not only is he fond of horses, but none knows better than he how to handle them. He also has full-blooded Berkshire hogs. With his son, he is conducting a dairy and keeps seventy-five Jersey and Holstein cows. In 1892 he built a two-story brick residence, containing the modern improvements, and at different times he has erected needed farm buildings. On his place he has a fruit orchard of sixteen acres, in the finest bearing condition. With six others he organized the first oil company here, and the first oil well was drilled on his property about 1880. Since that time he has been interested in the oil business, and now has six wells on his place. Those who are competent to judge state that his ranch is the finest in the county. That this is so may be attributed to his tireless energy and

determination of character. He has done considerable building in Florence and recently completed a substantial two-story double brick block.

A lifelong Republican and active in public affairs, Mr. Lobach has served for two terms as county commissioner and has frequently attended county and state conventions. For thirty years he has been a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, at Canon City. He has been generous in his contributions to religious enterprises and especially to the Christian Church, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years, and in which he has officiated as trustee and deacon. Besides his interest in real estate here he owns property in Denver and Pueblo, and is also a stockholder in mining companies in Cripple Creek. He came to this county before a single line of railroad had been built through it; now there are five lines running through his property, the most of which he donated to the railroad companies. In February, 1871, he married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Crouch, of Fremont County. They have two sons and five daughters, namely: Carrie A., wife of B. M. Robinson, of Florence; Mary Grace; Edwin, Jr., who assists his father in the management of the home farm; Josephine, Ulysses, Macie Fern and Nancy Irene.

Mr. Lobach was one of the very first settlers of Fremont County. He was preceded six months by James A. McCandless, and these two men deserve great praise for their labors in behalf of their community. It is the testimony of those who have known Mr. Lobach longest and most intimately that he is absolutely straightforward, honest and reliable in every transaction. Honorable in all things, he has gained the esteem and confidence of the people, and has a host of warm personal friends who appreciate his sterling worth.

ROBISON MALORY MOORE. From the time of his settlement, near the mouth of Purgatoire River, in 1860, until his death, in 1894, the life of Judge Moore was intimately connected with the development and growth of Bent County. When he crossed the plains and selected a claim here, the site of Las Animas was then a barren, unimproved tract of land. In fact, in the entire county there was no building except those erected at the forts. His home was the first improvement made in the county, and it consisted of a stockade, one hundred feet square, with rooms on the north and west side. Among

his contemporaries in the development of the Arkansas Valley were the renowned scout, Kit Carson; John W. Prowers, whose name has been conferred upon the county adjoining Bent on the east; Thomas O. Boggs, Col. A. G. Boone, Zan Hicklin and L. B. Maxwell, all of whom are remembered as men of indomitable energy and perseverance.

The Moore family descends directly from Sir John Moore, of Glasgow, Scotland. Robison M. Moore was born in New Haven, Huron County, Ohio, August 26, 1832, and was a son of W. B. V. Moore, a native of Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., who died in Luverne, Minn., October 24, 1880, in his seventy-sixth year. When our subject was very young he was bereaved by his mother's death. At the age of fourteen he secured employment in his uncle's store at Frederick, Knox County, Ohio. Afterward he attended school at Ashland and Norwalk, and in 1853 completed the regular course of the Cleveland Commercial College. For two years he was employed at Niagara Falls by the Great Western Indian Company, after which he spent three years in Hastings, Minn., and then engaged in business in Kansas City, Mo.

While living in the latter city, he was married, April 3, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Bent, only daughter of Col. William Bent, in whose honor Bent County was named, and who was one of the pioneer Indian traders of the west. He was one of four brothers who, with Ceran St. Vrain, composed the firm of Bent, St. Vrain & Co., trappers and Indian traders, and who established a trading post on the Upper Arkansas in 1826. Mrs. Mary E. Moore died May 6, 1878, leaving six children, viz.: Ada, Bent, George, Nellie, Daisy and Agnes.

As before stated, the period of Mr. Moore's residence in Colorado dates from 1860. In 1862 he brought his wife and two children from Kansas City in an ambulance. Afterward he continued to reside on his ranch in Bent County, with the exception of one winter in Taos, N. M., and a few months of 1865-66 in Kansas City. When Bent County was organized in March, 1870, he was appointed probate judge and county superintendent of schools. At the first election of officers thereafter, he was returned to these positions and served for a full second term. The first free school in the county was established under his administration, and he was elected president of the first school board. He was interested

in local affairs and did all within his power to promote the advancement of the county. After retiring from office he gave his attention closely to the live-stock business, in which he accumulated a competency. He was a member of the state board of inspectors and for many years served as president of the Bent County Stock Growers' Association. In addition to these interests he contracted to deliver hay, wood and coal for the government at Fort Lyon, during the maintenance of that post. Upon the death of John W. Prowers, in 1884, he was appointed managing executor of the estate, to which he devoted much time during the last eight years of his life. He also secured large tracts of land, the most of which adjoined his original claim, and here he carried on extensive farming operations and erected a commodious residence. January 18, 1886, he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Florida, daughter of Dr. H. Breiner, of Emporia, Kan. One child, Frances, was born of this union.

