



J. L. Beaman

of 1897 Mrs. Harvey received appointment as postmistress at Burdett, and this office she has since filled, the same being located on the ranch. The family are highly esteemed throughout the county, where they have many friends to whom their geniality, high honor and courtesy have endeared them.

JAMES L. BEAMAN, sheriff of Pueblo County, and a resident of the city of Pueblo since 1890, is a member of an old New England family of American and Scotch ancestry. His father, who is an influential attorney of Denver and general counsel for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, was born in Burlington, Lawrence County, Ohio, being a son of G. C. Beaman. In early life he was given good educational advantages. He was a student at Oberlin and afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced in Keosauqua and Ottumwa, Iowa, for some years. In 1887 he came to Colorado, where he practiced one year at Glenwood Springs. He then opened an office in Denver, where he has since resided. By his marriage to Luella A. Smith he became the father of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The grandfather of these children was born in Massachusetts and settled in Ohio at an early day. Afterward, however, he became a pioneer of Lee County, Iowa, where he was a prominent citizen and an influential minister in the Presbyterian Church. He continued to reside in Iowa until his death.

The oldest child of D. C. and Luella A. Beaman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Selma, Van Buren County, Iowa, March 23, 1862. He attended the public schools of Keosauqua, Van Buren County. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the printer's trade in the composing room of the *Daily Courier* of Ottumwa, and afterward was made foreman in the job room of that paper, which position he held for six years. Meantime, for two years, he served as deputy county auditor of Wapello County.

In November, 1890, Mr. Beaman came to Pueblo to take charge of the real-estate department of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, and afterward had charge of their real-estate throughout the entire state until the consolidation of the company with another, thereby forming the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. He was then placed in charge of the Colorado Coal & Iron Develop-

ment Company's real-estate department, at the head of which he continued until his election as sheriff. He has for years been actively identified with public affairs, and from the time of coming to Colorado has been an active worker in the Republican party of Pueblo County. In the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff by a majority of three hundred and sixty-nine, and in January of the next year took the oath of office for a term of two years. For this position his coolness, determination and will power admirably qualify him, and he is filling it in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. While his attention is largely given to his official duties, he maintains his connection with the Colorado Coal & Iron Development Company.

In Ottumwa, Iowa, Mr. Beaman married Miss Nettie R. Bowman, who was born in Illinois. Their three children are Crichton Helen and Frank. Mrs. Beaman is a member of the Episcopal Church, to the support of which our subject is a contributor. Politically, as before intimated, he is a staunch adherent of Republican principles and an advocate of the platform for which it stands. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., of Pueblo. The Pueblo Club numbers him among its members. In 1884 he became a member of the International Typographical Union, in which he still retains his membership. In 1888 he was a delegate to the I. T. U. convention in Kansas City, and the following year attended the national convention held in Denver. During his residence in Ottumwa, in 1888-89, he held the position of state organizer for Iowa, and is still an honorary member of that union.

JOHN D. MILLER, president and manager of the J. D. Miller Mercantile Company at Nos. 120-124 First street, Pueblo, was born in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., March 22, 1836, a member of an old eastern family. In 1854 he entered the Syracuse Institute, and two years later, while still a student there, the agitation regarding Kansas caused him to determine to go there, and assist in obtaining its supremacy as a free state. With a double-barreled gun, bowie knife and other adjuncts which he sup-

posed would be necessary, he started west in 1857. Reaching Kansas he pre-empted a claim near Lawrence, where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1858 he joined the first Lawrence expedition of gold hunters, bound for the Rockies. They traveled up the Arkansas River and camped on the Fountaine qui Bouille, ten miles from the present site of Pueblo, on the 4th of July. They then went up to and camped on a stream near the Garden of the Gods. Mr. Miller, George Peck and another gentleman went up to the top of Pike's Peak on the 8th of July, and he cut his name on a piece of wood, round which he piled a lot of rocks, and then stuck the piece of wood in the midst. On the 12th one of the party, Mrs. Annie Holmes, ascended the peak with her husband, James H. Holmes, and other members of the party, including Mr. Miller. She was the first woman who ever reached the summit of the peak.

John Easter, who lived near Lawrence, started to organize the party for gold hunting. Fall Leaf, an Indian chief who had been in Colorado with government parties, showed him a handful of gold nuggets, which he said he had seen when lying down to drink beside a brook. He agreed for \$5 a day to pilot the party, consisting of forty-seven men and two women, to the place where he had found the gold. Trusting him implicitly, the men furnished his family provisions for six months. Then the party, with ten ox-teams and two mule-teams, started west, leaving a mule team with Easter and Capt. J. H. Tourney, who were to bring Fall Leaf and overtake the main party at Council Grove. However, when the two men arrived, the Indian was not to be seen, he having refused to go on the plea that the Indians at the mountains would kill him. A vote of the party was taken to decide whether or not to proceed to the mountains, and all agreed to go on without a guide. J. H. Tourney was elected captain of the company, the other members of which were as follows: John Easter (now of Goldfield, Colo.), Roswell Hutchins (probably dead), William Mills, "Pap" Maywood, John Turner (now of Durango), William Prentiss, Peter Halsey, William McAllister, Giles Blood, William Regan, Joseph Brown, James White, Jason T. Younker (now of Arkansas Pass, Tex.), Howard Hunt, William Boyer, Josiah Hinman, William Hartley, Adnah French, George W. Smith, A. J. Bowen, William Parsons, Robert Peebles, J. D. Miller, George Peck (now of Las

Animas), Augustus Voorhees, William Copley, A. C. Wright (of Denver), Albert F. Bercaw, William (nick) Smith, Frank M. Cobb, Charles Nichols, James H. Holmes, Mrs. Annie A. Holmes, Robert Middleton and wife, Charles Runyan, John A. Churchill, Albert W. Archibald (an attorney at Trinidad), William Chadsey, Messrs. Cross, McKay and Blackman. Of these William Hartley, who was a surveyor, went north toward Denver, and surveyed Montana, a town on the Platte, five miles above Denver, in the vicinity of Petersburg. With him were Roswell Hutchins and John Easter, the former of whom built the first house in Auraria (now West Denver.)

Others of the company hearing of the discovery of gold in the Sangre de Cristo, went south and some remained on the Platte River. Mr. Miller was a member of the party that journeyed south to Fort Garland. However, he found no gold. While prospecting he learned from soldiers that Green Russell and party had found gold on Cherry Creek. Some of the company (among them Mr. and Mrs. Holmes) remained in what is now New Mexico; Mr. Miller and the others returned to Cherry Creek in August. After prospecting there about a month the party divided, and fourteen started back for the Missouri River, among them being Mr. Miller, taking with them four teams, via the Platte route. At Fort Kearney they crossed to the Republican River, which they followed down to Fort Riley, thence to Lawrence.

It is impossible to secure accurate information regarding the present whereabouts of the members of this pioneer party. James H. Holmes, who lives at No. 412 West Fifth street, New York, endeavored to compile a history of the party, but was unable to secure the needed information. Captain Tourney, who with Easter, led the expedition, is believed to be dead. Doubtless many of the others have also taken their last long journey.

In 1859 Mr. Miller returned to Colorado on a prospecting tour. He was in the Deadwood diggings, then at Central City, and in 1860 went to California Gulch, thence to Sulphur Springs and Georgetown. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Colorado Cavalry, under Capt. Sam Cook. In the battle of Apache Canon, his horse was shot from under him. He assisted in driving the Texas rangers out of New Mexico, and, as quartermaster sergeant, rendered effective

service. The battle of Apache Canon was in many respects the most remarkable of those in which he engaged, as it was both rapid and severe. The first day his company lost eleven men killed and three wounded. On the following day a more severe battle was fought, where there were three Texas rangers to one Colorado soldier, but the latter finally threw them into disastrous retreat and followed them to Texas. After three years and two months, the company was mustered out in 1864.

After having been mustered out of service, Mr. Miller returned to New York state, intending to remain, but he found himself dissatisfied, and in the spring of 1865 returned to Colorado, and commenced freighting across the plains, first using an ox-train and later a mule-train, and going from Leavenworth to Denver. Indians were troublesome and he had frequent skirmishes along the Platte, but always won the victory. The train of which he was captain consisted of thirty wagons. In 1866 he settled in the Arkansas Valley, where he engaged in ranching, but in the fall of the same year came to Pueblo, where for two years he hired out at \$25 a month. In 1868 he was elected county clerk and recorder, and, by re-election, held office for four years. In 1872 he opened a grocery with T. W. Sayles, and from a small retail business gradually developed into a large wholesale trade, and since 1888 has been exclusively wholesale. After he had been in business for four years he bought the interest of Mr. Sayles, and continued alone. As the city grew his trade expanded. In 1880 he built what was then the largest and finest store building in Pueblo, and added a wholesale department, meantime pushing his trade through Colorado and New Mexico.

When the old Pueblo Board of Trade was organized in 1888 he was one of the incorporators and later was elected president. This organization was active in promoting local interests, succeeding, among other things, in securing the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the location of the Philadelphia smelter, and in obtaining ground in the heart of the city where they have since erected, at a cost of \$85,000, the Board of Trade building. He also officiated as president of the Pueblo Light, Heat and Power Company, which was organized in 1888; as vice-president and a director of the Stockgrower's National Bank; stockholder and director in the Pueblo Grand Opera House Association, that erected the

finest building in the city and one of the finest in the state; and was active in the organization of The Standard Fire Brick Company. He is now a member of the Business Men's Association, the outgrowth of the old Board of Trade. In the organization of the First Presbyterian Church he took an active part, and afterward was a liberal contributor toward the completion of their house of worship. For years he acted as a trustee of the society as well as treasurer.

Interested in mining, Mr. Miller is president of the Associate Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, which owns twelve claims on Mineral and adjoining hills, also a copper claim near Coto-paxi. He is interested in other claims in Cripple Creek, as well as some in Aspen, Eldora and in Gilpin County. He is a staunch advocate of the silver standard, and has identified himself with the silver wing of the Republican party. While in New York state he was made a Mason, and later became a charter member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R., numbers him among its charter members, and in the Colorado Pioneers' Association he is a well-known member.

In Pueblo County, December 2, 1869, Mr. Miller married Miss Lizzie Dotson. She was born in Nova Scotia, and when six years of age went with her parents to Salt Lake, Utah, and soon after was adopted by Peter K. Dotson and wife, and took their name. At that time Mr. Dotson was United States marshal there. In 1860 Mr. Dotson came to Colorado, being one of the pioneers of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three daughters: Mary E.; Bessie B., wife of F. D. Aller, a metallurgist of Perth-Amboy, N. J.; and Effie F., a bright child of ten years.

WILLIAM M. CLARK, county attorney of Summit County and an influential lawyer of Breckenridge, was admitted to the bar in September, 1883, and has since built up a valuable practice. For a time he had his office in Robinson, Summit County, where, besides his private practice, he filled the office of justice of the peace, also served as town clerk and town attorney. In 1886 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the county judge's office, and at that time moved his headquarters to Breckenridge, where he has since resided. At the expiration of the term as county judge he was elected to that

office for the following term. Since 1895 he has filled the office of county attorney. The Republican party, whose principles he has always upheld, placed him in nomination for county treasurer in 1889, and in 1894 he was his party's candidate for the state legislature. Four times, for one year each, he has been appointed town attorney of Breckenridge. Besides his official duties and his general practice, he has, since coming to Colorado, been largely interested in mining.

Near Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born December 20, 1851, a son of William M. and Martha (Harrison) Clark. He was the second among four children, the eldest of whom, Rev. Harrison Clark, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Coal City, Ill.; Martha, the only daughter, resides with her father and mother at Sharon, Wis.; and James H. Clark, M. D., is a physician and surgeon at Unity, Wis. The parents were natives of County Cavin, Ireland. The father, who was born in 1820, grew to manhood in his native county and at twenty-one years of age emigrated to America. Shortly afterward he settled in Schoharie County, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. In 1864 he migrated to Illinois and settled near Harvard, McHenry County, where he engaged in farming. After four years he gave up farming and resumed work at his trade in a small village, three miles from Harvard. Soon, however, he removed to the town of Harvard and there followed blacksmithing. In 1883 he returned to his farm, and ten years later moved to Sharon, Wis., where he has since lived in retirement from active business cares.

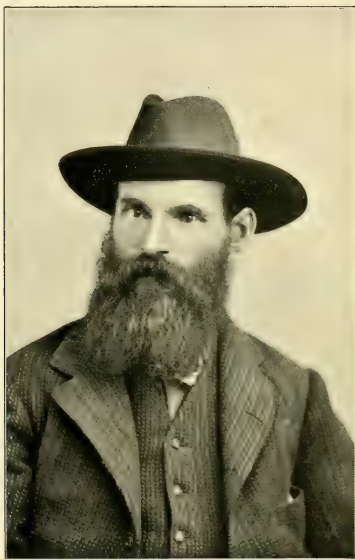
The education of our subject was acquired in Beloit College at Beloit, Wis. During the vacation months prior to his graduation and for two years afterward, he was a teacher in the public schools of McHenry County. In 1880 he determined to come west and on the 24th of July he landed in Denver. From that city he came direct to Summit County, and settled in Robinson, where he connected himself with two gentlemen from his native town. With them he began in the meat business. Later he was interested in mining and hotel-keeping. In the winter of 1881-82 he disposed of his interests here and went to Denver, where he studied law under France & Rogers. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Robinson, where he spent the summer

and winter, engaging at various occupations. In February, 1883, he resumed his law studies, reading with W. M. Bickford, who was afterward a commissioner from Montana to the World's Fair. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged actively in general practice. In the various offices which he has filled he has proved himself trustworthy, and has ever been found competent in the fulfillment of the duties which devolved upon him. He is interested in the county, not alone as a lawyer, but as a citizen as well. For his public spirit, as well as his personal intelligence, he is held in esteem by his fellow-citizens.

HON. JAMES W. SWISHER, attorney-at-law, of Breckenridge, and clerk of the district court, was born in Osceola, Crawford County, Ohio, March 6, 1844, being a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Minnerly) Swisher. He is one of four survivors of a family originally comprising seven children. Of these, his sister Lavina is the wife of H. H. Eby, of Mendota, Ill.; John A. is a prominent farmer near Mendota; and Irene, a talented musician, is the wife of S. Higgins, of Clay Center, Kan.

Samuel Swisher was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and engaged at the blacksmith's trade. In 1857 he removed to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where he followed his trade and also cultivated farm land. From there, in 1864, he went to La Salle County, Ill., two miles east of Mendota, where he has since resided.

Upon completing his literary studies Mr. Swisher took up the study of law, matriculating in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Admitted to the bar, he commenced to practice at Mendota. In the spring of 1879 he came west and settled at Montezuma, Colo., where he became interested in newspaper work, publishing the *Montezuma Millrun* in 1882, a weekly paper, with Col. J. R. Oliver (a pioneer newspaper man of Colorado, who worked on the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1859-60, when that paper was published on a hand press), which they edited and managed for six years. In 1889 he came to Breckenridge to look after some mining property. Here he opened a law office and engaged in professional practice. In 1892 he purchased the *Summit County Journal*, which he published until May, 1898, and then sold the paper to the



JOSEPH CROCKETT.

present editor and proprietor. He was city attorney of Breckenridge in 1893, 1894 and 1895. His appointment as clerk of the district court dates from 1894, and since his retirement from newspaper work he has given his attention to the duties of his office and to the practice of his profession. He has always been interested in political affairs and has taken a prominent place among the Democrats of his locality. In 1880, upon the regular party ticket, he was elected to the legislature and served in the third general assembly.

Identified with several fraternal organizations, Mr. Swisher is numbered among the members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 282, A. F. & A. M., of Compton, Ill.; Industrial Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., of Rock Falls, Ill.; and Gold Nugget Lodge No. 89, K. P., at Breckenridge. At Mendota, Ill., in 1870, occurred his marriage to Miss Mary E. Howell. To this marriage three sons were born, but Sammy D. is the only survivor, James Charles and Harry, having died in childhood. Mrs. Swisher is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH CROCKETT, one of the well-known men of Park County, came to Colorado in 1869 and after one year in Denver, went to Summit County, where for a similar period he was engaged in building flumes for mining companies. In 1871 he settled in South Park, and, taking up a tract of land north of Como, he embarked in ranching, continuing in that place for a number of years. During 1875 he was one of the contractors who built the flume over the Rocky Mountains, for the conveying of water from this side to the western slope of the mountains, in itself a vast undertaking and one which many would fear to enter upon. Coming to Jefferson in 1878, he bought three hundred and sixty acres of land, and as he prospered he added to the original purchase until the ranch is now one of ten hundred and sixty acres.