October 23, 1894, Judge Moore was returning in a buggy from Arlington, a town on the Missouri Pacific, north of Las Animas. When near the bridge north of town, his horses took fright, became unmanageable and ran away. He was thrown to the ground, alighting on his head and fracturing his skull. The injury proved fatal and at 2:30 in the afternoon he passed away. His death was a great shock to his family, who were devoted to him, and of whose interests he had ever been lovingly considerate. The people of the county, too, realized that one of their most public-spirited men had been taken from among them, and the expressions of sorrow and grief were universal. The Bent County Stock Growers' Association, of which he was then the president, passed resolutions of sympathy for his family, giving expression to their sense of his unflinching devotion to the range stock interests of Colorado, and his possession of traits of character that endeared him to his business associates and friends. Two days after his death he was buried in the beautiful Bent Cemetery, after appropriate private and public services had been held. His body was followed to its last resting place by those of the old settlers who survived him, by members of the bench and bar from every point in the valley, and by the host of personal friends who had been drawn to him by his uprightness of life and kindness of heart.

The words of tribute uttered by the rector of

the Church of the Messiah upon the occasion of the last services over the dead, were echoed in the heart of everyone present: "Judge Moore was a man who in quietness went about the world. Show and conspicuousness, so attractive to most men, had no charm for him. But we all feel, as a state, as a town, as well as those who have known him in his home life, what a loss we have sustained in his removal from our midst on earth. He has tried to be a true man,—he has not failed. He leaves behind him a bright, beautiful example for all, and especially his own sons to follow. Do not, my friends, forget soon such a man. You to whom I speak can more easily than myself tell, if you so desired, as you have lived by his side for years, the many lessons for us all to learn from his life. Fail not, each one of you, to think, speak and live a better life from knowing and seeing this life now gone from earth to the spirit world."

The *Bent County Democrat* inscribes this tribute to his memory: "During late years his life has been a comparatively quiet and pleasant one, surrounded by his wife and children, although his plans for the future were laid with all the confidence that would characterize those of a young man. Although he had lived to the age of sixty-two, an erect carriage and firm tread betokened him a man of fifty. His perfect health and youthful bearing were due to a methodical, temperate life, and sensible care of himself. His life, both private and public, is one whose example can be emulated with profit by every young man. He has always been regarded as one of Bent County's solid and reliable men, and sorrow for his death is general."

JOHN W. PRING, who has made his home in Colorado Springs since 1897, came to this state in 1876, for the purpose of investigating a tract of two hundred and forty acres he had previously purchased without ever having seen the property. He found the place a barren waste, without, apparently, enough upon it to keep a rabbit alive. Although making up his mind that he had made a most unfortunate trade, he determined to settle here. He at once began to cultivate and improve the land, upon which he engaged in stock-raising and general farming. Since then he has brought the tract under irrigation, built fences around it, and erected substantial farm buildings, so that the place has been made one of the best farms in El Paso County. It is situ-

ated fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs, on both the Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads, at Pring Station, which was named for him. His specialty has been the raising of graded Shorthorns. Prior to his removal to Colorado Springs he engaged in the dairy business and for seven years furnished the milk for the Antlers' hotel, whose bill amounted to more than \$18,000. Shipments of milk were made over the Rio Grande road. In addition to this place he owns a farm at Gwillinville, five miles east of Monument, where his son superintends the cultivation of the four hundred and forty acres comprising the estate; and he is also the owner of three other farms in the same vicinity, all of which were improved by himself.

The Pring family is from Devonshire, England. Our subject's grandfather, Henry Pring, owned a fine estate, "The Rosewood," where he spent his entire life. He was drowned one night while fording a stream. His son, Henry, who succeeded to the ownership of the estate, was killed, when forty-seven years of age, by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse. Henry Pring, Jr., married Mary Ann Patch, who died in Devon, her native shire. Of their nine children six are now living, all in Devonshire except John W., the sixth in order of birth. He was born June 22, 1845, and attended in boyhood the pay schools of Devon. His father died when he was a lad of eleven years. Four years later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's and builder's trade in the vicinity of his home place, and there he continued until he was twenty-one. Going to London in 1866, he engaged in contracting and building. With the money bequeathed him by his father he bought property and built eighteen residences at one time, afterward erecting houses in different parts of the city. In addition to the residences built for himself, he carried out contracts to build stores, hotels and houses for others.

After having been in London for five years, in the fall of 1871 Mr. Pring came to America, and bought the Utility works in Rock Falls, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of articles in wood. After two years, however, he sold out. Since coming to Colorado he has given his attention principally to raising draft-horses, graded stock, and to the dairy business, in which he has been successful. His home is now at No. 318 West Kiowa street, Colorado Springs. When the Cripple Creek excitement began, he

was among the first in that district, and is still interested in mines there, owning the Bonnie Nell and Raven Hill, and having an interest in other claims there. In political views he is a Republican. He takes an interest in public affairs, but has always refused to accept public office.

In London, England, Mr. Pring married Miss Mary J. Beer, daughter of William Beer and a native of Exeter. They are the parents of nine children, namely: Harry, who lives in Montana; William, who occupies one of his father's ranches; Mrs. Ettie Shemwell, whose husband manages the home ranch; Lucy, wife of Dr. McConnell, of Monument; Lydia, Oliver, Edward, Aubrey and Arthur, who are at home.