A native of Nova Scotia, born January 25, 1840, the subject of this sketch was one of nine children, seven of whom are still living, namely: James; William; Jennet, wife of James Eddy; Joseph, Amelia, Agnes and Robert. All of the family except our subject and Robert, of San Diego, Cal., reside in their native country. Their father, William Crockett, was born in Scotland and when a young man came to America, later settling in Nova Scotia, where he married Eliza-

beth McDonald. In his early life he followed milling, but afterward turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his death. His wife was born September 16, 1802, and is still living, a very remarkable woman, hale and strong, and in the possession of all her faculties, in spite of her ninety-seven years.

In the schools of Nova Scotia our subject acquired a fair education. At sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, and after finishing his term, in 1860 he came to America and settled in Boston, where he remained nearly ten years, working at his trade. From there, in 1869, he came to Colorado, and has since made his home in this state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For several years he served as a member of the school board in this district. In 1883 he married Susan M. Ohler, a daughter of Benjamin Ohler, a prominent farmer of Hancock County, Ill. Two children blessed the union: Joseph B., who is attending school in Denver; and Susan E., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are highly esteemed by their acquaintances in Park County and have won a host of personal friends by their uprightness of character and kindness of heart.

ALFRED S. TURNER, postmaster and proprietor of a general store at Garo, Park County, was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., February 8, 1849, a son of Hiram B. and Hannah (Smith) Turner. His grandfather, Solomon Turner, who served in the war of 1812, was a son of one of three brothers who came to America prior to the Revolution and settled in different localities, one in Maine, another on the Hudson River and the third in Virginia. Afterward all took part in the war with England, each holding an officer's commission.

Hiram B. Turner was born in Maine March 15, 1815, and was a child of four years when his parents removed to Canada. There he learned the tanner's trade. When twenty-one years of age he went to Lowell, Mass., in search of work, but finding nothing there, he went to Boston. Being unable to secure work at his trade, he accompanied some stone cutters to the stone yards at Milton, and there he made an agreement to work for a year at \$11 per month, in order to learn the trade. At the expiration of the year he had become an expert stone cutter. After a short time in Boston he returned to the yards and worked as

a journeyman for more than four years. His next location was in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he took a contract to cut the stone for the locks on the canal at Tribes Hill. Two years later he went to Utica, where for two years he worked on the construction of the lunatic asylum. Going to Fort Plain, he shortly afterward took a contract from the state to build all the bridges across the Erie canal between Mohawk and Schenectady. Some six months later the state stopped the work. He then engaged in building, and for eighteen years was a large contractor, employing as many as three hundred men. In 1837 he was one of the contractors in the erection of the Bunker Hill monument and built many feet of this famous structure.

In 1854 Mr. Turner went to Iowa with the intention of taking up land and settling, but the land offices being closed, he took a contract to erect a number of buildings on the Vermilion River in South Dakota for a trading post (now the site of the town of Vermilion). The following year he went to Nebraska and staked a claim. Buying the necessary seed in Missouri and also two yoke of oxen, he settled down to farming. His first crop he lost through the grasshoppers, but afterward he prospered. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak. After forming a company of forty-four men, the journey was made via Forts Randall and Laramie, and Boulder was reached on the 17th of June. Going to Gold Hill, he secured a claim on Little Gold Run, and began mining. After a short time he went to Tarryall, thence over the range to Blue River, locating where Breckenridge now stands. At that time there were but four men in the camp. During the same year (1859) he and his partner, a Frenchman, discovered French Gulch and built a fort there. In the fall of that year he returned east for his family and spent the winter in Omaha, in the spring of 1860 returning to Colorado, where he settled his family in his cabin at Breckenridge. His wife was the second white woman in the county.

After having mined for a short time on Blue River, Mr. Turner went to Georgia Gulch and bought a half interest in a claim, which he worked during the summer. In the fall he returned with his family to Omaha, where he wintered. In the spring of 1861 he again came to the mountains. He took a contract to dig a ditch into Georgia Gulch, and later bought a claim in Galena Gulch, where he worked, spending the winter there. In

the spring he bought one thousand feet more of the gulch, and, as he prospered, he added to his property, for twelve years continuing to take out gold. In 1882 he sold his mining properties and his ranch in Park County and retired from active life. His prospecting during his mining experience extended over much of the mining region of Colorado and he did much to develop the mining industry in the state. Since his retirement he has made his home during the summer months with his children in Park County, while his winters are spent in Denver.

The education of our subject was limited. When a boy he worked in the mines, and recalls the fact that he often made as much as \$5 and even \$10 a day doing odd jobs for the miners. As he approached manhood he learned the trade of a stone-mason and this he followed for about six years in Golden. About 1870 he began freighting to Leadville, Breckenridge and other prominent mining towns. In 1879 and 1880 he was located in Leadville, where he often made \$25 a day with his teams. In 1882 he removed to his ranch on Tarryall Creek east of Como, which he had acquired while freighting in 1874. Here he began ranching. After a short time he sold the land and cattle and turned his attention to mining at Tarryall and San Miguel, where he had mining interests. In 1886 he came to Garo and bought a ranch four miles southeast of the village. Upon the nine hundred acres comprising the estate he engaged in raising cattle and also raised grain for feed. In 1898 he established himself in the village, where, July 1, he was appointed postmaster, and in addition to this office he carries on a general store.

April 23, 1885, Mr. Turner married Miss Lina Bunce, a native of Crawford County, Pa., and the daughter of Valentine M. and Cynthia A. (Peabody) Bunce. They have had five children, of whom three are living, Alfred P., Frank C. and Clara E.

HAROLD CHALMERS. As a member of the firm of Chalmers & Galloway, the subject of this sketch is engaged in the stock business in Park County. Upon coming to America in 1879 he proceeded direct to Colorado and settled upon a tract of land four miles north of Garo. In this property his father had purchased an interest during a visit in the United States in 1877. Settling upon the land, he embarked in the haying business, and, as hay at

the time brought a good price, he was prospered. In 1885 Mr. Chalmers became sole proprietor of the ranch, but five years later he took into partnership Mr. Galloway, with whom he has since engaged in the cattle and sheep business. They are among the most extensive stockmen in the county and have ranching interests aggregating ten hundred and eighty acres, all under ditch.

HENRY T. SUTHERLAND, who is the owner of a ranch of two hundred and forty acres two miles northwest of Sterling and also has important cattle interests in Logan County, was born in Green County, Wis., November 19, 1849, a son of Martin and Ellen (Thompson) Sutherland. He was an only son and has but one sister, Emma, wife of H. H. Heath, of Minneapolis, Minn. His father, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born about 1819, in early manhood migrated to Wisconsin and settled in Green County. There he married and continued to reside until his death, in 1854. In early life he took up the study of civil engineering and afterward followed that occupation, in connection with farming. After his death his wife was married to his brother, Solomon Sutherland, by whom our subject was reared.

The grandfather of our subject, James Sutherland, was a native of Scotland and came to America in early life, settling in Genesee County, N. Y. He became very prominent in public affairs in his section and was also active in military matters. Some time during the '30s he settled in Wisconsin, where he bought a tract of forest land and engaged in farming on the frontier. His abilities soon brought him into prominence in Wisconsin, as they had in New York. He was made a member of the territorial legislature, where he was a power in the framing of laws for the state. Both as a private citizen and legislator he did much to advance the welfare of Wisconsin, and his death, in 1848, was mourned as a public loss.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and the State University of Wisconsin. At eighteen years of age he began to cultivate land which he rented from the estate for two years. Afterward he worked for an uncle in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. In that way he saved enough money to pay his expenses in the university one year. It was his ambition to study medicine, but in this

purpose he was dissuaded by his relatives. He went to Chicago and spent one year with an uncle who was engaged in the wool commission business. At the end of the year, not liking city life, he returned to Wisconsin, where he taught one term in a district school. Early in the spring of 1875 he came to Colorado. Arriving in Denver, he began to look around for a sheep ranch, but instead of buying such property, he and an uncle purchased the Leyden coal mine near Golden; however, they soon sold this without developing. Afterward they purchased the ranch now known as the Springdale ranch, four miles west of Sterling. In the summer our subject returned to Iowa for the purpose of buying sheep to stock the place. On the 11th of September, 1875, he arrived at the ranch on his return from Iowa, bringing with him twelve hundred head which he had purchased in Cedar Rapids and which he had trailed through from Omaha. The venture was a disastrous one, for at the close of the season the entire bunch was lost. This compelled him to begin again, without means. For one year he rode on round-ups for Mr. Iliff, after which he interested some Wisconsin parties in cattle, and he began the cattle industry. For a time all went well, but the severe winter of 1880-81 caused the loss of almost his entire herd, and at the expiration of three years his herd only numbered about the same as when he started. Selling the cattle, he had only enough money to pay back the original investments to the parties who had advanced it; and to show for this three years' work he had only two cows. His next venture was the homesteading of a place two miles northwest of Sterling, where he began to recuperate his losses and gradually gathered together another bunch of cattle.

In 1884 Mr. Sutherland was made deputy assessor of Weld County and one year later was elected by an overwhelming majority to fill the office of county assessor. A year after his election Logan County was incorporated and he was appointed by the governor to the office of assessor of Logan County. At the election he was re-elected to the office, and on the expiration of his term he became a deputy in other county offices, being with the county treasurer, clerk, superintendent of schools and assessor until 1896. At the same time he was very active in educational matters, and for twelve successive years served on the Sterling school board. In 1895 he established himself in the wholesale commission busi-

ness at Victor and built up a prosperous business in a short time, but mining ventures caused the loss of all of his property. He then returned to ranching and cattle-raising. Since 1897 he has had charge of a ranch of seven thousand acres for W. C. Harris, and at the same time has continued in the cattle business for himself. Fraternally he is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. He is a man of great determination and indomitable perseverance, and no amount of bad luck has been able to discourage him; adversity only seems to make him more determined than before. As a result of this quality of "stick-to-it-iveness" he is now regaining his former prosperous condition, and in time will undoubtedly be one of the most successful cattlemen of his county.

The marriage of Mr. Sutherland to Ettie, daughter of W. H. Harris, of Sterling, occurred April 10, 1879. The four children born of this union are Earl M., Ellen J., Clara B. and Ray S.

WILLIAM L. GIRDNER, manager of the ranch and stock department of the Dinkel Mercantile and Stock Company, settled in Carbondale, Garfield County, in 1885, before the Denver & Rio Grande Company had built its railroad through this county. For a time he engaged in railroad contracting. Afterward he formed a partnership with W. M. Dinkel and opened a store at Spring Gulch, but soon disposed of that business. When the Dinkel Mercantile and Stock Company was incorporated in 1891 he became a member of the firm, and is now general manager of its ranch of twelve hundred acres lying near Carbondale.

The father of our subject, King D. Girdner, was born in Kentucky, but settled in Mercer County, Mo., in 1839 and there engaged in farming; he still resides on the old homestead, but is now retired from active labors. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army. In politics he has always adhered to the Democratic party. His father, Joseph Girdner, a native of Pennsylvania, removed in early life to Kentucky and afterward settled in Missouri; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Mary Ann, daughter of Preston Underwood, a farmer in Tennessee, where she was born. During the Civil war two of her brothers served in the Union army. Of her children, Albert S. and Edward M. are farmers; Harry is with his parents;

Nettie is the wife of Henry Sisco; Emma married Harvey Boyd; Alice is the wife of Edward Wilson, now a resident of Florence, Colo.; and Maggie married T. J. Laws. All but William and Alice reside in Mercer County, Mo.

In Mercer County, Mo., where he was born December 25, 1855, our subject spent his early years upon a farm. At seventeen years of age he started out for himself, and afterward engaged in farming and the stock business in Missouri until 1880. He then came to Colorado and settled in Gunnison County, where he engaged in mining for four years. Afterward he spent a year in mining in Utah. Coming to Garfield County, he settled in Carbondale in 1885. With the interests of this village he has since been intimately connected. As manager of the company's ranch he does a general farming and stock business, and displays sound judgment in his oversight of the ranch. They raise about fifteen hundred tons of alfalfa per annum,—six thousand bushels of grain—and four thousand bushels of potatoes, besides an abundance of berries, small fruits and vegetables for table use. The principal business of the ranch, however, is the cattle industry. Usually they have about five hundred head, with an unlimited summer range, and they also breed a large number of horses for use on the ranch.

Mr. Girdner votes the Democratic ticket, but does not take an active part in politics, and has never desired office. The Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges of Carbondale number him among their members. He stands high in the community and is respected as a man of ability and energy.

JOEL W. SMITH is the owner of the dry-goods establishment in Leadville formerly owned by the firm of Daniels, Fisher & Smith. The store is conveniently situated on Harrison avenue and is a three-story and basement structure, with a depth of two hundred feet and a frontage of seventy-five feet. As a merchant he is reliable, enterprising and capable, and not only has the confidence of the people, but also the respect of his employees, some of whom have been with him and his predecessors in business for twenty years or more.

Born in Tennessee in 1854, our subject is a son of Benjamin F. and Jane (Wheeler) Smith, the latter a sister of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and member of a family that removed from Georgia to Tennessee in the early '40s. His father was



MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. ROBY.

a member of the staff of Governor Thomas during the Civil war. In early life he was a tanner, but after he settled in Golden, Colo., in 1872, he engaged in mining and the real-estate business. He is now living in Denver, retired from business cares. Politically he was a Whig during his residence in the south, and was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. In his family there are three sons and one daughter; one son, B. F., is engaged in the real-estate and mining business in Boulder, while another son, William P., carries on a real-estate business in Denver.

When our subject was a boy the Civil war was raging and often he would go to the battlefield, watching with keenest interest the struggle between the blue and the gray. He was educated in public and high schools and completed a commercial course in a business college in St. Louis. At seventeen years of age he entered the employ of Daniels & Fisher, in Denver, with whom he remained for three years, until 1875. He then opened a dry-goods establishment in Golden and built a large store, where he remained for some years. During the great excitement in Leadville, Daniels & Fisher sent for him to take charge of their dry-goods business in this place, the firm being styled Daniels, Fisher & Smith, with Mr. Smith as a partner and the active manager. After some years he purchased the entire business, which he has since conducted. He also gives considerable attention to his mining interests and to the superintendence of his large cattle and horse ranch, ten miles from Denver.

A charter member of the Elks in Leadville, also a member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Smith is active in the various fraternities with which he is connected. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket. In 1875 he married Fannie Hoslet, of St. Louis, member of an old southern family. They became the parents of three children, but one died at five and another at thirteen years, the only living child being Fisher E., who is a student in a New York medical college.

JOHN D. ROBY. To the early settlers of Colorado who bore the hardships and overcame the obstacles of frontier life, we should pay all honor. Such a pioneer is the subject of this sketch, a man who is familiar with the growth and upbuilding of Summit County and who has done not a little to aid in its upbuilding and advancement. He is one of the oldest surviving settlers of Breckenridge, where he has made his

home since the 3d of July, 1864. For the first two years his principal business was teaming, but in 1866 he established himself in the mercantile business, in which he continued successfully engaged until 1890, and then disposed of the business in order to give his entire time to the development of his mining properties, which he had acquired in the intervening years. Among the most valuable of his mining interests is that in Ryan Gulch, a placer property. The Breckenridge mines are in the center of the great gold and silver belt in the United States, which extends through the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to Mexico. The Breckenridge placer mines have produced \$32,000,000 in gold; the lode mines many millions more, and the output increases annually. While the mines have attracted hundreds of seekers of gold and silver, the remarkable scenery of this region has attracted a countless number of admirers of scenic beauty, who gaze in wonder upon waterfalls, mountain streams, quiet lakes, canons, precipitous peaks and lofty cliffs, the whole forming a picture seen no where else in the entire world.

Mr. Roby was born in Holstein, Germany, April 3, 1836, a son of Henry and Magdaline (Wiese) Roby. He was one of four children, of whom the survivors are: Frederick B., of Grand Island, Neb.; John D.; and Joanna, wife of Frederick Strohbehn, of Davenport, Iowa. The father was born and reared in Holstein, where he learned the weaver's trade, but he died in middle age, when our subject was only a boy. Afterward the mother became the wife of Henry Wolfe, by whom she had one child, Louisa, now deceased.

When a lad our subject learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed for some years. In 1858 he came to America, landing in New York in June of that year, and going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for two years. Later he engaged in farming for himself. The year 1864 found him crossing the plains to Colorado, where he made settlement in Breckenridge. Since then he has been identified with the business interests of this city. A few years after he came here he was appointed postmaster of Breckenridge, which position he held for two years. He was also county treasurer of Summit County for two years early in the '70s. Politically he is a Republican. A Mason in fraternal relations, he belongs to Breckenridge Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M.

The marriage of Mr. Roby to Miss Minnie A.

Remine, daughter of John W. and Maggie (Burns) Remine, took place in 1875. Mrs. Roby was born in Minnesota and at an early age came to Colorado. Her father settled in Central City in 1859 and the family came in the spring of 1864. He was a prominent lawyer of Central City, where he died August 23, 1869. Her mother, with the children, moved to Breckenridge in the spring of 1875 and there grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Roby became the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Frank, Clara, Detlev, Carl, Albert and Agnes, all at home. Mrs. Roby is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN L. ELHART. Not a few of the residents of northeastern Colorado are those who, dissatisfied with prospects in Nebraska, have crossed the line into this state, and have here met with encouraging success. One of this class is Mr. Elhart, who in 1886 settled at Denver Junction (now Julesburg), but six months later removed to a claim in the old Fort Sedgewick reservation, six miles west of town. After two years he changed his location to his present home, five miles southwest of Julesburg, and here he has since carried on general ranch pursuits.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Elhart was born in Hancock County, January 18, 1852, a son of Daniel and Magdalene (Ritter) Elhart. Of six children comprising the family, three are living, viz.: Christina, wife of Jacob Myers, of Loveland, Colo.; John L., and Levy, a farmer of Oregon. The father, a native of Germany, born in 1813, emigrated to America in early manhood, accompanied by two sisters, and settled at Erie, Pa., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade. A year or more later he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and thence, after a year, to Fremont, Ohio, where he built up an extensive business. Four years later he removed to Findlay, Hancock County, where he remained for four years. He then attached himself to a colony formed for the purpose of establishing a settlement in Mercer County, Ill. Removing to the new location, he turned his attention to farming, securing in 1851 one hundred and sixty acres of land, to the improvement of which he gave his attention. While en route from Ohio to Illinois, the company stopped in Chicago and there he was offered eighty acres of land two miles from town, at his own price and on his own terms; but the com-

pany wished to proceed, so he did not buy. He continued to reside in Mercer County until his death, which occurred in 1884.

At seventeen years of age our subject went to New York and apprenticed himself to the trade of cheese-making, working one year in Wyoming County. On his return to Illinois he worked in Warren County for a year, after which he engaged in farming. Later, with a brother, he opened a shoe store in the village of Joy, in Mercer County, where he remained for four years. During his residence there he was married, October 23, 1878, to Miss Hannah Beyer. The next year he disposed of his business and migrated to Nebraska, settling in Saunders County, where he farmed for one year as a renter. His next location was in Buffalo County, the same state, where he bought eighty acres of railroad land and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1885 he sold that place and went to Kearney, Neb., where he followed the carpenter's trade for a year. From that city he came to Colorado and has since made his home in Sedgewick County. He is a public-spirited citizen, a Republican in politics, and a man whose influence may be relied upon in behalf of beneficial measures. Both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is deeply interested in educational work and has for three terms ably served as a member of the school board. Eight children were born to their marriage, viz.: Harvey, deceased; Burton, Glen, Homer, Florence, May, Earl and Carlton D.

CHARLES WENIG, who has made his home in Washington County since 1888 and is interested in general ranch pursuits, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born January 16, 1854, his parents being Adam and Marguerita Wenig. He was one of six children, of whom Ferdinand, Wilhelmina and Charles are in America, while Wilhelm, Frederick and Fredericka remain in the old country. The father spent his entire life in Prussia and was a man in moderate circumstances.

When fourteen years of age our subject crossed the ocean to the United States, landing at old Castle Garden in New York. He at once became an apprentice to the trade of brick and stone mason in Brooklyn, where he remained for four years. His next location was at Lyon Mountain, N. Y., where he spent one year. Thence going to Michigan, he worked for eighteen months in Manistee. In the spring of 1876 he came to

Colorado, and at first worked on the St. Louis Valley ditch in Rio Grande County, but after three months went to Denver. Soon afterward he secured employment in the plant of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company at Argo, where he was employed continuously until 1888.

The year last-named found him in Washington County, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land fourteen miles southwest of Akron. He made his home there for six years, meantime erecting necessary buildings and making many improvements. In 1894 he came to his present ranch, seven miles northwest of his former home. He owns both of these ranches and is carrying on a growing business as a ranchman and cattle-raiser. He always votes the Republican ticket and takes an interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted country. His marriage, February 16, 1887, united him with Christina I., daughter of Alexander McKay, who was in early life a sailor, but later a well-known farmer of Prince Edward's Island, where she was born. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Wenig are: Charles B., George Alexander Carl (deceased), Christina Marguerita and Est-mère Carl.

JOSEPH J. CHEAIRS. There are few of the ranchmen of Logan County who have met with greater success than has rewarded the judicious efforts of Mr. Cheairs. That this is so may be attributed to his energy, perseverance and sagacious judgment. He is essentially a shrewd manager and a tireless worker. The outcome of his work is shown in the extent of his possessions and the magnitude of his interests. His landed estate aggregates more than two thousand acres, upon which he engages in raising cattle. His ranch is situated one-half mile south of Sterling, where he erected a substantial residence in 1889 and has since made his home. Besides his stock interests he has been officially connected with the various ditch companies of the county, and in this way has done not a little toward the development of this section. At this writing he holds office as president of the Logan County Horse and Cattle Protective Association.

In Marshall County, Miss., Mr. Cheairs was born November 24, 1846, a son of Calvin and Ann E. (Hamer) Cheairs, of whom mention is made in this volume. He grew to manhood on the home plantation, and in early life became famil-

iar with the institution of slavery, for his father owned many slaves, through whose help the land was cultivated. When he was a youth at school the war came on and the schools were discontinued. He assisted in the management of the place through all the trying times of the war. January 19, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Jones, and they settled upon a tract of two hundred acres given him by his father. There he worked with a will and prosperity attended him. Finally, however, failing health rendered a change of climate necessary, and having heard much concerning the advantages of Colorado he came to this state in 1877. He was so greatly benefited by the change that he decided to locate here. With this purpose in view, he returned home, closed up his business affairs, disposed of his property, and in 1878 removed to Colorado to make his permanent home. On his arrival in the state he homesteaded a piece of land three miles northeast of Sterling, where he settled and embarked in farming and cattle-raising. In 1881 he opened a store in Sterling, but indoor work proved injurious to his health and in six months he returned to his ranch. In 1889 he settled upon the ranch where he has since resided.

Politically Mr. Cheairs is a firm Democrat, always voting with his party. During the latter '80s he served for two terms as surveyor of Logan County, but with that exception he has not held public office. His business enterprises have been remarkably successful and he is ranked among the most prosperous ranchmen of northeastern Colorado. To the union of himself and wife ten children were born, of whom eight are living, viz.: Minnie L.; Maggie, wife of John Luton, a cattleman of Merino, Colo.; Joseph C., Samuel V., Oscar W., Calvin, Jr., Grady and Marcie.

GEORGE A. SNOW, a prominent merchant of Byers, Arapahoe County, was born in Currytown, N. Y., May 16, 1848. His education was obtained in the graded schools of Fairfield, N. Y. He engaged in the lumber business from 1866 to 1879 at Albany, N. Y., and in the latter year came to Colorado, settling in Arapahoe County and starting a sheep ranch eight miles south of Byers. After several years he removed his flock to Trego County, Kan., remaining only one year, when he returned to Albany, N. Y. There he again engaged in the lumber business till 1887, when, on account of health, he returned to Colorado and engaged

in the stock business. He bought an interest in a store at Byers about 1890, and one year later bought out his partners. He has since handled general merchandise, hay, grain and farm machinery. In politics he is a Democrat. Under the administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster, which office he still fills.

HIRAM A. SIMS, M. D., senior member of the firm of Sims & Sims, of Cripple Creek, is a descendant of an early settler of colonial America. The first of the name in this country was Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who emigrated from London to Massachusetts in 1683, crossing the ocean in the ship "Griffin," and settling among the Puritans of Boston, where he attained considerable prominence.

The doctor was born in Stanardsville, Greene County, Va., January 28, 1843. His education was carried on in his native town, where the seminary furnished him excellent advantages. In 1863 he matriculated in the Medical College of Virginia, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1866. Meantime, during the closing year of the Civil war, he acted as assistant surgeon in Confederate Hospital No. 9, at Richmond. After his graduation he returned to his old home and opened an office for general practice, which he conducted in the same place for seventeen years. He then removed to Roanoke, the same state, where he built up a fine practice and became well known as a skillful physician. February 29, 1896, he arrived in Cripple Creek, and in June, 1898, formed a partnership with his son, Thomas W. Sims, M. D., the two having since continued together as advertising specialists.

May 16, 1861, Dr. Sims enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and was assigned to General Kempa's brigade and Pickett's division. He took part in the battles of Manassa, Bull Run, Williamsburg, and Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks; in the latter battle he was wounded in the left elbow. May 31, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service. Through the influence of Governor Kempa, who was his personal friend, he afterwards received the appointment of Hospital Steward and acting assistant surgeon. At the fall of Richmond he was captured, but, having in his possession a pass to the hospital, he was paroled twenty days later. During his residence in Virginia he was connected with the blue lodge of Masonry

and for four terms was worshipful master of Piedmont Lodge No. 50. He was also past grand of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and member of the encampment of Odd Fellows; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Uniform Rank; high chief in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and master workman of the Knights of Labor No. 4129, at Roanoke, Va.

The marriage of Dr. Sims united him with Pamela W. Yager, of Orange County, Va. They became the parents of three children. The eldest of these, Thomas W., was educated in Roanoke College and he received the degree of M. A. in 1889, and graduated in 1893 from the University of Virginia with the degree of M. D. After engaging in private practice for a short time he entered the Philadelphia Polyclinic College, where he took a special course. He also studied in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. In June, 1898, he came to Cripple Creek, where he has since resided. April 19, 1899, he married Miss Gertrude Weidels, of Cripple Creek. The older daughter, Hasseltine, is the wife of A. R. Bowdry, a wholesale and retail merchant of Roanoke, Va. The youngest child is Anna Kelly, a talented artist, who resides with her parents.

AARON D. CLEM. Three miles east of Fort Morgan lies the ranch owned by Mr. Clem, and here for some years he has been engaged in farming and in the breeding of fine cattle. No one in Morgan County owns finer cattle than he and no one has met with greater success in the breeding of high-grade stock. In 1885 he purchased a number of head of thoroughbred cattle, and has since given considerable attention to this industry, while at the same time he raises sheep.

A son of Bartlett and Nancy (Osborn) Clem, the subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ind., May 5, 1854, the youngest of eight children, five of whom are living. Of these, Henry, a stockman, resides in Fort Morgan; Samuel is a stock-raiser of Sunset, Mont.; Israel, a mine owner at Princeton, Mont., has twice been elected to the Montana legislature; and Mary E. is the wife of Edmund Lowe, of Sunset. The father, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 9, 1813, in boyhood accompanied his parents to Warren County, Ind., where he grew to man's estate, married, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856, accompanied by his family, he removed to Iowa and settled in Fremont County. There he continued to reside un-



HON. JOHN H. CROWLEY.

til his death, which occurred February 17, 1873. His wife was born in Warren County, Ind., February 8, 1820, and died March 6, 1862.

In the common schools of Fremont County, Iowa, our subject acquired a fair education. One year after his father's death, the estate having been settled, he began his career as a farmer. October 18, 1874, he married Sibbie A., daughter of Thomas Myers, who was a native of Ohio and for years a prominent farmer of Warren County, Ind. After his marriage he continued to till the soil in Fremont County until 1880, when he sold his property there and removed to Nebraska. In that state he farmed as a renter for three years, and in 1884 came to Colorado, first settling fifteen miles southwest of Fort Morgan, where he took up land and began in the sheep business. As his flocks grew in size he added to his possessions in order to furnish suitable pasturage for his stock. Since 1885, as already stated, he has given considerable attention to the cattle industry. In his political belief he is a Populist and always votes with his party. He and his wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Rolla D., born June 24, 1875; Lora B., March 6, 1878; Nancy E., December 13, 1880; Ruth C., March 28, 1891; and Russia F., September 8, 1892.

HON. JOHN H. CROWLEY, of Otero County, is widely known as one of the most successful fruit-growers in Colorado. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated one and one-half miles southeast of Rocky Ford, and of this tract seventy acres are planted in fruit. To indicate the extent of the business it may be stated that on his farm there are sixty varieties of apples; peaches, forty-four varieties; plums or prunes, forty-two; grapes, grapes, thirty; cherries, eighteen; strawberries, twelve; gooseberries, two; nectarines, five; apricots and almonds, one. When preparations were being made for the World's Fair he acted as county agent for the collection of fruit and grain, also agent for the state for the collection of fruit from various parts thereof. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and perpetual superintendent of the fruit department of the Arkansas Valley Fair Association. In April, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Thomas as member for the southern district of the State Board of Horticulture for a term of six years. For his exhibition of the fruits grown on his farm, exhibited at the Omaha Exposition in

1898, he received first premium, and in the state fair of the same year he received premiums on his peaches, plums, prunes, grapes and apples. His orchard, though still young, is the finest in Otero County, and, indeed, in this part of the state.

Near Lexington, Ky., Mr. Crowley was born June 22, 1849, a son of Timothy and Amanda (Devore) Crowley. His father died in 1850, and in 1856 his mother took him to Lucas County, Iowa. There he remained until he began for himself, in 1868. His first work was in the contracting and building of county bridges in Iowa. When the neutral strip in southeastern Kansas was sold he took up land there, but soon returned to Iowa, and engaged in building fences for the Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad. After two years he went to Lincoln, Neb., in the employ of the Midland Railroad Company, and engaged in running construction trains, also for a time had charge of the yards at Lincoln.

His wife's poor health caused Mr. Crowley to come to Colorado in 1878. For six months he was employed as section foreman for the Santa Fe Railroad at Booneville, Colo., and six months later went to Larkspur, Colo., where he worked in the same capacity for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He then returned to Nebraska, where he cultivated a farm, but again came to Colorado in 1881, and for a year was employed in laying steel rails and side track for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1882 he started a general store at Nepesta, Pueblo County, and also bought a ranch in the same locality. On selling out, in 1884, he went to southwestern Missouri to engage in the fruit business, but the health of his wife was poor and he decided to return to Colorado. In 1886 he took charge of the section at Rocky Ford, in which position he continued for ten months. He then purchased the relinquishment of a claim and pre-empted the land he now owns. The first improvement made here was in 1887, when he planted an orchard of two acres and started a small nursery. From time to time he has put out more trees until he now has seventy acres in orchard.

February 1, 1873, he married Miss Annie Gregory, of Fremont County, Iowa, a daughter of William and Delinda (Faune) Gregory. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley have five children. The eldest, William Frank, who is a bright young man of twenty-four years, married Mary Fullerton, of Saguache, Colo., and has a farm of one hundred

and twenty acres at Holly, Colo., of which tract eighty-five acres are in fruit trees. He is also secretary and manager of the Melon Growers' Association of that place. Before leaving Otero County he had charge of the state experimental station for about a year. The other children are: Belle, Estella, Amanda and John H., Jr., the last-named a boy of eight years.

Formerly a Democrat, since 1893 Mr. Crowley has been a member of the People's party and a staunch silver man. In 1893 and 1894, again in 1897 and 1898, he represented his district in the legislature. As a rule, however, he has refused to accept nomination for office, preferring to devote himself to his fruit industry, which requires his constant supervision. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS F. STOKES, station agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Akron, came to Colorado in 1890 on business for this railway company. In May of that year he opened the first office at the Denver stockyards, and in August he was sent to Akron on local business. While here he asked to be stationed at this point and his request was granted. During the intervening years he has held the position and has become known, both to the trainmen and the general public, as one of the most genial and accommodating agents on the road.

Mr. Stokes was born in Fayette County, Ill., September 17, 1849, a son of Bird and Margaret (Casey) Stokes. He was one of eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Thomas F.; J. Wade, who is train dispatcher of the Texas Midland Railroad, stationed at Terrell, Tex.; Sarah E., wife of H. S. Short, M. D., of Fillmore, Ill.; Mary, who married James Wilson, a farmer living near Nokomis, Ill.; Campbell A., a physician and surgeon, practicing in Edinburg, Ill.; Homer, who is engaged in the insurance business at Ramsey, Ill.; and Walter, who is connected with the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company at McCook, Neb.

A native of Tennessee, our subject's father served in the Mexican war, after which he removed to Illinois and settled in Fayette County. There he married and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm. When seventeen years of age he became a clerk in a general store at Ramsey, Ill., where he spent three years in learning the

rudiments of a business education. At the expiration of that period he entered the office of the Illinois Central Railroad at Ramsey, and there studied telegraphy. In 1872 he was given an office on the Illinois Central road at Oconee, Ill., where he remained until 1885. He then went to Nebraska and for eighteen months was cashier of the office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Holdrege, after which he was extra agent for three and one-half years, and until coming to Colorado.