WILLIAM G. BRANSON, who is engaged in business at Las Animas, Bent County, was born in Linn County, Mo., November 19, 1866, a son of John and Ann (Heckman) Branson, natives of Miami County, Ohio. His parents were married in Ohio and removed to Missouri prior to the Civil war, in which the father enlisted as a Union soldier, later organizing and becoming captain of a company of colored men. Though he took an active part in numerous engagements, he was never wounded nor captured. He made Linn County his home until his death, which occurred September 21, 1896. His wife is still living.

After completing the studies of the home school, our subject entered Avalon College at sixteen years of age, and continued there for three years, after which he taught one term of school. Later he was a student in the normal school at Stanberry, and on resuming his work as a teacher, had charge of schools in his home county for five years, besides which he engaged in farming. He was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres, where he made his home until he removed to Colorado in the fall of 1894.

In Linn County, Mo., August 26, 1888, Mr. Branson married Miss Bessie Carothers, who was born and reared in that county, a daughter of James C. and Jennie (Lomax) Carothers. They have two sons: Frank, who was born in Linn County May 15, 1890; and J. Carothers, also born in that county, April 26, 1894.

For more than a year after coming to Colorado, Mr. Branson clerked in his brother's hardware store in Trinidad, after which he came to Las Animas and bought the hardware, farm imple-



ANDREW L. LAWTON.

ment and furniture store which he has since conducted. He has built up a good trade among the people of the county, his reliability and fairness in all dealings having won him a large patronage. Politically a Republican, he cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He is now a member of the city council, to which position he was elected in April, 1898. All local measures for the benefit of town and county receive his help, and he co-operates with other public-spirited citizens in securing the welfare and progress of the city. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now an active member and trustee. Fraternally he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of Las Animas.

ANDREW L. LAWTON. Through his close identification with the business interests of Colorado Springs, Mr. Lawton has become known as one of the influential citizens of the place. It is said of him that he has handled and improved more real estate than any other resident of the city; and the fact is recognized by all that he is a very enterprising, progressive man. Largely to his energy is due the construction of the electric street railway, which now has twenty-eight and one-half miles of line in active operation, and which extends to Colorado City, Manitou, Cheyenne Canon, Roswell Printers' Home and Knob Hill.

The Lawton family is of English descent, and was represented in New England in an early day. Clark Lawton, who was born near Troy, N. Y., removed to Medina, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of woollens. About 1844 he went to Lowell, Wis., where he carried on a farm and a flour and saw mill. Afterward, for some years, he made his home in Appleton, Wis., where his sons attended Lawrence University and his daughters a ladies' seminary. In 1865 he removed to Burlington, Wis., where he engaged in the manufacture of woollens. The year 1874 found him in Colorado, and soon afterward he died in Colorado Springs, at sixty-eight years of age. While in Dodge County, Wis., he served as county treasurer, and for two terms was register of deeds. Fraternally he was a Mason. His marriage united him with Eliza Ann Lynde, who was born in New York, of an old New England family, and was orphaned at an early age. She died in Colorado Springs when fifty-eight years old. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters,

of whom our subject and a sister are now living.

In Lowell, Dodge County, Wis., the subject of this sketch was born, April 24, 1848. He was educated in Wayland University at Beaver Dam and in Lawrence University. For five years he was interested with his father in the woollen manufacturing business, and afterward carried on the enterprise alone for two years, until failing health forced him to seek a change of climate and occupation. July 4, 1874, he arrived in Colorado Springs, having come here by team from Kansas City, in order that the change of altitude might be made gradually. Owing to a strain that had caused an internal injury he was subject to hemorrhages, but on coming west his health began to improve rapidly. In 1876 he engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. He laid out three subdivisions that are now covered with houses—Gosen's addition and Lawton's first and second subdivisions. With others, he bought three hundred and eighty acres, comprising what is now West Colorado Springs, and there, in time, a large town was built up, with residences, school houses and other improvements. He and four associates laid out one hundred and twenty acres comprising the town of Roswell, which they started; also Hill Top addition, Verona Heights and Dixon Park Place. In addition to his property interests here, he owns real estate in Denver. From the organization of the Exchange National Bank he has served as a director. In 1890 he assisted in organizing the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway Company, which bought the old horse-car line of six miles and replaced it with an electric line that is supplied with every modern improvement, and is one of the best lines in the west. He has some mining interests, being director of a company that operates in Creede. He is a member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade.

In Burlington, Wis., Mr. Lawton married Miss Emily H. Perkins, who was born in that city, daughter of Pliny M. Perkins, a merchant, miller, manufacturer and pioneer farmer of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have four children: Andrew J., who is associated with his father in the insurance and real-estate business; Frank C., who was educated in the School of Mines and is superintendent of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway Company; Lute P., who is employed in his father's office as solicitor; and Mary C.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Lawton was alderman from the second ward for two terms, and served as president both terms. For eight years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, having been first appointed by Governor Eaton and reappointed by Governor Adams. In 1897 he was again appointed to the same position by Governor Adams for a term of six years. He was made a Mason in 1870 in Burlington, Wis., and is a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for three years; Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., of Colorado Springs; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and a life member of Colorado Consistory No. 1, of Denver.