In fraternal relations Mr. Stokes is connected with Star of Jupiter Lodge No. 31, at Akron; the blue lodge of Masonry at Ramsey, Ill.; and the Knights of Pythias at Holdrege, Neb. In his political belief he is allied with the Republicans and always supports the men and measures for which that party stands; however, his interest has been that of a private citizen only, he never having cared for official positions or honors. His marriage, May 28, 1876, united him with Miss Emma L. Jamison, who was born in New York City. Her father, Alfred Jamison, was at one time proprietor of a slaughter house in New York. During the excitement of 1849 he joined the emigrants to the El Dorado of the west. With a party he chartered a vessel and sailed around the Horn. He spent several years in the California gold fields and met with reasonable success, after which he returned to New York. Later he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and spent the remaining years of his life.

HENRY W. WITMER, who owns and occupies a ranch one mile northeast of Atwood in Logan County, is a native of York County, Pa., and was born March 10, 1862. He was one of five children, all but one of whom are living. They are: Kate, who is the wife of J. Baldwin, of Abilene, Kan.; Florence, wife of David Sughart, who travels for the Babcock Boiler Company, of Denver; Mrs. Sadie Heiges, of Pennsylvania; Henry W., and Jacob, of Pueblo. The father, John Witmer, was born in York County, Pa., about 1818, and there married Rebecca Kesler, after which he engaged in farming. Some years after his marriage he removed to Adams County, Pa., where he engaged in fruit culture. About 1880 he settled in Abilene, Kan., where he engaged in gardening until his death, some four years later. His father, Jacob Witmer, was a native of Germany and emigrated to America in an early day with his parents, his father becoming

owner of one of the largest farms in York County, which property passed to the son after the father's death. In religion they were of the Quaker faith.

In the spring of 1879 our subject left home and began for himself in the world. Going to Kansas, he spent six months engaged in farm work near Abilene, after which he joined a wagon train and drove a team of horses across the plains to Denver. His first work in Colorado was for a placer mining company on the south fork of Clear Creek, but after a few days the work was abandoned. His next employment was on a steam drill in the construction of the South Park Railroad. Following this he spent some weeks in the mountains. For three months he worked for Rufus ("Potato") Clark. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Abilene, where he worked for two years as a farm hand and afterward operated rented land. In the spring of 1887 he came to Colorado and after one year farming leased land near Atwood he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides. He has engaged successfully in the stock business and is now one of the prosperous ranchmen of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Witmer occurred October 12, 1890, and united him with Miss Minnie Whelden, a native of New York, and the daughter of Charles Whelden, now a ranchman of Atwood, Colo. Three children, Annie May, Robert T. and Maude E., have been born of this marriage. In political belief our subject is a Populist. Since 1894 he has filled the office of constable. For three years he was superintendent of the Springdale ditch, and is now superintendent of the Pawnee ditch. In religion they are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. SINGLETON, owner of the Alma and Fairplay banks, and one of the representative business men of Alma, settled in this place upon coming west in the spring of 1880. From that time to the present he has borne a prominent part in all enterprises for the upbuilding of the town and the development of local resources. The position that he occupies has been gained entirely through his own exertions. He began for himself without capital or influence, and, unaided, has worked his way to success. This fact alone proves that he possesses abilities of no common order.

A son of George and Catherine (Sparrow) Singleton, the subject of this sketch was born in

Ontario, Canada, January 22, 1853. He was one of seven children, five of whom are still living, viz.: William B., who is engaged in the commission business at Lockport, N. Y.; John A., of Toronto, Canada; George F., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph H., of this sketch; Walter, who is manager of the Delta County Mercantile Company, at Delta, Colo.; and Mary, who died at Lockport, N. Y., March 28, 1899. The father of this family was born in Brighton, Ontario, in 1815, and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in the lumber business, also for some time gave considerable attention to farm pursuits. There, at an advanced age, his death occurred May 12, 1892.

When a boy our subject was an invalid and unable to attend school, but, being a natural student and lover of good reading, he obtained a good education by self-culture. In 1871 he became a clerk in a mercantile house at Sarnia and in that position laid the foundation for a successful business career. There he remained for ten years, with the exception of a summer spent in Lockport, N. Y. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located in Alma, Park County. For some three months he had charge of the freighting business of Senator Moynahan, at Red Hill station. After the destruction of this station through an explosion, for several months he worked at various occupations. In October, 1881, he assumed charge of a branch store in Fairplay for Senator Moynahan, and there he continued until December of the following year. In January, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Singleton Brothers, general merchants of Alma, which partnership continued until May, 1887. At that time Senator Moynahan, who had been a silent partner, became the sole proprietor of the business. In the fall of that year our subject became manager for the senator of a branch house in Leadville.

In March, 1888, Mr. Singleton was made cashier of the Bank of Alma. In December, 1897, he purchased the business, and became sole proprietor of the bank. The Fairplay Bank was established by him in May of 1898, and is continued in conjunction with the Alma banking business. As a financier he is keen, discriminating and capable, displaying sound judgment in all of his transactions and winning the confidence of business men by his sagacity and conservative spirit.

The marriage of Mr. Singleton took place in

September, 1877, and united him with Miss Carrie F. Clark, of Sarnia, Ontario. To this union have been born three children, namely: John C., who was born October 14, 1878, and is a graduate of the Boulder preparatory school, class of 1899; Norma, born March 15, 1883; and Fred, January 27, 1887, both pupils in the Alma public school.

CONRAD DESCH, who has for some years been engaged in stock-raising in Logan County and occupies a ranch three miles southeast of Merino, is a native of Germany and was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 5, 1861, being a son of Frank and Barbara (Schumm) Desch. He was the eldest of seven children, of whom all but one are living, those besides himself being: Christian, a farmer and stockman at Fairdale, Ill.; Anna B., who married Charles Lundin and lives at Fairdale; Frank J., who continues to make his home in Germany; John, who acts as overseer of a forest belonging to a duke's estate in Germany; and Benedict, who resides with his mother on the old home place in Germany. The father was born February 9, 1829; the mother May 18, 1830. The former made agriculture his life occupation, continuing in it until his death, August 8, 1893.

In youth our subject was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. Upon the completion of his time he opened a shop in the town of Wirthheim, (Kreis Gelnhausen), where he built up a prosperous business, but, anxious to find a larger field for his labors, he decided to emigrate to America. September 20, 1881, he landed in Baltimore, Md. From that city he went to Chicago, where he secured work in a furniture factory on the west side. After thirty days he left Chicago and went to Lee, Ill., where he followed his trade four months, and afterwards engaged in farm work for three years. His next location was at Granville, Putnam County, the same state, where he was employed at farm work for eighteen months. Returning to Lee, he opened a meat market and built up a good trade, but in a year he disposed of the business and resumed farming. He became interested in stock-dealing and bought and shipped cattle, also engaged in other business ventures that promised satisfactory returns.

February 20, 1889, found Mr. Desch in Akron, Colo., where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres with a view to establishing a home.

He also entered the employ of H. L. Buck, a prominent dairyman, for whom he worked one year. He then spent six months on his pre-emption, after which he began to work for cattlemen of the county, and for six months rode among the cattle. In 1891 he came to Logan County and for seven months rode on round-ups for T. K. Propst, after which he worked for Lutin Brothers. For seventeen months he was employed at sheep herding and among the cattle. April 3, 1893, he again entered the employ of T. K. Propst, with whom he remained until his removal, in 1896, to his present ranch. Here he has engaged in raising cattle and hogs and has prospered.

The marriage of Mr. Desch, April 27, 1896, united him with Miss Ada A. Logan, a native of Missouri, and daughter of James R. Logan, who came to Merino, Colo., in 1893, from Nodaway County, Mo. The marriage was blessed by two children, of whom one is living, a daughter, Audrye, born October 8, 1898. In politics Mr. Desch is a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 498, Modern Woodmen of America, at Lee, Ill.

ADOLPH WEDLICH owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres five miles east of Fort Morgan, in addition to which he leases a section of school land adjoining, and this place he has stocked with cattle and sheep. A native of Germany, he was born in Waldeck, January 26, 1868, to William and Minnie (Vesper) Wedlich. He was one of five children, the others being William, Minnie, Frederick, and Henry (deceased). His father was born in Waldeck in the year 1813 and there grew to manhood, married, and engaged in contracting and farming. He continued to reside in his native town until his death, in 1893.

At fourteen years of age our subject left home and from that time to this he has been self-supporting. He landed in New York City in June, 1882, and from there went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he secured employment on a farm. He continued there until the fall of 1886, when he went to Dundee County, the same state. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado, settling at Byers, where he engaged in the sheep business for himself. Coming to Fort Morgan a year later, he leased a ranch below town, and continued in the sheep business. When the tariff was taken off wool, the sheep industry suffered



JOHN W. LOVE.

and he was one of the many injured by the discontinuance of protection. Unable to continue in the face of this reverse, in 1893 he disposed of his flock. Afterward he worked with J. P. Curry until 1896, when he again embarked in business for himself, leasing the John T. Ross ranch one mile east of Fort Morgan, and there beginning the business of sheep feeding. He remained there until the spring of 1898, when he purchased the ranch he is now improving and occupying.

The political affiliations of Mr. Wedlich are with the Republican party, whose tickets he always votes. He is a member of Fort Morgan Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., in the work of which he takes an interest. A genial, companionable gentleman, he has won a host of friends in the county where he resides. His marriage took place April 7, 1897, and united him with Miss Libbie Young, who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y. She is a daughter of Josephus Young, formerly a farmer of Schoharie County, but later a resident of Nebraska.

JOHN W. LOVE, commissioner of Eagle County and the owner of a valuable ranch four miles from the village of Eagle, was born in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., April 3, 1837, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Collins) Love, natives of Ohio. He had two uncles, John Collins and William Love, who served in the war of 1812, the latter being a captain in Hull's command. During his entire active life, Samuel Love followed farming, but for some years before his death, which occurred at eighty-six years, the infirmities of age prevented him from engaging in manual work. He was a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The family of which our subject is a member was a large one. Of the children, Robert W. owns a ranch near the home of our subject; Jesse is engaged in mining at Rico; Edwin is a carpenter in Colorado City and a veteran of the Civil war; Mrs. Sarah Hames lives in Webster County, Mo.; Polly is the wife of J. M. Bunker, of Monmouth, Ill.; Esther is a widow and lives in Rock Island, Ill.; Elizabeth L. died when seventeen years of age; Henrietta is also deceased; Margaret married, but is now deceased.

Upon farms in Illinois and Iowa our subject passed the days of boyhood. At twenty-three he began to farm for himself, cultivating property in Illinois, where he remained until 1859. During the height of the gold excitement in Colo-

rado, in 1860, he came to this territory and settled at Colorado City, but soon went to Breckenridge, Summit County, and began mining. In 1882 he settled in Eagle County, where he has since been interested in mining and stock-raising. He located a ranch four miles from Eagle, and this property, which has an abundance of mountain water for irrigation, is improved with a neat residence, good barns, etc. It is situated in a valley that is seven miles long and one mile wide and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the state. When he came here the land was raw, but under his supervision it has been brought under excellent cultivation, and is now very valuable. In addition to this ranch of six hundred and forty acres and a hay ranch of one hundred and twenty acres near the camp of Fulford he owns several other farms in this locality.

In 1864 Mr. Love married Mrs. Ellen (Frost) Eaton, and for thirty-four years he had the companionship of this devoted, helpful and capable wife. She was born in Massachusetts, but her girlhood years were passed in Illinois, where her parents settled in an early day. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Lizzie May, Mrs. John C. Metcalf, who makes her home with her stepfather. No children were born to her second marriage. The death of Mrs. Love, in 1898, was the heaviest sorrow of her husband's life.

During earlier days Mr. Love was a Democrat, but of late years he has become identified with the People's party. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county commissioner, which position he still holds. As a member of the school board he has done much to advance the schools of this district. Since 1867 he has been identified with the Red Cliff Lodge of Masons. He is a man highly respected in his community, and has many friends among the people of the county.

JOHN W. SMITH, M. D., PH. G. The people of Colorado may with justice claim the palm over many of the other states of a similar population in the number of first-class physicians that form part of the citizenship of the state. Among those who came to Colorado with little means and few acquaintances, mention belongs to the subject of this article, who is one of the well-known physicians and druggists of Cripple Creek. In January, 1896, he came to this camp and opened up a small drug store in the old town, but a year later came to his present loca-

tion in the central part of the city, where his establishment, the Mining Exchange Pharmacy, is one of the leading and best-equipped stores.

When a boy Dr. Smith had no special advantages, for he was an orphan and poor. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., June 5, 1857, and was a small child when his father lost his property during the war. His mother died leaving thirteen children, of whom he, the youngest son and next to the youngest child, was a lad of nine years. With his younger sister he was sent to St. Louis, Mo., where he made his home with relatives, as the old home had been broken up. He worked for fifty cents a day and used the money to buy books for his sister and himself. His only opportunity to study was in the night school. While still a mere lad he came to Colorado and worked in H. M. Orahood's drug store in Black Hawk. On his return to St. Louis he worked in a drug store. In 1877 he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, after which he took charge of a drug store in that city. With money that he had saved while in the drug store he began to study medicine, having as his preceptor W. B. Outten, M. D., who was then a prominent St. Louis physician. Soon afterward he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he took a course of lectures.

In 1878 Dr. Smith came to Colorado for the second time. His coming, however, was different from the previous time. Then he was young, friendless, a runaway from his adopted home; now he was a young man of education, with fair prospects for the future, and seeking a suitable place for a location. He again went to Central City, where his father was interested in mining. The latter afterward made his home with his son and there died in January, 1898, when eighty-four years of age.

During the excitement at Leadville, Dr. Smith went there in January, 1879, but after a time he removed to Gunnison County, where a similar boom existed. In the fall of 1880 he was elected coroner of Gunnison County, and was the first regularly appointed county physician. While carrying on his practice he engaged in mining at Pitkin, Tincup and Gunnison, and was successful until 1886, when he lost all of his money through an unfortunate investment. Removing to Aspen, in 1888, he began to clerk in a drug store. The following year, with \$200 he had saved, he went to Denver and opened up a small drug store. From that meager start he built up a good busi-

ness. In a short time he bought another store and continued to conduct both until 1893, when he sold out. The previous year he had visited in the east and while there married a former school-mate, Miss Ollie J. Moore, of St. Louis, daughter of W. R. Moore, of Oswego, N. Y. In 1894 he devoted his time to study in hospitals and colleges, and the next year graduated from the medical department of the University of Denver. Afterward he practiced in Creede for a short time, but since January, 1896, he has carried on practice and engaged in the drug business at Cripple Creek, where he is a leading professional and business man. He and his wife have two children, Harold and Gladys.

J FRANK WINN. Though a resident of Morgan County for a comparatively brief period only, Mr. Winn has already gained recognition among the representative ranchmen of this part of Colorado. In the fall of 1895 he purchased a ranch lying six and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, and the spring of the next year found him settled at his new home. Here he has since engaged in general farming and the stock business, and is placing his property under first-class improvements.

A son of Munroe and Phoebe (Cox) Winn, the subject of this sketch was born in Adair County, Iowa, March 15, 1859. The family of which he is a member is composed of the following children: William Lorenzo, Evaline, J. Frank, Alice, Charles, Edward, Harvey (deceased), Theodore and Montie (deceased). The father, who was a native of Indiana, born about 1830, engaged in farming from his youth. Two years after his marriage he settled in Iowa and bought land in Adair County, where he is now living, practically retired, though still superintending his landed interests. He is a supporter of the Democratic party.

At nineteen years of age our subject rented land and began life for himself. He continued to operate rented land until 1892, when he purchased a place with the savings of former years. He continued to reside in Iowa until his removal to Colorado and his settlement in Morgan County. Since attaining his majority he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has not cared to hold office nor to identify himself with public affairs. September 28, 1880, he married Miss Cora Kepner, a native of Fountain County, Ind., and the daughter of Gideon Kepner, who was a

successful farmer in that county. To this marriage seven children were born, viz.: Jessie, Blanche W., Emil W., Kent L., Clark R., Ethel J. and Maysil R.

JAMES F. SMITH, a representative mining and civil engineer of Cripple Creek, and one of the stockholders in the Hull City placer mine, was born in Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1860. He is a direct descendant of James Smith, who emigrated from Ireland to America during the early half of the eighteenth century, and afterward became one of the prominent men of Pennsylvania, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Although too old to enlist in the Revolutionary service, he helped the colonial cause in many ways. James F. Smith, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Louisville, Ky., and there grew to manhood. For a number of years he engaged in the steamboat business. From Louisville he removed to Memphis and later to New Orleans, while during the war he resided in Montgomery, Ala. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in steamboating, and at the time of his death (the result of yellow fever), October 4, 1867, at forty-four years of age, he was acting as chief clerk of the "Robert E. Lee."

Of the town where he was born our subject has little recollection, as he was but two years of age when the family moved from there. After 1868 (during which year his mother died) he was reared in Louisville. He was educated in a private seminary at Brandenburg, Ky. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado and for a month was employed as mining engineer at Leadville. He then went to Fairplay, Park County, Colo., where he was similarly engaged until the summer of 1889. After a short visit in Brandenburg, Ky., he began engineering in Ohio and later was employed at canal building in New York. He acted as superintendent on the "Rock Cut" of the Harlam ship canal during the building of the same. After two years in the east he again came to Colorado, establishing his headquarters at Fairplay. He followed engineering until April 13, 1892, the date of his arrival in Cripple Creek. He was one of the pioneer miners of this camp and has become prominently known in mining circles. In this place he continued to make his home until 1896, when the family moved to Denver. However, much of his time is still spent in Cripple Creek, where he has his business headquarters. In January, 1893,

the Hull City placer was located, and in the fall of the same year he purchased an interest in the mine when it was considered worthless; since then it has developed into a very valuable property. Formerly he prospected considerably, but since the Hull City placer proved a paying investment, he has turned his attention to mining engineering.

By his marriage to Edmonia G. Richardson, of Brandenburg, Ky., daughter of W. C. Richardson. Mr. Smith is the father of three children, namely: William G., who is a student in the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College; Florence W. and Katie M., who are students in Denver schools. Mr. Smith is not active in politics, but is, nevertheless, a very decided Democrat in his political opinions, and never fails to cast a vote in support of the party. He is connected with the Elks of Cripple Creek; Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; Cripple Creek Chapter, R. A. M., of this city; Cripple Creek Commandery No. 26, K. T., and the Colorado Consistory, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

GEORGE H. CLARK, who has resided in Colorado since 1888, during that year took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and at the same time secured by pre-emption another quarter-section situated eight miles southwest of Akron. Upon this land he settled down to a farmer's life. At first he had a few head of cattle, but purchased other head, until he has become one of the leading cattlemen of Washington County. He is associated in business with his son-in-law, E. W. Clark. He is well posted in the stock business, and his thorough familiarity with every detail of the occupation enables him to engage in it successfully, in spite of reverses which all stockmen meet at one time or another.

A son of Richard S., the youngest son of John and Abra (Woods) Clark, the subject of this sketch was born in Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., April 14, 1827. His grandfather, John Clark, served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, participating in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill. His service covered a period of seven years, ending with his discharge after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Our subject was one of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Josiah, who is a merchant of Nashua, N. H.; George H.; Jane, Mrs. Brown, of Goffstown, N. H.; Richard S., a farmer residing at

Auburn, N. H.; and Sylvania, wife of John Davis, also of Auburn. The parents were born in Chester, N. H., the father in 1800, the mother a year later. Both were members of old families of the state, where they continued to reside during their active lives, making their home upon a farm. The death of the father occurred in 1866, and that of the mother in 1879. The former was active in military matters and held the rank of captain in the state militia, after which he was always called "Captain" Clark.

The fact that his father had met with business reverses forced our subject, when fourteen years of age, to begin the battle of life for himself. From that time he was self-supporting. For two years he was employed as a farm hand during the summer, while during the winter he worked for his board and attended school. At sixteen he became an apprentice to the brick-mason's trade, at which and at plastering he served a three years' term. On the conclusion of his apprenticeship he commenced to work as a journeyman. For the next seven years he was employed successively in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., Bangor, Me., Boston, Mass., Manchester and Concord, N. H. Afterward he spent a short time in the southern states. On his return north he settled in Muckwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., where he worked at his trade. During his residence in that town he was married to Miss Sophia E. Perkins. Two years after his marriage he removed to Indiana and settled in Cloverdale, Putnam County, where he continued to make his home until the outbreak of the war; meantime he traveled through the south, visiting all of the slave states, and coming in contact with slavery in its every form. At the opening of the war he removed to Newport News, Va., and in connection with his brother, John, opened a post store, where they conducted a prosperous business during the entire period of hostilities between the north and south.

In October, 1865, Mr. Clark settled in Livingston County, Mo., where he was engaged in merchandising and remained for a number of years. Next going to Florida, he was employed for four years in the mercantile business at Jacksonville by his brother John. On his return to Missouri he located at Dawn, where he opened a hotel and also carried on a livery business. He continued there until the year of his removal to Colorado and his settlement on his present ranch. He and his wife had five children, but only one

is now living, Mary A., wife of E. W. Clark, a prominent cattleman and the county surveyor of Washington County. Since 1850 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and now holds membership in Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M. He has given his vote to the Republican party since early manhood, and has always been a staunch adherent of its principles. In religion he is connected with the Christian Church.

JAMES A. DAWSON, one of the early settlers of the old Fort Sedgwick reservation and a well-known farmer and stockman of Sedgwick County, was born near Industry, Beaver County, Pa., February 6, 1859, a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Ewing) Dawson. He was one of five children, of whom the survivors are himself and his sister, Margaret Myrtilla, wife of John Ramsey, of Pennsylvania. One of the family, Benoni W., was a recruit of Company B, First Colorado Infantry, during the Spanish war of 1898, and died of typhoid fever at Honolulu, when en route to the Philippines.

A native of Hancock County, Va., William W. Dawson was born May 27, 1830. His mother dying when he was an infant, he was reared by his two aunts and an uncle in Beaver County. Under the care of these relatives he grew to manhood; and as they became aged and infirm, he took charge of the home farm and cared for them until they died. The property then became his by inheritance, and he has since made his home there. He was the son of a physician of Hancock County, Va. (now W. Va.), and his wife was the daughter of Alexander Ewing, a farmer of Beaver County, whose father-in-law, Lieutenant Knight, was an officer in the war of 1812.

After attaining his majority our subject spent two and one-half years in farm work in Iowa and Kansas, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and for four years worked on the old homestead. In 1885 he married Miss Maggie Linda Barclay, the marriage ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents in Beaver County on the 25th of June. Her father was R. H. Barclay, a well-known farmer of that section. In February, 1886, with his wife, our subject came west, settling at Kearney, Neb., where he engaged in farming for one year. In March, 1887, he removed to Sedgwick County and settled five miles southwest of Julesburg, where he entered a squatter's claim to one hundred and sixty acres

of land in the Fort Sedgwick reservation. When the reservation was opened to settlement a year later he proved up on his place; but, unfortunately, he had settled on one of the odd sections, and later, when the railroad was attached, the section proved to be railroad land, and he was compelled to buy the place. He has been prospered in his ranching pursuits, and is to-day one of the well-known men of the section. Interested in educational matters, he has served efficiently as member of the school board of his district, which is justly proud of the fact that it has one of the best-equipped and most handsome country school-houses in the county. In politics he is an ardent ally of the Republican party. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Myrtle and Mary.

PETER STEIN is the owner of a ranch in the fertile valley near Gypsum, Eagle County, and also owns, at Eagle, the best-equipped blacksmith's shop and wagon works in the entire county. When he came here in 1886 he purchased a ranch one mile from Gypsum, and in connection with its cultivation carried on the blacksmith's trade in the same neighborhood. In 1897 he built a substantial blacksmith's shop, and has since carried on business at Eagle.

The birth of Mr. Stein occurred in 1856, near Bezirka-Coblentz on the Rhine, about twenty-five miles from the famous old town of Bingen. He is a son of John Stein, a farmer in the old country, and Marie (Fey) Stein, who was born in the town of Schneppenbach. The family of which he is a member consists of five sons and one daughter. Jacob, Joseph, John and Henry live at the old homeplace in Germany, and Catherine is the wife of Jacob Getz, who lives in the same neighborhood as her brothers. The only one who came to America was the subject of this sketch. He was reared on the home farm and educated in German schools. Following the time-honored German custom, he began to learn a trade when fourteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade for three years, after which he followed the trade as a journeyman for three years. He then entered the regular army, and for three years lived the life of a German soldier.

Coming to America in 1882, Mr. Stein settled in Breckenridge, Summit County, Colo., but after one year removed to Alma, this state, where he opened a shop. For four years he engaged in

business there. In 1886 he settled in Eagle County, where he has since resided. Besides his business and ranch interests he was one of the promoters of the Eagle Valley Creamery, in which for some time he owned an interest. His political views bring him into affiliation with the People's party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1883 Mr. Stein married Miss Louisa Barth, a native of Krebsweiler, Germany, a town that is situated near our subject's native place. They are the parents of five children: William, Harman, Pauline, Louisa and Minnie.

JOHN G. HUDSON, county clerk and recorder of Washington County, was born in Oakland County, Mich., May 3, 1859, a son of John K. and Amanda (Green) Hudson, and next to the youngest of the family of five children now living. The others are: Gilbert R., a ticket broker in Denver, Colo.; Maria L., wife of Allen Becker, a farmer in Hemlock, N. Y.; Lemen W., who is engaged in business in Port Huron, Mich.; and Edward A., a business man of Oxford, Mich. His father, a native of New York, graduated in medicine at Rochester, N. Y., after which he practiced his profession at Rochester, Mich. About 1853 he was crippled, and giving up his outside practice he opened a drug store, and at the same time carried on an office practice. His death occurred in 1865. Afterward his widow continued the drug business and reared her children.

While a mere youth Mr. Hudson came to Colorado, arriving in Denver August 12, 1876. On his arrival he secured a position in a woolen mill, where he worked for three months, afterward joining a party of surveyors engaged in the survey of the South Park Railroad. During the building of the Alpine tunnel he was a member of the engineering corps and was employed there during the entire period until the completion of this famous engineering feat, which occupied two and one-half years. Afterward he went to Idaho, and during 1881-82 was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer on the Oregon Short Line. In 1883 he worked on the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas. The following year he spent some months among relatives and friends in Michigan. December 12, 1885, he arrived in Akron, of which town he was among the earliest settlers. Here, in partnership with his brother, Lemen W., he established the first

drug store in the town. One year later the partnership was dissolved, the brother returning to Michigan, while he turned his attention to painting and contracting. Later he was made surveyor of Washington County, a position that he held for five years. At the same time (1892-93) he was clerk of the district court and also town clerk (1892-96). In the fall of 1895 he was the candidate on the fusion ticket for the office of county clerk and recorder, and was elected by a handsome majority. Two years later he was returned to the office on the same ticket. In political belief he is a Populist, staunch in his adherence to the principles for which his party stands. Fraternally he is senior warden of Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and secretary of Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M.

September 1, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hudson to Miss Burtie B. Ball, who was born in Indiana and came to Akron, Colo., in company with her father, George W. Ball. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living, namely: John G., Jr., born April 22, 1895; and Gilbert R., July 24, 1896.

CHARLES I. COLWELL, county commissioner of Morgan County, president of the Lower Platte and Beaver Ditch Company, and a successful ranchman, was born in Knoxville, Ill., February 11, 1861, a son of Francis M. and Sarah E. (Cooper) Colwell. There are but two children in the family, he and his sister, Millicent M., who is the wife of J. C. Johnston, M. D., of Denver. His father, a native of Indiana, born in 1834, grew to manhood near Knoxville, Ill., where he learned the trade of a carpenter. After his marriage he continued to follow his trade in Knoxville. Six years prior to his death he removed to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., where he died in 1870. His wife, a native of Knoxville and a daughter of Charles and Maria (Hadley) Cooper, was one of seven children, the most famous of whom was Job A. Cooper, at one time governor of Colorado.

When his father died, our subject was only nine years of age, and one year later his mother passed away. He was taken into the home of his uncle, Thomas Cooper, his guardian, with whom he came to Colorado in 1874 and settled near Greeley, engaging in the cattle business as an assistant on the ranch. After he reached the age of sixteen his uncle paid him a salary, and he continued with him until he attained his majority.

At that time his two uncles, Thomas and Job A. Cooper, who had been partners in the cattle business, dissolved their partnership, the latter purchasing the cattle, which he placed on the Trowel ranch. He gave our subject the management of the cattle, and the latter continued for fourteen years to have the management of his uncle's stock interests in this section. At the time he began in the work he had a small bunch of cattle, and these he turned in with his uncle's, looking after both herds. In 1889 he purchased two hundred and forty acres five miles northeast of Brush, and at that time turned his cattle upon his new purchase. In 1897 he resigned his position in order to give his entire attention to his personal interests, which had assumed important proportions. He has since resided on his ranch near Brush and has been prosperously engaged in raising and selling cattle.

The Republican party has in Mr. Colwell a staunch adherent. On that ticket in 1895 he was elected commissioner of Morgan County, and at the expiration of the term, in the fall of 1898, he was returned to the office, which he fills with ability. For some years he has acted as president of the Lower Platte & Beaver Ditch Company. He has served as secretary of the school board and has been helpful in promoting educational matters in his district. December 30, 1886, he married Miss Mary G. Barnes, by whom he has five children: Olive, Francis, Charles L., Mary A. and Millicent M.

MRS. P. P. (LANDRUM) HARGROVE, who is successfully engaged in ranching in Sedgwick County, is a member of a pioneer family of northeastern Colorado. She is a daughter of Rev. Jerome B. and Virginia S. (Brantsford) Landrum, and was one of a family of nine children. They are named as follows: Georgianna, deceased; John W., a farmer and stockman of Sterling, Colo.; Eugene F., who is a successful farmer of Greeley, Colo.; Pattie P., Mrs. Hargrove; Thomas J., a minister in the Adventist Church; Robert P. and Lewis (deceased), twins; Emma E., wife of T. K. Propst, a prominent stockman of Merino, Colo.; and Jerome H., a farmer and stockman of Merino.

The father of Mrs. Hargrove was born in Barren County, Ky., May 14, 1820, a son of John and Elizabeth (Page) Landrum, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in very early times and continued to reside there until they

died. His education was acquired in common schools. On reaching manhood he began for himself, and while he gave considerable attention to farming and stock-raising, he also devoted much time to the work of a local preacher. He became familiar with the Scriptures in early life, and being an earnest speaker, met with success in the preaching of the Gospel in the Methodist Church. Finally, declining years incapacitated him for active work and obliged him to give up ministerial work.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Landrum visited Colorado for the first time. He was pleased with the country, and in the spring of the following year returned to make it his home. However, he did not bring his family here until the spring of 1876. He settled at South Platte (now Merino), where he bought state land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1882 he removed to Evans, and there he has since resided. His wife, who was born in 1822, is also living.

Mrs. Hargrove was born in Barren County, Ky., and her education was obtained in local schools. June 20, 1877, at the age of twenty-one years, she became the wife of Robert P. Hargrove, who was born in Barren County, and had removed to Colorado in 1875, settling near Sterling. Later he engaged in ranching near Merino, where he took up a tract of land. The three children born of this union are: Dora Lee, Beauford M. and Elsie Gladys, the eldest of whom is a student in the Julesburg school. In 1885 Mrs. Hargrove established her home on a ranch nine miles southwest of Julesburg, but in 1897 she homesteaded a tract of land where she now resides. For three years she was interested in sheep-raising, but now her attention is mainly given to the cattle business. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and takes an interest in all matters of a religious and charitable nature. Among the people of Sedgwick County she has many friends, and all esteem her for her energy of character and her kindness of heart.

RICHARD W. CORWIN, M. D. The medical profession has many able representatives in Colorado, men who stand high because of native ability of a superior order and because of thorough study of the best authorities in the science. As a representative, especially of the department of surgery, prominent mention should be made of Dr. Corwin, of Pueblo, who is recognized as one of the most eminent and successful

surgeons in the entire state. He has risen to a position of great influence solely through the exercise and development of his native powers of mind, and his career affords a striking example of the results of application.

Born in Binghamton, N. Y., May 24, 1852, Dr. Corwin was two years of age when his parents removed to New York City and four years old when they settled upon a large tract of timber land near Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y. As soon as large enough to be of help, he assisted his father in lumber camps and in rafting logs and lumber down the Delaware River. He was given excellent educational advantages, first in Cornell University, and later in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he afterward taught from 1874 to 1878. Going from there to Chicago, he remained in St. Luke's Hospital for two terms. His knowledge of medicine and surgery, gained theoretically in Ann Arbor, and experimentally in the hospital, fitted him for successful work in his profession.

In the spring of 1881 Dr. Corwin came to Pueblo to take the position as chief surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which covers the steel works and thirty mines located in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. He has since had charge of their hospital in this city and the surgeons at their mines. That the position is one of responsibility is shown by the fact that the company's medical staff treated twenty-nine thousand patients during the year 1898. He is also surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande and the Union Pacific & Gulf Railroads and the Colorado smelter. For four years he has acted as a member of the state board of health. He is a member of the board of managers of the Normal School in Pueblo, and is surgeon-general of the state, also surgeon of the State Asylum for the Insane, located in Pueblo.

For the purpose of study under the best instructors, in 1889 Dr. Corwin went to Europe, and for a year studied in hospitals in Edinburg, London and elsewhere. It has also been his custom to take a post-graduate course in New York colleges at intervals of three years, by which means he keeps abreast of the latest discoveries and developments in his chosen field of professional labor. His connection with various asylums, companies and sanitariums as surgeon, brings many responsibilities upon him, besides which he has a large and important private practice. In spite of his busy life, he always finds time for a genial word

with his acquaintances or a helpful act to those in need, and he is therefore respected, not only as a surgeon, but also as a gentleman. Fraternally he is identified with South Pueblo Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., Pueblo Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., and Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T., and is now grand standard bearer of the state. At one time he was president of the Pueblo County Medical Society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, the Railroad Surgeons' Association and the American Medical Temperance Association.