REV. JEAN BAPTISTE FRANCOLON, whose life has been one of busy activity, resides in Manitou, where he has built a beautiful castle, named "Miramont" after his old country home near Beaulieu, France. Here he passes his time in the completion of his writings, and awaiting the full restoration of his health, in order that he may resume active labors in the interests of the church. He was born in Clermont, France, December 27, 1854. His father, Jacques Francolon, a native of Versailles, was a graduate of the School of Engineers and for seven years was consul at Odessa. He was a member of a family in whose blood French and Spanish intermingled, and whose representatives were prominent in military and judicial circles.

Mari Francolon, our subject's grandfather, was a son of Col. Mari and Maria Theresa (de Leon) Francolon, the former a Castilian from Barcelona, who served as colonel of artillery before the French Revolution, and met Senorita de Leon while he was serving as military attache to the French embassy at Madrid. Jacques Francolon died at thirty-seven years of age. His wife was Marie De Chalemnelles, who was born in Beaulieu and still resides at her country home there, although a portion of her time is spent in Paris and at the seacoast. The De Chalemnelles family is of the nobility, mention of whom is made in the annals of France, and whose ancestry is traced back to the time of the Crusades. One of the name was a follower of Peter the Hermit. Mrs. Francolon was a daughter of Count De Chalemnelles, who served in most of the campaigns of the first Napoleon and was one of the com-

manding officers in the siege of Saragossa, where he was wounded. Born in 1793, he was only seventeen when he entered Napoleon's army, and was promoted from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel. He survived to a great age, dying in 1887.

The subject of this article spent some years in a Jesuit college, and afterward entered the Polytechnic school, the most exclusive school of the French government. While preparing to enter the diplomatic service of his country, he became more and more impressed with the thought that his first duty was to the church, and when his convictions were once thoughtfully formed, no entreaties of relatives were able to move him. He at once applied for admission to St. Sulpice, candidates for which must be recommended by their own bishops and pass a rigid examination of the faculty, presided over by the cardinal of Paris. He was admitted and studied there for four years, after which he was sent to Rome, where he became private secretary to Mgr. Lamy, archbishop of Santa Fe. In June, 1878, he came to America, and after two years received appointment as chancellor of the archdiocese of Santa Fe. In 1883 he assumed charge of the mission at Santa Cruz, which comprised eighteen churches, covering an area, in parishes, of more than seventy square miles, with a population composed of Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Italians and Indians. During his service in this position he built one convent, two churches and repaired eleven. From his own funds he supported a number of winter schools. Through his influence the Rio Grande Railroad was able to gain the right of way through the Indian lands and also secured labor for the building of the road.

While in Paris, in 1886, Father Francolon was sent by the French government on a delicate mission to the republics of Venezuela and of Guatemala, and on successfully concluding his mission he visited the republics of South and Central America, in order that he might learn the customs, habits and needs of the aborigines. On his return to France he was made an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Paris. The severe strain, mental and physical, which he had endured in his various laborious undertakings, told so severely upon his health, that he was obliged to discontinue his work temporarily. Knowing the virtues of Manitou as a health resort, in 1892 he came to this city,

and the next year he caused the Gochner Home, at Colorado Springs, to be deeded and entrusted to the Sisters of Charity. In 1895 he went to Rome, and there had one public and one private audience with Pope Leo XIII, who appointed him the bearer of the Pallium to Archbishop Chapelle, then of Santa Fe, but now of New Orleans. On his return from Rome he founded the Montcalme Sanitarium at Manitou, for the care of sick priests of limited means, and entrusted its management to the Sisters of Mercy of Colorado.

Father Francolon is a man of broad education, and a fluent linguist. In his wide travels he has been a deep and close student of races and customs, and has gained a fund of valuable information concerning education, politics, social condition and philosophy. In the highest sense of the term, he is a Christian philanthropist, a man whose aim in life is to aid in the upbuilding of the race and the welfare of the church, and one whose usefulness in the past is an index of the years of activity that await him.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, who came to Colorado in 1879, bought Mr. Counselman's ranch, situated in Chico Basin, twenty-five miles southeast of Colorado Springs, and there he was extensively engaged in stock-raising and sheep-growing until he sold out in 1890. He is now interested in real estate at the Springs, where he has made his home all these years, and also has mining interests in the Cripple Creek region.

Mr. Eldredge was born opposite Crown Point forts at Bridport, Addison County, Vt. His father, Joseph C., who was born in Connecticut April 19, 1783, was a son of Jonathan Eldredge, who was born near Stonington, Conn., and served as sergeant under Washington in the Revolutionary war. In 1799 he removed to Vermont and engaged in farming there until his death, when about eighty years of age. He was of English descent. Joseph C., who also engaged in farm pursuits in Bridport, served in the war of 1812. He was an active member of the Baptist Church and served as selectman of his town. His death occurred in May, 1869.

The mother of our subject was Amelia Maria Hammond, who was born in Pittsford, Vt. Her father, Thomas Hammond, was born in Newton, Mass., February 20, 1762, and, being the son of poor parents, was taken into the home of a farmer at the age of four. When he was sixteen he

enlisted in the colonial army, becoming a member of Col. Ebenezer Brooks' regiment of guards at Cambridge in 1778. Later he was assigned to the artillery. He witnessed the execution of Major Andre. After the war was ended he went to Shaftsbury, Vt., where he was employed by Col. Ichabod Cross, a noted Indian fighter, whose daughter, Hannah, he married March 25, 1784. They were given a tract of forest land at Pittsford, Rutland County, Vt., and settled upon it. He became a prominent man in his neighborhood and was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. January 6, 1791, he served as delegate to the Vermont convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. The newly-organized state of Vermont paid New York state \$30,000 to secure a release of the latter's claim on her, and Thomas Hammond was appointed to convey from Rutland to Albany the purchase price, making this offer in behalf of the state. For ten years he was a member of the Vermont legislature, for six years was assistant judge of Rutland County, and for four years a member of the executive council of Vermont. He was usually called "colonel," this title being his by right of service in the state militia. In addition to the management of his large farm, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. His first wife, Hannah, died February 2, 1819, and afterward he married Mrs. Sarah Stewart. His ten children were all born of his first marriage, Mrs. Eldredge being the sixth of these. His death occurred April 4, 1847. Our subject has a cousin, Gen. John Hammond, who was an officer in the Civil war and afterward served as congressman; another cousin, Charles A. Eldredge, served as a member of congress from Wisconsin.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel Hammond, was born in Massachusetts October 18, 1727. He served in the French and Indian war and assisted in the taking of Cape Breton from the French, also took part in the forty-six days' siege of Louisburg, which ended June 17, 1745. As a result of exposure he contracted rheumatism, which rendered him bedridden for fifteen years. However, he recovered at length and fired with his old-time enthusiasm, he took up his rifle and prepared to defend his country in the war with England. His name appears as a member of Capt. A. Fuller's company that marched April 19, 1775, from Newton to Cambridge. He was not spared to witness the triumph of American arms, but died in 1777. His wife,

who was Lucy Jones, a woman of strong mind and fine family, died in 1799 and was buried at Pittsford, Vt.

The father of Daniel was John Hammond, born March 16, 1696, and married at Newton in 1718 to Margaret Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Experience (Trowbridge) Wilson. He died in 1773. His father, Thomas, who was born December 16, 1666, and died in 1738, was a son of Thomas, who died in 1678, and he in turn was a son of Thomas, who came to America as early as 1636 and settled at Hingham, Mass., where he was admitted as a freeman March 9, 1636. In 1650 he purchased land in what is now Newton, near a beautiful bay which now bears his name. His wife was Elizabeth Cason. The date of his baptism was January 6, 1586, and his death occurred in September, 1675. His father, Thomas, of Lovenham, Suffolk County, England, married Rose Trippe, and two of their children came to America: Thomas (before mentioned), and William, who was proprietor of Watertown, Mass., and whose son, Benjamin, married a sister of William Penn. Our subject's mother was born January 17, 1796, and died in 1863. Of the second marriage there was a son, Joseph Hammond, who was a banker in New York City and later a government employe in Washington, where he died.

The subject of this article was born August 3, 1831. In boyhood he attended the district school at Bridport, the high school in Burlington, and then went to Troy, N. Y., where he was employed in the office of Charles Saxe, a brother of John G. Saxe. Later he was with an uncle in the lumber and grain business at Crown Point. He was married in Vermont, in October, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Goodwin, a native of that state, and daughter of John and Wealthy (Lee) Goodwin. Mrs. Eldredge died in Bridport in 1865.

From 1866 to 1869 Mr. Eldredge engaged in the grocery business in Burlington, Vt. While there he was united in marriage January 2, 1867, with Miss Emma C. Hayward, who was born in Bridport, a daughter of Charles N. Hayward, born March 25, 1817. Her grandfather, Newton Hayward, was born in Morristown, N. J., and settled in Bridport, Vt., when it was a wilderness. He entered land and engaged in farming, besides which he followed the blacksmith's trade. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as an officer and was known as Captain Hayward. He died in Bridport when sixty years of age. His wife, Hannah (Farrand) Hayward, was born in New Jersey in

1775, a daughter of Bethuel Farrand, who was a lieutenant in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, and was wounded while in the service. After the war was ended he returned home, an invalid, incapacitated for work. He died in 1794. His wife, Rhoda (Smith) Farrand, who was born in 1747 in New Jersey, went to Vermont and spent her last days. She was a daughter of Samuel Smith, who was born in New Jersey in 1720, and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1771 he moved to Vermont, making the trip in a wagon drawn by oxen, and becoming a pioneer of Addison County; he married Hannah Allen. The Farrands were descendants of Huguenots who came from Clermont-Ferrand, one hundred and thirty-seven miles from Paris, France.