SAMUEL D. SHUMATE, who is engaged in a general ranching business three and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, was born in Clark County, Mo., on Christmas day of 1859, a son of George W. and Hannah (Dale) Shumate. The family of which he is a member consists of the following sons and daughters: John P., of Sacramento, Cal.; George William, a resident of Saline County, Mo.; Hannah J., wife of Louis Gaume, of Sacramento, Cal.; Mary E., who married Edward Kelley, and lives in Saline County, Mo.; Samuel D.; James O., of Saline County, Mo.; David L., of Excello, Macon County, that state; and Sarah M., Mrs. Warren House, of Saline County.

A native of Virginia, born in 1818, George W. Shumate was five years of age when his parents moved to Kentucky. Some eight years later they settled in Ohio, but after a year moved to Missouri, where he grew to manhood, married and followed carpentering and farming in Clark County, where he settled after his marriage. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis County, and there made his home for two years. The remaining years of his life were passed in Saline County, where he died April 12, 1897.

The education acquired by our subject was such as the common schools of his county afforded. In 1880 he "launched his ship on the sea of life." In company with his cousin he came to Colorado during that year. The old-fashioned plan of crossing the plains in a "prairie schooner" had been superseded by the modern steam cars, and few were contented to resort to the slower method of transportation. However, wishing to see the country, he and his companion preferred to drive. They arrived in Sterling July 7, 1880, and remained there for a time. Soon after our subject entered the employ of a man who had the contract to carry the mail

from Sterling to Greeley. That position he held for eighteen months, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade for six months, and then formed a partnership with a brother-in-law in the sheep business. He ranged the sheep eighteen miles west of Sterling and for two years gave his entire time to the management of the business. Upon disposing of their stock he and his brother-in-law purchased a store in Sterling, and this property they sold to advantage a few days later. They then purchased an alfalfa ranch in Weldon Valley, where they engaged in the cattle business and met with success. In 1888 Mr. Shumate came to his present location, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaging in farming and the cattle business. He has made five trips to California, and is familiar with nearly every part of that state. In 1892 he went to the coast and remained eleven months. In 1894 he again went west, this time spending three years in Los Angeles, during which time he engaged in haying and the raising of fruits.

In 1895 and 1896 Mr. Shumate served as water commissioner of this district. He is a member of Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P., and in politics is a staunch advocate of the Populist doctrines. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a contributor to religious and philanthropic projects. In November, 1888, he married Miss Rosa Davidson, who died December 31, 1894; two children were born of that union, Beulah and Samuel (deceased). The present wife of our subject, whom he married December 14, 1897, was Mrs. Mattie (McPherson) Wallace, a native of Ohio, and a lady of intelligence and refinement.

FRANK S. BARNHART came to Colorado in the spring of 1888 and settled six miles east and one mile north of Akron in Washington County. Here he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, homesteaded a similar acreage and took up another quarter-section adjoining as a tree claim. At once he began farm pursuits. However, it did not take him long to discover that farming in Colorado without irrigation is a failure. He then turned his attention to gardening and has since practically supplied the entire town of Akron with its vegetables. This business, together with his stock interests which he has been acquiring since 1893, place him among the substantial citizens of the county. In November, 1895, he was elected county commissioner on the fusion ticket and served his consti-

uents faithfully during his term of three years. He is a Democrat in his political belief and a supporter of the silver cause. Fraternally he is connected with Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter.

Near Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., Mr. Barnhart was born November 24, 1856, a son of David and Elizabeth (Christbaum) Barnhart, and one of nine children, all of whom are living. George N. is a farmer and fruit-grower at Stuttgart, Ark.; Frank S. was second in order of birth; William D. is a farmer and stock-grower in Valley County, Neb.; Charles L. is a farmer at North Loup, Neb.; John R. and James D. are similarly engaged in that county; Benjamin makes his home with his father in Valley County; Margaret A. (Mrs. Augustus Whetzel), lives in Indiana; and Elvin resides with his father.

David Barnhart was born in Ross County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he moved to McLean County, Ill., of which he was an early settler and with the development of which he was intimately associated. Farming and stock-raising furnished him with a competency and enabled him to surround his family with every comfort. About 1885 he moved to Nebraska, settling in Valley County, where he has since resided. His wife was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and, like him, was of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, the descendant of early settlers of Pennsylvania. She died in 1893.

At twenty years of age our subject left home and went to the native county of his parents, where he visited among relatives and friends, returning thence to McLean County and embarking in farm pursuits for himself. January 8, 1880, he married Miss Julia A. Smith, a native of Ross County, and a daughter of Daniel B. Smith, a farmer and cattleman of Ross, and later of McLean County, Ill. In 1883 our subject and his wife removed to Valley County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until his removal to Colorado in 1888. He has since become known as one of the enterprising residents of Washington County. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Nora X., Roy Carl, Bessie Pearl and David Adlai.

In 1893 Mr. Barnhart began to experiment in irrigation, the first ever undertaken in Washington or Yuma Counties, with the exception of a very small strip in the northwestern part of the former county. As bringing water from the mountains or adjacent streams was impossible he introduced the scheme of irrigating by means of water drawn from the earth by windmill power,

the only place in Colorado where irrigation is done by this method. He now has about ten acres well watered, a veritable garden tract. He also supplies Akron's inhabitants with ice and has built a fish pond, from which he eventually will supply his customers with fresh fish the year round.

FRANCIS M. PHILLIPS, who was engaged in the hardware business in Sterling, and is filling the office of commissioner of Logan County, is one of the representative men of north-eastern Colorado. A native of southern Illinois, he was born in Jefferson County May 5, 1859, being a son of Clarence A. and Sarah E. (Tate) Phillips. He was one of a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom the latter are deceased; one son, James E., is engaged in the drayage business in Centralia, Ill., and the youngest son, Charles A., is a plumber in that city. The father was born and reared in St. Clair County, Ill., and in youth served an apprenticeship to the trade of architect and builder. After his marriage he settled in Jefferson County, the home of his wife. He erected the first house built in Centralia, where afterward, with a partner, he built nearly three hundred residences and business buildings. In 1864 or 1865 he removed to Missouri, where for three years he made his home in Johnson County. His next place of abode was Liberty, Montgomery County, Kan., and there he engaged in the livery business until his death, which occurred January 12, 1872, at thirty-seven years of age. After his death his wife returned to Illinois, where she has since resided.

When sixteen years of age our subject began to operate a threshing machine, in which employment he continued for three years. Afterward he completed the carpenter's trade, which he had partially learned under his father. From that time he gave his attention to farm work in the summer and carpentering in the fall and winter. With John T. Eskew he went to Nebraska in 1884, and for five months he worked in Hamilton County as a farm hand, after which he built a house for his employer. March 8, 1886, he went to Bromfield to establish a lumber yard for the National Lumber Company. He was the first man in the town and remained there for a week before he was joined by anyone. There he established the yard and erected the necessary buildings. The completion of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad through Bromfield caused the

establishment and growth of the village. After a year our subject worked for C. N. Dietz in the lumber business for a year, and when Mr. Dietz bought the National Lumber Yards, he went to Phillips Station, to which place he had hauled the first load of lumber. He continued there until 1888, when he came to Colorado and in May of that year settled in Sterling. His first occupation was that of contracting and building. In the fall of 1894, however, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for work, and obliged him to turn his attention to other means of livelihood. In January, 1895, he engaged in the butcher business, in which he continued for two months. Upon selling out he bought the hardware store which he conducted until February, 1899. On the Populist ticket, in the fall of 1896, he was elected county commissioner, which office he has efficiently filled. In May, 1887, he married Miss Ella Wilson, who was born in Baltimore County, Md.

In fraternal relations Mr. Phillips is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the encampment. Prairie Camp No. 22, Woodmen of the World, numbers him among its members, and he is also identified with and treasurer of Star Jupiter Lodge.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, commissioner of Sedgwick County and also one of its enterprising stockmen, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, June 9, 1843, a son of Nicholas and Judith (Nichol) Campbell, both of Scotch descent. He was one of nine children, of whom five besides himself are living, viz.: George, a stockman of this county; Sarah, who married Henry England and continues to reside in County Armagh; Ann, Mrs. James Livingston, of County Armagh; Mary, widow of William Jones, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; and David, a business man of Belfast, Ireland. The father was born in County Armagh in 1800 and received a public-school education there. After his marriage he settled upon a farm, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1880.

When sixteen years of age our subject secured a position with a provision and commission firm in the town of Lurgan. After five years in that place he engaged in the grocery business for himself. He was prosperous and made considerable money. Eight years after he opened his store he turned his attention to the wholesale business, but this venture was unsuccessful. In 1880 he

closed out his business; and, while the mercantile trade offered to give him another start he refused. In 1881 he went to Canada and settled at Ingersoll, where he worked in an agricultural machine shop for five years. The year 1886 found him upon the soil of the states. Coming to Colorado, for two years he worked for the South Platte Land & Lumber Company, having charge of their milling and lumbering business in the mountains. Following this he came to Sedgwick County and settled on his present homestead, two miles north of Sedgwick, where he has since resided, engaging successfully in the cattle business. He is one of the influential men of the county and is highly esteemed for his energy of disposition and force of character.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Campbell was in 1895 elected on the party ticket to the office of county commissioner. In 1898 he was re-elected to the office, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the people. His marriage to Mrs. Sarah (Blakeley) Geddis, a native of County Down, Ireland, occurred in 1865. The only child of this union, Minnie, married Eugene B. Davis, who is connected with his father-in-law in the cattle business. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Joseph Campbell Davis, born August 2, 1892. In religious belief Mr. Campbell is identified with the Presbyterians. His life has been characterized by uprightness and integrity, and he merits the high position he holds in the esteem of the people of his county.

CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, of Sedgwick County, was born in the southwestern part of Denmark, May 30, 1857, a son of Andreas and Karen M. Nelsen. He was one of a family comprising four daughters and two sons, viz.: Alvina, Martina, Minnie, Frederick, Gine and Christian, the daughters living in Denmark, and Frederick in Ogden, Utah. Their father was born in Denmark in 1828, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed up to the time of his death in January, 1892. The widowed mother is now making her home with her daughters in Denmark.

Assisting his father in the shop, our subject became familiar with blacksmithing while he was still a mere child. When fourteen years of age he went to the city of Frederick's Harbor and apprenticed himself to the trade, at which he worked as an apprentice for four years, becoming an expert journeyman. On his return home he

worked with his father for one year, after which he spent four months in a large shop in Alburg. Next he opened a small shop in a little village built on an island in the north of Denmark. While in that place, November 23, 1878, he married Miss Matte M. Christensen, who accompanied him to America two years later, landing in New York City May 19, 1880. Thence they proceeded to Iowa, where Mrs. Andersen had relatives. Being ignorant of the language and the locality, they were carried thirty-two miles beyond their destination before the mistake was discovered, and on paying their fare back to Casey, Adair County, they had but fifteen cents left. In a strange country, without money, the outlook seemed gloomy indeed. Nor was Mr. Andersen's first employment such as to encourage him. He secured work loading corn in an elevator, shoveling the corn back from the chute as it ran in the car. At the end of two hours he and his companion were almost dead. Drawing their salary, which was ten cents an hour, they quit work.

After this Mr. Andersen began to work at railroad construction; but after three weeks of hard work at \$1.50 a day, he had difficulty in collecting the money due him. For one month following he was employed by a farmer at \$15 a month. Next he secured work at his trade in town, where he continued for a year. Then, going to Carbon, Wyo., he accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad as a blacksmith at their coal mines, receiving \$75 a month. After two years at Carbon, in the spring of 1884 he came to Colorado and settled at Mineral Point in San Juan County, where his wife carried on a hotel until late in the autumn. Meantime, in July, he went to Rock Springs, Wyo., and again worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at his trade. After three years of steady work there he came to Logan County and took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles east of Holyoke. He proved up on his claim and then sold it. After a few months in Julesburg, where he worked at his trade, he went to Rock Springs, and for one year was with the railroad company. Coming back to Julesburg, he bought a section of railroad land and homesteaded a quarter-section adjoining. Here he built a house and made other improvements, that have increased the value of the property. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church and are very highly

esteemed in their locality. They have only one child, Carolyn J. M., a graduate of the Julesburg high school, and now a teacher in the public schools of this place.

NATHAN ANDREWS. There is perhaps no resident of Washington County who has met with greater success than that attained by Mr. Andrews. When he came to this county he homesteaded a quarter-section twelve miles southwest of Akron, and there engaged in the cattle business, but, after five years, the water becoming very scarce, he exchanged his claim for his present ranch, ten miles southwest of town. Since then he has prospered, and is now the owner of about four hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, besides other important possessions. He is a member of the Colorado Stockmen's Protective Association, and favors all organizations having for their object the benefit of the stock industry of this state.

In Vinton County, Ohio, December 23, 1853, the subject of this sketch was born to David and Lucy (Barker) Andrews, and was the second of ten children, all but one of whom are living. Harriet is the wife of William C. Mayhew, of Washington County, Iowa; Sadie married Hiram Tripp, of Vinton County, Ohio; Mehitabel is the wife of Elmer Johnson, of Vinton County; Moses A. is a cattleman of Arapahoe County; Joseph F. is engaged in sawmill work in Vinton County; Louis is a farmer of Vermilion County, Ill.; Mary; and John occupies the old homestead in Vinton County.

The father of our subject was born in New Hampshire in 1822, and for years engaged in the buying and selling of horses and cattle, driving stock through to Boston market. When about twenty-eight he went to Ohio, married and engaged in farming, also operated a coal bank on his place. He continued to reside there until his death, in 1898. His wife, a native of New Hampshire, still resides on the homestead. When nineteen years of age our subject began life on his own account. He went to Osage County, Kan., and settled in Burlingame, where he was employed on a ranch for eighteen months. Meantime he contracted chills and fever, and finding it impossible to rid himself of the disease there, he returned east. For eight or more years he was employed in Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, the greater part of the time being spent in Iowa. March 18, 1883, in that state, he married Miss Eva R.

Sturdivan, a native of Keokuk County, and the daughter of David O. Sturdivan, who then engaged in farming, but now follows the trades of wheelwright and carpenter in Massena, Iowa.

In 1885 Mr. Andrews settled in Nebraska, pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres in Hitchcock County. But the country soon became too crowded to admit of cattle-raising; for that reason, after six months in Nebraska, he came to Colorado, where he has since made his home in Washington County. He and his wife are the parents of five children, John Franklin, Maude B., Delbert P., Myrtle A. and Harley N. The family are highly esteemed throughout the county and have many warm friends in this part of the state.

JUDGE JULIUS THOMPSON, city attorney of Cripple Creek, has been one of the prominent men of Colorado since coming to this state in 1880. In the various towns where he resided, engaged in the practice of law, he built up an excellent reputation as an attorney and also bore an active part in public affairs. Since 1895 he has had his headquarters in Cripple Creek, where he is engaged in a general practice and besides this, he retains some practice in Denver, where he formerly resided.

Near Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Thompson was born June 5, 1839. The years of his youth were passed on the home farm, five miles from the city. His education was commenced in public schools and carried on in the Lawrence University in Wisconsin, where he acquired a broad classical knowledge. When twenty-two years of age he began to study law in Milwaukee, but completed his course in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar. For nine years he carried on a growing practice in Chicago, but the great fire of 1871 destroyed his office and his valuable law library; and, discouraged by the loss, he determined to enter another line of business, in a different location. Going to Joplin, Mo., he embarked in the zinc business, building the first zinc works in that part of the state. After five years in Missouri he returned to Milwaukee in 1876. There he carried on a law practice, having, in addition to his general patronage, the position of attorney for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for three years.

The condition of his health demanding a change of climate, in 1880 Mr. Thompson came to Colorado and settled in the San Juan country. He remained in Durango and Rico until the year

1892, when, desiring a more central location that would give broader opportunities for professional work, he removed to Denver. Law and politics engaged his attention there for three years, after which he came to Cripple Creek. Politically he adhered to the Republican party until the second nomination of Benjamin Harrison, when he transferred his allegiance to the People's party, and, on the adoption of the free-silver plank by the Democrats in their platform, he voted with the last-named party. For a number of years he serves as county attorney of La Plata County. In the fall of 1894 he was a candidate for governor and lacked only four votes of receiving the nomination. Fraternally he is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Cripple Creek, and Rico Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Rico. Like the majority of Colorado's residents, he had interests in mining. In these enterprises he has both lost and made considerable money. He is now the owner of mining property in the Cripple Creek district, which, though as yet undeveloped, promises to be quite valuable.