Charles N. Hayward was a farmer in Bridport and also engaged extensively in raising merino sheep. He was a prominent man of his town, which he served as a selectman. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He died in 1874, when fifty-seven years of age. His wife, Susan E. Rockwood, was born in Bridport, daughter of William Rockwood, a native of Chesterfield, N. H. (born in 1780), who removed in early manhood to Bridport, Vt., and engaged in farming there. He was a member of the Congregational Church. His father, Elisha Rockwood, was born in Groton, Mass., and removed to New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm. He was on the roll of the Lexington alarm. The Rockwood family came from Rockywood, England. The founder of the family in this country was John, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. William Rockwood married Chloe Hemenway, a native of Vermont and daughter of Jacob Hemenway, who was a state representative and prominent man of affairs. The lineage is traced back to Elizabeth Hughes, member of the royal family of Wales.

The great-grandfather of Mrs. Eldredge was Elisha Rockwood, who married Abigail Stone, a descendant of Simon Stone, representative from Watertown, 1676-80; also a descendant of John Whipple, who represented Watertown prior to Mr. Stone's term of service; also a descendant of Jonas Prescott, grandfather of Col. William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame. Elisha was a son of Elisha, Sr., who married Miss Lydia Adams, member of a family whose lineage is traced back to the Welsh royalty, in the thirteenth century. Mrs. Hayward resided in Colorado Springs for several years. Her death occurred October 8,

1898. She was the mother of four children, of whom two sons died at the ages of fourteen and twenty-one respectively. Mrs. Eldredge, who was the eldest of the family, was reared in Bridport, and graduated from Glenwood Seminary at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1865. Two years later she became the wife of our subject. They had an only son, John Hammond, but he died in infancy. In 1878 they made a tour of the British Isles and continent, and on their return to America, in 1879, settled in Colorado Springs, Mr. Eldredge coming here in June and his wife joining him in September. In religion they are members of the Congregational Church, in which he has served as a trustee and deacon. He is a Republican, and Mrs. Eldredge has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since suffrage was given to women in Colorado. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

ALEXANDER H. LACY, editor of the *Wet Mountain Tribune*, at Westcliffe, Custer County, was born in Hannibal, Mo., August 8, 1839. He is a son of John L. Lacy, whose father, Stephen Lacy, came to this country and settled in Virginia, but later went to Kentucky and from there moved to St. Louis, Mo. Of his children, seven in number, all were born in Albemarle County, Va. John L. was born in 1808, and accompanied the family to Kentucky and Missouri. Mainly through his own efforts he acquired a good education. For a time he engaged in business for himself as a beef packer, then became a member of the firm of Samuels, Moss & Co., who in the '50s were heavy shippers of pork to New Orleans from Hannibal. An old-line Whig, he was active in politics and was a strong Union man during war times. He was familiarly known as Squire Lacy. His marriage united him with Elmira Church, of Ohio, whose grandfather, Timothy Church, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. Eight children were born of their union, viz.: Robert, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Mary, wife of Leonard Meford; Alexander H.; Frank, deceased; Eleanor, who is married and lives in Chicago; Lewis, a boiler-maker at Hannibal, Mo.; and Elijah, deceased.

When less than thirteen years of age our subject entered a printing office in Hannibal, where he learned the trade. From there he was sent to Cincinnati, to work for the Methodist Book Con-

cern, but after a short time in that city he left. For a few years he worked at his trade in various places, as employment was offered. Returning to Hannibal he ran an office there. In 1858 he removed his plant to Macon City, Mo., and started the first paper there, but the venture not proving profitable he discontinued the paper. The war coming on his surroundings grew very unpleasant, so he went to Kansas, where he edited a paper on the border when the militia were there. However, trouble arose and he returned to Hannibal, where he started the *Hannibal News*, a daily, and a *Douglas Democratic*, or *Union*, organ. Early in 1861 the flag that he raised was torn down. However, he continued as firm as ever in his opposition to slavery. When the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry arrived he had the only Union flag that floated in the town. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Quincy, Mo., as a private in Company E (but was later transferred to Company I), of the Third Cavalry, which he recruited. At Palmyra, Mo., he was elected second lieutenant and afterward appointed adjutant of the regiment, and in 1862 was placed on scouting duty at Rolla, Mo. Returning to Hannibal in 1863, he was married October 20 to Sarah P. Lewis, of that city. Accompanied by her he returned to his station. On military examination at Rolla he was appointed first lieutenant. He resigned his commission March 12, 1864, and returned to Hannibal.

While working as mail agent on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, between Quincy and St. Joe, in October, 1864, the train on which Mr. Lacy was at the time was captured by guerillas. Shortly afterward he resigned and secured employment on the *Quincy Herald*, of which three weeks later he was made city editor. In 1867 he returned to Hannibal, becoming city editor of a paper there. Afterward, while publishing the *West and South*, the publishers of the *Quincy Herald* sent for him to manage their paper during Singleton's campaign; at the close of that campaign he went on the *Quincy Whig*, and in 1869 became connected with the *Evening Journal*. Going to Pittsfield in 1871, he conducted the mechanical and local department of the *Pike County Democrat*. In 1872 he was offered and accepted the city editorship of the *Kansas City Journal of Commerce*, which position he held until the summer of 1877. Later he spent three months with the *Kansas City Times* as night editor. When an independent paper, the *Evening*

Mail, was started, he conducted its city department during the campaign of 1878.

Coming to Colorado in March, 1879, Mr. Lacy conducted the *Miner* at Silver Cliff for a short time, then, with a man who had some type, he started the Silver Cliff *Prospector*. After five issues as a weekly he moved to better quarters and turned his paper into a daily. Seven months later, owing to legal complications, he sold out. After a visit home, in 1880, he returned and started the *Republican*, which was owned by a stock company. Two years later, owing to a disagreement among the stockholders, he was cheated out of his stock and then started the *Evening Call*. However, this was not a financial success. His next position was as foreman in the mechanical department of the *Democrat*, which had recently started. Soon he bought the paper and changed its name to that of Wet Mountain *Tribune*, taking it with an indebtedness of \$1,500. Within six months the debt was paid and the paper was removed to Westcliffe in 1885, since which time it has been conducted prosperously.

In addition to his duties as newspaper editor, Mr. Lacy has been heavily interested in mining propositions and now holds some very promising properties. He is also interested in a marble quarry. Since coming to Westcliffe he has served as mayor for two terms. He assisted in organizing the E. V. Sumner Post No. 24, G. A. R., and Silver Cliff Lodge No. 6, A. O. U. W., of both of which he is now a member. Of three children born of his marriage, two are living: James W., an engineer on the Burlington route; and John B., superintendent of the Elgin & Smith mill, at Idaho Springs.

LAURENCE EDSALL, who is engaged in the mining brokerage business in Colorado Springs, is the senior member of the firm of Edsall, Key & Co., which he started, individually, in April, 1891. One of the first to enter the Cripple Creek region, he has since been active in the development of its mining interests and is connected with many companies as a director. He assisted in the organization of the companies operating the Isabella, Fannie Rawlings, Specimen (of which he is secretary and treasurer) and Oriole (of which he has been president). He was one of the organizers of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and served as its first vice-president. As a broker his transactions have aggregated millions of dollars and have

been uniformly successful, which fact is due to his conservative disposition and good judgment.

Thomas Edsall, our subject's grandfather, was born near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and in 1849 went to California, returning and removing to Saginaw, Mich., where he was a pioneer lumberman and was also interested in railroads. Through a forest fire he lost over \$500,000 and his death followed soon afterward. Thomas Henry Edsall, our subject's father, was born in New York City, a descendant of English and Dutch pioneers of America. He graduated from Brown University, with the degree of A. B. in 1861, and was commissioned adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, assigned to the department of the Gulf, he being on detached service at headquarters until mustered out in the latter part of 1863. He then resumed his law studies in the law school of Columbia College and in the office of O'Connor & Dunning. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and the next year formed a law partnership with Theodore M. Davis, under the name of Davis & Edsall, which continued until 1871. After Mr. O'Connor retired from his partnership with Benjamin F. Dunning, the firm of Dunning, Edsall & Fowler was formed, which connection continued until ill health forced Mr. Edsall to come to Colorado in 1886. He had been deeply interested in the early history of New York and New Jersey, and had written for numerous publications articles bearing upon this subject. Among these papers were some prepared for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of which he was a member. He was one of the founders and vice-president of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, also assisted in organizing the University Club.

Settling in Glenwood Springs, then one hundred miles from any railroad, Mr. Edsall spent several years as attorney for the mining companies and organizations formed to develop that part of the state. His health having been restored, in 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and formed a partnership with Judge Pattison, Henry M. Hobson being afterward admitted, thus constituting the firm of Pattison, Edsall & Hobson, of Denver and Colorado Springs, which had a large practice. In 1896 the firm dissolved partnership. Afterward Mr. Edsall was counsel for a number of railway, mining and irrigation corporations, operating in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas. He was a

member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Holland Society of New York, and president of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club. He was also a member of the Denver, El Paso and University Clubs, the state chapter Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Theta Delta Chi, of his alma mater. During the war he and his father assisted in raising the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, in which, as before stated, he served for two years as first lieutenant. He died October 25, 1897. His wife, who was Marie L. Burroughs, was born in New York City and is still living. Her father, William Burroughs, was born in Newburyport, Mass., and moved to New York City, where he engaged in the newspaper business. Later he went to San Francisco, where he founded one of the leading dailies, and continued in that city until he died. His father, William, who was of English descent, was born in Newburyport and was a seafaring man and owner of a vessel that sailed from that port.

In New York City, where he was born January 20, 1868, the subject of this sketch received his early education in private schools. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1889, with the degree of A. B. Afterward he studied law in Colorado Springs for a year, but gave it up in order that he might enter upon a business career. He is a member of the El Paso and Denver Clubs and treasurer and a director of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, which he assisted in organizing. He is also identified with the Sons of the Revolution and the Holland Society. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has taken an active part in the business history of the city. Politically he favors Republican principles and always supports the candidates of the party.

CAPT. DANIEL E. COOPER, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Lamar and is also the postmaster at this place, holds rank among the first settlers here. It was in 1886 that he came to Bent (now Prowers) County and May of that year found him filing a claim to a homestead adjoining the present site of Lamar on the southeast. During the same year the town was started, and from that time to this he has been intimately identified with every enterprise for forwarding local interests and promoting the growth of the place. When Prowers was cut off from Bent County in 1889, Lamar was made

the county-seat of the new organization, and this proved of material benefit to local development, bringing to this point the county officers and all of the county business. Other influences have assisted in securing the growth of Lamar to its present population of fifteen hundred.