HENRY E. AVERY, commissioner of Washington County, and the owner of important cattle interests here, came to Colorado in 1887 and took up a homestead eight miles southwest of Otis. Here he has since made his home, giving his attention to farming and the cattle industry and meeting with encouraging success in his enterprises. In the fall of 1898 he was elected commissioner on the Republican ticket, and has served in this capacity with fidelity and intelligence.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Avery was born in St. Joseph County, November 26, 1861, and is a son of James and Sarah (Salter) Avery. He was one of nine children and the third among eight now living. Of the others we note the following: John W. is a blacksmith at Knoxville, Iowa; Frederick J. is sheriff of St. Joseph County, Mich.; George S., who resides in Benton Harbor, Mich., is employed as a traveling salesman; Mary A. is the widow of Joseph White, and resides at Three Rivers, Mich.; Charles W. is a farmer in Buffalo County, Neb.; Harvey and Herbert reside with their parents. The father of our subject was born near Bath, England, November 11, 1830. At nineteen years of age he emigrated to America, settling at Three Rivers, Mich., and engaged in farming. After many



GEORGE G. BOOCO, MRS. EVA M. BOOCO
AND
FLORENCE IRENE BOOCO.

years devoted to agricultural pursuits, in the fall of 1896 he retired from active cares and settled in town, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his former labors.

At the age of twenty years our subject left home and secured employment in the lumber woods of Michigan, where he worked for one season. In the spring of 1883 he went to Dakota and worked on a farm near the town of Eden. In the fall of the same year he became employed on a farm in Buffalo County, Neb., and there he continued to make his home until he came to Colorado in 1887. He devotes his attention closely to the cattle business, and is gradually becoming the possessor of a valuable herd. At the same time he raises farm products, especially such as are suitable for feed for his cattle. He is a capable ranchman and is deservedly successful.

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

The father of our subject, William Booco, came west in 1879 and is now a well-to-do ranchman at Wolcott, Eagle County. He is the grandson of the founder of the family in this country, a Frenchman, who accompanied Lafayette to this country and aided that famous general in liberating the colonies from their bondage to England. The mother of our subject was Margaret G.

Gwinnup, who had three brothers that enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and two died while fighting for the government. The paternal grandmother of George G. Booco was a sister of General Sherman.

In matters of politics Mr. Booco was a Democrat until the People's party was organized, since which time he has voted with the Populists and worked in their interests. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and has rendered able service as a member of the Minturn school board.

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

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

Upon completing her education, the subject of this sketch taught for five years; after which she

traveled in California and the west for two years, and then taught in the schools of Topeka, Kan., for two years. About 1885 she came to Colorado, where she began to teach in Chaffee County, and for a time was employed at Poncho Springs. She came to Minturn to accept a position in the school here, and in this town met Mr. Booco, who was a member of the school board. They were married in 1891, and are the parents of a daughter, Florence Irene. Mrs. Booco is identified with the People's party and it was upon that ticket she was elected superintendent of schools of Eagle County in 1897, a position that her previous experience in teaching admirably qualifies her to fill. She has given educational work considerable thought and attention and is not only gifted intellectually, but is also a logical reasoner and acute observer, and labors constantly to improve the conditions of the schools under her charge. She is a sincere Christian and in religious belief is a Congregationalist.

WILLIAM F. MILLER, a successful stock-raiser residing in Sedgwick County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 9, 1855, a son of George and Caroline (Achauer) Miller. He is of German lineage. His parents were natives of Wurtemberg, the father born April 27, 1822, the mother April 5, 1828. When a boy of six years, the former was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Maryland, but afterward removed to the vicinity of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and afterward settled upon a portion of the old homestead. There he has since made his home. Nine children were born of his marriage, and of these the following survive: George J., a farmer of Neola, Iowa; William F.; Louisa M., widow of John J. Kassell, of Philo, Ohio; Anna S., who is with her father; Clara Emma, wife of John W. Waxler, of Duncan Falls, Ohio; and Charles A., who is still with his father, whom he assists in the management of the home farm.

After serving an apprenticeship of four years to the carpenter's trade, the subject of this sketch in the spring of 1882 went to Iowa and for two years engaged in farming near Walnut, Pottawattamie County, after which he carried on a farm at Neola. Two years later he came to Colorado, settling in Sedgwick County in the spring of 1886. He took up a homestead two miles northwest of Sedgwick and during 1886 and 1887

lived on his claim, meantime working at his trade in and around Sedgwick. In the spring of 1888 he engaged with the Union Pacific Railway Company in the bridge and building department. He worked for them until the spring of 1891, when he returned to his ranch. During the years that have since elapsed he has engaged in the stock business and has been so successful that he now ranks among the substantial men of the county.

October 6, 1892, Mr. Miller married Miss Jessie M. Welch, who was born in Marshall County, Iowa, a daughter of Rezin and Martha J. (Crouch) Welch. She is one of four children now living, the others being: Dwight D., a prominent farmer of Grinnell, Iowa; Enola B., wife of D. H. McCoy, of Fremont, Neb.; and William F., a stockman of Leslie, S. Dak. Mr. Welch was born in Ohio in 1830 and in 1864 settled in Iowa, where he engaged in farming in Marshall and Poweshiek Counties. From Iowa, in 1887, he came to Colorado, and settled one and one-half miles north of Sedgwick, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1889. The place is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miller. In religious belief Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian, and fraternally holds membership in Julesburg Camp No. 26, Woodmen of the World. He has never cared to take an active part in politics, but he is a stalwart Democrat and believes firmly in the principles for which the party stands.

LEWIS M. PIPER, sheriff of Morgan County, was elected to this office in the fall of 1897, on the Republican ticket, and has since efficiently discharged the duties of the position. In 1896 he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres two miles south of Fort Morgan and has since engaged in the stock business, his principal attention being given to the breeding of fine hogs.

In Johnson County, Kan., the subject of this sketch was born November 20, 1865, one of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Phoebe E., Lewis M., Abraham K., George D., Mary L., Harold T. and Jennie. His father, A. M. Piper, was born in Pennsylvania March 29, 1828, and grew up on a farm. In 1856 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in freighting, and for three years he was one of the well-known freighters across the plains. About 1860 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth J. Kay. In 1864, accompanied by his family, he

removed to Kansas and settled in Johnson County, where he has since engaged in farming and the cattle business.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education principally in the Agricultural College of Kansas. In youth he learned the trade of a plasterer. Deciding to come west, early in 1888 he came to Colorado and arrived in Fort Morgan on the 1st of March. At first he engaged in the lumber business, but after a year sold his interests to advantage and turned his attention to his trade. In 1894 he bought a one-half interest in the lumber yard of John T. Ross, and, while his partner attended to the business of the firm, he worked at his trade. One year later he disposed of his interest in the business, after which he gave his attention exclusively to his trade. He is an enterprising young man, capable and persevering, and alike in his official capacity, at his trade, and in ranching, he has proved himself trustworthy and honorable, a citizen of whom any county might well be proud.

HOWE RIDENOUR, clerk and recorder of Ouray County, was born near Karkersville, Ohio, August 2, 1853, a son of Samuel and Louisa (Shull) Ridenour, both natives of Ohio. When he was ten years of age he accompanied the family to Iowa, where for a number of years his father held office as superintendent of schools of Marion County. There were in the family eight children, of whom five are living, namely: Mary, widow of Melvin Marshall; Howe; Martha, wife of Charles Livingston, of Iowa; Charles A., who is engaged in mining at Ouray; and May, wife of J. M. Jordan, a farmer of Monroe County, Iowa.

Reared on the home farm and educated in local schools, the first experience our subject had of life in the west was in 1879, when he came to Silverton, Colo., and engaged in mining. In the fall of 1884 the accidental discharge of a stick of giant powder caused the loss of his right hand and permanently stopped his active work in mines. Returning to Iowa, he remained on the old homestead for two years, but in 1886 came back to Colorado, and for three years was employed in the Beaumont hotel in Ouray, after which he assumed the management of the Dunbarton bath house in Ouray.

On the Republican ticket in 1892, Mr. Ridenour was elected to the position of county clerk for two years. Meanwhile he also acted as foreman

of the Slide mine. His first election as clerk was on the Republican ticket, his second on the Democratic ticket (to serve from 1897 to 1900), with the endorsement of the silver Republicans, and the second time his majority was exceedingly gratifying. Those who have examined his books state that his penmanship is a marvel of beauty and neatness, resembling steel engraving rather than pen and ink work; this is especially remarkable when it is remembered that after the loss of his right hand, he was compelled to learn to use his left hand, a very difficult task, but one in which he has been remarkably successful.

October 27, 1888, Mr. Ridenour married Anna McGregor, of New York City, who for two years had been employed in the advertising department of the *Texas Siftings*, in New York, and from 1892 to 1894 served as deputy clerk of Ouray County. Her penmanship, like that of her husband, is noted for its beauty, symmetry and neatness, while in other lines of business work she gave evidence of unusual ability. They were the parents of two children, Earl Stuart, who died in infancy, and Carlisle Howe, while they have an adopted daughter, Stella M.

HON. WILLIAM F. FORMAN, mayor of Breckenridge and county clerk and ex-officio recorder of deeds of Summit County, has been identified with public affairs in his section of Colorado for some years. His first election as county clerk and ex-officio recorder was in 1885, when he received a fair majority on the Democratic ticket. From that time to this by re-election he has held the office, and is now serving his seventh consecutive term. Prior to his election to this office he was one of the councilmen of Breckenridge, and at this writing is serving his third term as mayor of the city. In 1890 he was the Democratic nominee for the office of secretary of state of Colorado, but was defeated.

A son of Harvey W. and Susan F. (Pemberton) Forman, the subject of this sketch was born in Monticello, Lewis County, Mo., August 13, 1853. He was one of six children, all but one of whom are still living. They are: Alice E., widow of Lewis C. McVay, of Denver; W. F.; Linnie P., who married R. A. DeForest, of Wetmore, Kan.; Etta R., wife of Charles S. Lake, a conductor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and a resident of Denver; George W., an attorney now engaged in buying ore in Black Hawk.

A native of Bourbon County, Ky., Harvey W.

Forman was born September 24, 1823. In 1844 he accompanied his father's family to northeastern Missouri, but after a short time removed to northeastern Kansas, settling in the vicinity of Atchison, where he made his home for thirty years. He was a prominent man in business circles, and also took an active part in political affairs. He founded a number of towns in his locality. When trouble arose between the settlers and Indians he was sent to Washington, D. C., as the delegate of the settlers, in order to intercede for their rights. In this difficult task he was successful. For a number of years he held the position of government farmer, and acted as Indian agent at Iowa Point, Kan., and Salem, Neb. The Leecompton constitutional convention, to which he was a delegate, selected him as its representative in Washington, and he went to the national capital for that purpose. The lumber business was his principal occupation in Kansas. He first crossed the plains in 1862. The next year he settled permanently in Colorado. For several years he worked the Poor Man's mine at Caribou. Afterward he went to Black Hawk, where he acted as agent of the Golden smelter. At Black Hawk he established the first public sampling works in Colorado. For twenty years he was connected with smelters in the capacity of ore purchaser. He was manager of the Miner smelter in Golden when those works were in operation. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Denver, where he engaged in the real-estate business, although by no means discontinuing his interests in mines. He was connected with the Masons, and for thirty years held membership in the Baptist Church. His death occurred in Denver April 14, 1898.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in the Manhattan Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan. In April, 1873, he came to Denver, to which point he had shipped a number of horses by the railroad. On their arrival he proceeded to Boulder, where he began freighting to Caribou. After two years he became interested in the stage business and ran a stage line between Caribou and Boulder, Black Hawk and Central City. Two years later he went to Pine Grove, when the South Park road had reached that point. There he was given charge of the freight forwarding department under J. D. Best & Co. In the spring of 1878 he resigned the position and turned his attention to freighting into Leadville, but he

soon disposed of his teams and outfit and resumed his former work. Early in the year 1879 he went to Como, and, in partnership with George Wilder and J. D. Best, formed the firm of Wilder, Forman & Co., which engaged in the freighting business from Como across the range to the Breckenridge district. In 1882 Mr. Forman bought his partners' interest and, leasing the business, he came to Breckenridge, where he began in the hay, grain and flour business. In 1882 he was made agent of the Pacific Express Company at this point, and in connection with this work he ran several express wagons, continuing until 1888, when he disposed of the business. He has since devoted himself to official duties.

February 1, 1883, Mr. Forman married Miss Rosa E. Canoll, daughter of D. B. Canoll, of New York City, by whom he had three children: Deber D., deceased; Leona L., who was born September 22, 1888; and William H., February 15, 1893. Mr. Forman is a member of Gold Nuggett Lodge No. 89, K. P., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is the present master of finance. He has filled all the chairs in Kiowa Tribe No. 6, I. O. R. M., in which he is now keeper of the wampum.

JOSEPH S. REEF, who came to Leadville during the "boom" days of the camp, has since made his home here and has witnessed the growth of the place and the development of its resources. In 1880 he embarked in the wholesale live stock business, which he has continued successfully to the present time. Besides this enterprise he has been intimately associated with other projects of undoubted value. He was one of the organizers of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville, of which he has since acted as a director.

In Richland County, Ill., Mr. Reef was born in 1847, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Rhodes) Reef, natives respectively of Germany and Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of six children, the others being Rev. John R. Reef, a minister in the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Catherine; Keziah, wife of Edward Hill, of Illinois; Mary, Mrs. James Kent; and Jacob, deceased. His father, who was taken to Philadelphia when a child of seven years, learned the trade of a wagon and carriage maker, and in 1836 settled in Richland County, Ill., where he engaged in his chosen occupation. He was successful in business and surrounded his family with all

of the comforts of life. During the existence of the Whig party he advocated its principles, and afterward became a Republican. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in the faith of a glorious resurrection, after eighty-seven useful years.

When fourteen years of age, in 1861, Mr. Reef entered the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, for service in the Civil war. He took part in many important engagements, was in the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the battles of Corinth and Lookout Mountain and accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea. At the close of the war, in July, 1865, he was honorably discharged. Returning to Richland County, he spent eighteen months in college, after which he went to Kansas and for some time herded cattle on the range. While the Kansas Pacific Railroad was building he had a contract for furnishing beef, and also had a contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company during the building of that road from Denver to Pueblo and Colorado Springs. After his contracts had been carried out he went to San Juan, where he engaged in mining for five years, and from there he came to Leadville in 1879. The year after he came to this city he married Miss Carrie Freeman, who had resided here for some years, and they are the parents of two children, Harry and Helen. In politics Mr. Reef is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar, Shriner and thirty-second degree Mason, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A man of sterling integrity of character and excellent business ability, he and his family occupy a high place in the home community, and enjoy the confidence of the people among whom they have lived for so many years.

REBUBEN OLDLAND. The development of the resources of Rio Blanco County cannot be attributed entirely to the efforts of native-born Americans, for much has been accomplished by men of foreign birth who have sought a home in America. Among this class mention belongs to Mr. Oldland, who has held the office of county treasurer since 1895, and has also officiated as mayor of the town of Meeker, and as alderman. While Rio Blanco and Garfield were one county he was elected county clerk and recorder in 1885 and filled the position with fidelity. In the various offices to which he has been elected, it has been his aim to promote the progress of his town and county and advance the welfare of the people.

Mr. Oldland was born in England in 1855, a son of John and Caroline (Rickard) Oldland, also natives of that country, where they lived upon a farm. In the family there were six children, of whom the daughters, Emily and Elizabeth, remain in England. The sons came to the United States, Henry and William settling upon farms in Pennsylvania, while Reuben and Ambrose established their homes in Meeker, Colo., and became business men of this town. Our subject was eighteen years of age when, in 1873, he crossed the ocean to America. After a short sojourn in Pennsylvania he came to Colorado and began mining in the Sunshine district. During the boom in Leadville he removed there in 1879, and engaged in mining on Friar Hill. From there, in 1884, he came to Rio Blanco County and settled on a ranch, where he has since engaged in the cattle business. He is also interested in the Oldland Mercantile Company in Meeker.

In 1882 Mr. Oldland married Miss Sara Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a refined and amiable lady. They are the parents of four children, Ernest, Gerald, Walter and Caroline. Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Oldland has voted the Democratic ticket at local and national elections, and it is as the candidate of this party that he has been elected to various town and county offices. In 1895 he was first elected county treasurer, and the high estimation in which he was held by the people was shown by his re-election two years later. Fraternally, in Masonry he is a Knight Templar.

MRS. LILLIAN COLCORD, who has resided in Colorado since 1885 and has been successfully engaged in teaching during much of her active life, was in 1897 the nominee on the fusion ticket for superintendent of public instruction of Summit County and received a fair majority at the election. During her incumbency of the office she has ably discharged every duty and has won the esteem, not alone of those who voted for her at election, but of members of the opposite party. Her work in the building up of the schools of the county has been important and extensive, and has been attended with commendable success.