The son of J. W. and Rachel (Graves) Cooper, our subject was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 11, 1838. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents from his native county to Madison County, Iowa. His education was obtained in public schools and an academy. At nineteen years of age he began to teach in Iowa, and that occupation he followed for a few years. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years and three months. After one year in the ranks (during which time he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and other engagements), he was promoted to be second lieutenant, and served as such for one year, meantime participating in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and the siege of Vicksburg. While in front of Vicksburg he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in February, 1864, was made captain of his company. At the close of the Atlanta campaign, in October, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service. While he had his clothing shot through, he was never wounded in an engagement, nor was he ever captured by the enemy.

For more than a year after leaving the army, Captain Cooper was employed as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D. C. From there he returned to Madison County, Iowa, and in 1869 was elected clerk of the courts, in which capacity he served for four years. Afterward he was cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Winterset, Madison County, for two years, and postmaster at the same place from 1878 to 1886, the time of his removal to Colorado. Politically he has always adhered to the Republican party, and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Four years prior to that, he had taken an active part in Fremont's campaign for president. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for state senator and the preceding year had been nominated for county treasurer, but the minority of his party prevented his election in both instances.

In August, 1863, Captain Cooper married Miss Carrie Yates, who was born in Putnam County, Ind., and resided there until her marriage. Five children were born of their union, but the

two daughters are deceased. The oldest son, William W., who married Sarah E. Goodale, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lamar; Ora is deputy postmaster, and Fred is a student in the local schools.

THOMAS H. CRAVEN, M. D., is, in point of years of professional activity, the oldest physician in Fremont County. In 1869, before any railroad had been built to Canon City, he came here via wagon from Gilpin County, and with his wife settled upon a small ranch ten miles north of the town. His liking for the life of a ranchman was quite pronounced, but as it was neither pleasant nor agreeable to his wife, he removed to the city in February, 1872, in order that she might have the advantages of town life. He at once engaged in practice and established a reputation as a skillful, reliable physician. For more than twenty years he has acted as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. While his practice has been general, he has a special fondness for surgery and has devoted considerable time to its study. Both from a professional and financial point of view he has been successful, and the brick residence just east of the main part of the town, erected by him in 1897, is one of the finest in the county.

Dr. Craven was born at Crab Orchard, Ray County, Mo., May 26, 1837. His grandfather, Richard Craven, was born in Randolph County, N. C., January 19, 1776, and was a son of one of the original settlers of Craven colony (now Craven County), N. C. There he engaged in farming until 1806, when he removed to East Tennessee. From that state in 1831 he went to Missouri and entered a tract of wild land which he improved and placed under cultivation. While in North Carolina he married Elizabeth Raines, who was born in Randolph County, May 22, 1775. Of their eleven children the oldest, Joseph, was born November 23, 1797, and was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to East Tennessee. Early in life he took up the work incident to farming. In 1818, having attained his majority, he left home and became a pioneer of Missouri. He continued to reside in Cole County until 1822, when he returned to Tennessee, but ten years later again removed to Missouri, bringing with him his father; eventually the entire family settled in Ray County. He followed general farming and improved considerable land there. In the Democratic party he was an active

worker. For sixteen years he served as constable and justice of the peace. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. May 6, 1824, he married Prudence Grimes, of Tennessee, and ten children were born of their union. The four now living are: George W., who occupies the old homestead in Ray County; Thomas H.; Howard, who is on the old home farm; and Therza C., widow of S. S. Drake, and a resident of Vallejo, Cal.

After attending public schools for some years our subject entered the college at Richmond, where he studied for one year. Later he was with his brother in the mercantile business at Camden, Mo., after which he began the study of medicine. In the early part of the Civil war he entered the army as captain of a company, and did considerable duty in scouting, but, owing to ill health, he was obliged to resign his commission in 1863. He then again took up the study of medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In the spring of 1864 he opened an office at Centreville (now Kearney), Mo. By reason of the different troops that passed back and forth the surroundings became unpleasant, and Dr. Craven decided to come to Colorado, thinking opportunities would be good here. In September, 1864, he settled in Gilpin County, and there engaged in practice for five years, coming to Canon City in April, 1869.

April 14, 1869, Dr. Craven married Millie McMinn, who was of Scotch descent. She died January 28, 1891, leaving two sons, Ned C., cashier of the First National Bank of Canon City; and Percy H., agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company here. The doctor's second marriage took place December 12, 1894, and united him with Mrs. Kate W. Richardson, of St. Joseph, Mo.

In 1879 Dr. Craven spent ten months in California, hoping that the change would benefit his wife's health. While there he became impressed with the idea that as fine fruit could be raised in Colorado as on the Pacific coast, and, largely as an experiment, he bought his present property and started an orchard. In the raising of fruit he has met with considerable success, and in this way others have been encouraged to plant orchards. He is a director in the First National Bank and is connected with other enterprises of an important and beneficial character. He is a member of the state and county medical organizations and the National Association of Railway