The family of George and Rose Wise, of which Mrs. Colcord was a member, consisted of four daughters, all born in Belfast, Me. The eldest, Emma, is the wife of Everett Roberts, of Dor-

chester, Mass.; Mrs. Walter Richard resides in Belfast; Ethel is unmarried and resides with her parents. The grandfather, George Wise, was the first member of the family to settle in the United States. A native of England, he crossed the Atlantic in youth and settled in Maine, where he learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker. George Wise, Jr., was a native of Freedom, Me., born in 1835, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Belfast, the same state, where he learned from his father the trade of a shoemaker. His active life has been devoted to his trade and he still makes Belfast his home.

In the grammar and high schools of Belfast, and the Normal School at Castine, Me., the subject of this sketch received an excellent education. She taught in the public schools of Maine for a few years and in 1885 came to Colorado, where for three years she taught in the schools of Kokomo, Breckenridge and Frisco. In 1890 she became the wife of Albion Colcord, who was born in Searsport, Me., August 27, 1851, and in 1879 came to Colorado, where, with the exception of a short interval, he has since resided, being for a number of years connected with a mining mill at Kokomo. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Colcord has been blessed by two children, namely: Rex, who was born September 13, 1891; and Ella, November 29, 1894.

WINFIELD MORRIS, assessor of Logan County, was born in Rice County, Minn., May 30, 1863, son of John and Louisa (Childstrom) Morris. He was one of two children, the other being Cassius M., a ranch-owner and stockman of Logan County. His father, a native of Indiana, born about 1838, accompanied his parents to Minnesota in childhood and settled in Rice County, then a sparsely inhabited section, in which his mother was the first white woman. There he grew to manhood and married Miss Childstrom, a native of Sweden. About 1863 he came to Colorado, where for a time he engaged in the cattle business, but after two years went back to Minnesota. His wife had died when our subject was only a year old, and after his return to Minnesota he again married, his second wife being Miss Mary Russell. Shortly afterward he settled in Duluth, where for eight years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1877 he removed to Otoe County, Neb., where he became interested in farming. From there, in 1893, he again came to Colorado, this time settling upon a

farm near Fleming, Logan County, where he has since resided. With him resides his mother, who is now ninety-seven years of age and is the oldest woman in Logan County.

In public schools in Minnesota our subject gained a fair education. At twenty-one years of age he rented a farm, which he cultivated for two years. In 1887 he came to Colorado and settled in Logan County, taking up a homestead near Fleming and shortly afterward formed a partnership with J. E. Reed. The two purchased the printing plant of the county paper at that point and began the publication of the *Fleming Herald*. They also established a mercantile business. One year later our subject sold his interests to his partner, and shortly afterward erected a building and opened a hardware store. Two years later he disposed of his hardware business, having in the meantime received the contract from the government to carry the mail on the Fleming and Chenoa route for four years. Upon receiving appointment as road overseer of the county in 1892, he turned his contract over to his brother and assumed the duties of his office.

In 1894 Mr. Morris was the Republican candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. The following year, on the same ticket, he was elected county assessor. At the end of the first term, his service had been so satisfactory that he was made the candidate of the Republican, Democratic and silver Republican tickets, and was re-elected by the largest majority ever given a county officer in Logan County. While in Fleming he was appointed a notary public, which office he held for four years. He is a believer in the silver cause, and votes with that branch of the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Sterling Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. In 1888 he married Miss Anna Warren, of Antelope County, Neb., and they are the parents of six children, namely: Winifred, Charles, Leo, Glen, Louise and Dewey.

ABE ROBERTS, proprietor of a leading dry-goods and millinery establishment at Montrose, was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1849, a son of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Roberts, of English birth. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, remained in Wisconsin until his death in 1869. Of his five children, Arthur O. is a farmer in Mazomanie, Wis.; Ellen is the wife of John Wilson, a farmer of Wisconsin; Maude married Frank Linley; and Edith is the wife of J. C. Nelson, of Arena, Wis.

The eldest of the family, our subject received a common school education, among his classmates being Alva Adams, afterward governor of Colorado. At the age of nineteen years he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he followed any occupation that offered a livelihood. In 1870 he entered the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, where he carried on his studies for two years. Later he was employed in a store and printing office at Jefferson, Iowa, for two years. Coming to Colorado in 1874, he remained a few months in Colorado Springs, and in 1875 removed to Del Norte, where he published the *Prospector* for two years. In 1877 he returned to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in freighting and the stock business. In 1880 he purchased the *Mountaineer*, in Colorado Springs, in which he had previously been interested, and this he conducted for two years. The year 1882 found him in Montrose, where he established the *Messenger*, the first paper published in the Ute reservation. After conducting it for three years he sold out, and moved to land three miles from town, which he had previously taken up and on which he engaged in stock-raising. In 1888 he returned to Montrose, and purchased the *Register*, the name of which he changed to the *Enterprise*, and as such continued it for two years, when he sold out. President Arthur appointed him postmaster of Montrose in 1883, and in 1889 he was tendered the same position by President Harrison. In the fall of 1893 he embarked in the mercantile business, to which he has since given his attention.

Both through the medium of the various papers he has conducted and through his personal influence, Mr. Roberts has supported the Republican party. In 1890 he served as a delegate to the state convention, of which he was chosen secretary. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knight Templar Masons, of which latter commandery he officiates as recorder. In religion he is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he has been trustee and in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent. He was secretary of the school board at the time the schoolhouse was erected.

September 19, 1876, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Roberts married Kate K., daughter of J. R. and Mary E. Kennedy, who established the Deaf Mute and Blind Institute at Colorado Springs in 1874 and have devoted almost their entire lives to charitable and philanthropic work. While

they were connected with a similar work in Lawrence, Kan., their daughter, Kate, was born, and there she was educated. By her marriage the following children have been born: Pauline; Daisy, a student in the Colorado College; Lloyd; and Leslie and Hazel (twins).

For a time, while connected with the *Prospector*, Mr. Roberts spent an entire season in 1876 in writing up the San Juan district, its resources, products, opportunities, etc., and he did much to draw the attention of eastern people to the advantages offered by this then unknown section of country.

LEROY A. HOLLENBECK, attorney-at-law, and a leading citizen of Salida, was born in Potter County, Pa., in 1856, descending from an old family of New York state. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Hollenbeck, moved from New York to Pennsylvania about 1850 and there died when one hundred and four years of age. The father, John Hollenbeck, a native of New York, followed farm pursuits in Pennsylvania during his entire active life and cleared a large tract of timber land, improving a farm of three hundred acres. He is now eighty-three years of age, and his wife, Emily (Parker) Hollenbeck, is eighty-two. Of their sixteen children ten are living, four brothers being in Colorado; one of these, A. F. Hollenbeck, is practicing law in Trinidad; another, G. M. Hollenbeck, a business man of Victor, represented Chaffee County in the tenth general assembly; the third brother, J. G., now editor of the *Salida Record*, was formerly county superintendent of schools and afterward for two terms treasurer of Chaffee County.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed on the home farm. He attended public schools, an academy, and Central State Normal, from the latter of which he graduated. The study of law he commenced under Isaac Benson, of Coudersport, one of the ablest lawyers of northern Pennsylvania. The year of his admission to the bar, 1883, found him in Colorado, and he has since resided in Chaffee County. For three years he taught school, after which he was deputy treasurer of the county and in 1888 commenced professional practice at Salida. He has taken an active part in the development of the mining industry in this section of the state, devoting considerable time to this work.

After having voted the Democratic ticket from his early manhood, in 1892 Mr. Hollenbeck be-

came a supporter of the People's party. In 1892 he was elected county judge of Chaffee County, being the only one elected among the Populist candidates. The judge's office he filled creditably for three years, but declined further nomination. As a member of the state legislature he ably represented his constituents. He has always taken an active part in political matters and attends many of the county and state conventions. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Lena Jackson, of Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Nellie and Guy.

JOHAN W. LOFTISS, who is well known throughout Washington County as one of its reliable and enterprising ranchmen, was born in Adair County, Mo., January 17, 1852, a son of William M. and Patience (Bowley) Loftiss. He was the eldest of three sons, the others being: Gideon M., a farmer at Kirksville, Mo., and Albert M., of Wadena, Ind. The father, a native of Ohio, engaged in farm pursuits, also became interested in real-estate transactions and various other business enterprises. After some years he removed to Missouri, settling in Adair County. In 1859 he started on a trip through the west and spent two years in Nebraska and Kansas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union service and shortly afterward lost his life in fighting for his country. Afterward his wife was married to Joseph Baer, by whom she had one son, George K. Baer, D. D. S., who resides at Watseka, Ill.

When nine years of age our subject made a contract with a farmer in Fulton County, Ill., for whom he agreed to work until he was twenty-one; but after a time the farmer became much addicted to drink and while under its influence abused our subject repeatedly, so that the latter left him. He made a contract with another farmer, William Wooding, to work for him until attaining manhood. This contract was carried out, and for one year after attaining his majority he continued with the same man, working by the month. Afterward he and a brother cultivated a farm together. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith in Pontiac, Ill., where he was employed at the trade for ten years.

In 1887 Mr. Loftiss came to Colorado and on the 18th of October he arrived in Akron. He pre-empted a tract of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles southwest of town, but after three years he re-leased the ranch and came five miles

nearer town, where he homesteaded a tract of land and embarked in the cattle business. He is now the owner of about two hundred and forty head of cattle. In 1892 he opened a blacksmith shop in Akron, and this he carried on for three years, but his stock interests became such that they demanded his entire attention. He gave up the town shop and since then has had a shop at his ranch, where he does his own blacksmithing and such work for his neighbors as his busy life permits.

The marriage of Mr. Loftiss to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Umphenour, a native of Livingston County, Ill., occurred September 6, 1876. Four children blessed their union: Gideon, deceased; Frank W., Leona Pearl and Arthur.

Fraternally Mr. Loftiss is connected with Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M. He is a strong Republican in political belief. In November, 1897, he was the nominee of the Republican party for sheriff of Washington County; and while his opponent was also a Republican, the nominee of the silver Republican ticket, Mr. Loftiss came within nineteen votes of being elected. He is not identified with any denomination, but attends the Presbyterian Church and has acted efficiently as its chorister. He is a highly respected man and has a host of personal friends in his county.

WILLIAM HILL, of Park County, a man who has done much toward the development of the mining interests of the state of Colorado, was born in Ireland, June 21, 1858, a son of John and Anna (Taylor) Hill, and is the only survivor of two children. His father, who was born, reared and married in Ireland, engaged in farming there until 1858, when he emigrated to the United States, and in this country he remained for five years, most of which time was spent in Milwaukee, Wis. He then returned to his native land, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The boyhood years of our subject, from five years of age, were spent in Ireland. In September, 1874, he arrived in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he went to the Pennsylvania coal regions, where some two years were spent in the mines. Later he was for two years employed in Maryland, after which he came west, stopping for three months in Kansas, and arriving in Denver in the spring of 1878. For a short time he was employed in the construction of the water works at Golden. Thence he came to Park

County, settling in Alma, where he began prospecting and mining. He worked with varying success until 1888, when he removed to Fairplay. In this town he has been a moving spirit in all affairs that appertain to the people's welfare. For years he has been one of the extensive mine operators of Park County, and has furnished employment to many of the laboring men here. Among his many mining enterprises is a heavy interest in the Hale Mining and Milling Company, of which he is vice-president, and which is recognized as one of the valuable mining properties in the state.

In 1888 Mr. Hill married Miss Minnie Radford, by whom he has two children, Mary and Bernice. He is a member of Alma Lodge No. 75, K. P. Active in affairs for the benefit of the town, he is now rendering able service as an alderman.

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

The Dixons were among the first settlers of Somerset County. The ancient records of that county disclose that in 1665 Ambrose Dixon was an attorney-at-law and practiced in the court over which Colonel Stevens presided as commissioner. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Washington Academy, in Princess Anne, and in 1872 entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He was graduated in 1877. For several years he taught school, during which time he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he was elected state's attorney of his native county. This position he held until March, 1891, when he resigned and moved to Colorado.

Opening an office in Pueblo, he formed a law partnership with his brother, John R. Dixon, their connection continuing until the fall of 1894, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado.

PETER J. READY, who makes his home in Lake City and is an engineer on the Lake City branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was born in Lexington, Mo., August 21, 1858. His father, Patrick Ready, was a native of Ireland and in early years came to America, where he afterward followed farm pursuits in Missouri. There he died in 1871. He was the father of four children, viz.: Peter J.; Philip, an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, running between Salida and Leadville; Bridget C. and Mary A. (twins), the former residing with our subject, the latter with her brother Philip.

Shortly after the death of his father, our subject came to Colorado with his uncle, Thomas Holleran. He remained in Denver, engaged in various occupations, until 1878, when he secured employment in the round house of the Union Pacific Railroad at Wallace, Kan. After two years in that place he went on the road as fireman between Wallace and Denver. In a short time he became a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande from Denver to Pueblo. In 1883 he was given an engine on the run between Gunnison and Grand Junction, and continued in that capacity until 1889, when the Lake City branch was built, and on the 15th of August he began on this run. He has the only engine on the branch road, which is said to be the slowest and the most obliging road on earth. In 1892 the train stopped one day in the canon, where a marriage ceremony was performed, the bride meeting the groom and the minister at the track, and all the train employes witnessing the ceremony. One morning, while making the usual run, Mr. Ready noticed something on the track. He stopped the train and sent the fireman ahead to make an examination. He proved to be a fox, that had evidently stepped on the rails with wet feet, and as he stood, taking a survey of the situation, his feet were frozen to the rails. The fireman killed the fox and its skin was dressed and made into a rug.

During Mr. Ready's entire period of service on the road he has had but one casualty. Concerning this, the *Denver Republican* of June 5, 1895, says: "Freight train No. 352 coming east and

the Lake City accommodation going west had a collision at Lake Junction, one mile west, to-day. Seven freight cars were demolished, one engine wrecked and the other badly damaged. Engineer Thomas Layden, of Gunnison, was thrown from his engine down the bank almost into the Gunnison River, one car rolling completely over him. When found, he lay beneath two large rocks which protected him so that he escaped with a few bruises. Engineer Ready saw the freight when within a few rails length of it, reversed his engine and jumped. After the collision the Lake City train started backwards off an open switch and had it not been for the presence of mind of Engineer Ready, who jumped on the engine and shut off the steam, both of the coaches would have been thrown into the Gunnison River and doubtless many lives lost."

Mr. Ready is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Politically he is a Democrat and since 1896 has been a member of the Lake City council. Interested in mining, he is a stockholder in the Fidelia group. In addition to his residence here he owns property in Salt Lake City and Grand Junction. March 4, 1886, he married Mary E. Bates, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Eli Bates, a native of Ohio, but for years a resident of Jasper County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ready have four children, Margaret Winifred, Sadie C., Norman and May E.

FRANK NICHOLAS COCHEMS, M. D., surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Salida and assistant surgeon of the hospital at this place, was born in Ahnapee, Wis., June 24, 1868, a son of Mathias and Eliza (Wagener) Cochems. His father, a native of Cochem, in the province of Mosel on the Rhine, came to America when young, settling in Wisconsin, and spent the years of youth in Manitowoc County. During the Civil war he served for three years, being in Kentucky and Tennessee, and taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, but was finally discharged owing to illness. Upon his recovery he engaged in the grist-mill business and later turned his attention to merchandising and the real-estate business, in which he still continues. Politically he is a Democrat. In his family there were twelve children.

Dr. Cochems, who was one of twins, was educated in the high school of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., where his father now resides. He studied medicine in the Northwestern University of Chi-

cago, from which he graduated in 1891, and afterward he was engaged for twenty months as an interne in the Cook County hospital, where he had a large and helpful experience. April 1, 1893, he came to Colorado and opened an office in the same block in Salida where he still has his headquarters. His ability as a surgeon attracted the attention of the officials of the railroad and he was appointed local surgeon at this point, where is located the only hospital of the company. While he engages in general practice, he has so many cases of surgery, in which he is without a rival in the state, that his attention is mainly given to this branch of the profession and his reputation for success in this line is remarkable. From all parts of the state he has cases sent to him, and he has been unusually successful in his operations. His mornings are spent in the hospital, which is fitted up with the latest appliances for surgical operations, and here he has six professional nurses under him as assistants. The hospital is surpassed by none in the entire state for cleanliness and for painstaking care given each patient. Plans are under way for an enlargement of the building, giving three large wards, with private rooms, the total accommodations providing for sixty patients.

Intensely engrossed in professional work, to which he applies himself with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, Dr. Cochems has little time for participation in public affairs. However, he is posted concerning the issues before our nation to-day. In political matters he is a Democrat, with an ardent sympathy for the silver cause. In fraternal relations he is a member of Iron Mountain Lodge No. 19, K. P., and the Improved Order of Red Men.

SAMUEL E. HERR, general superintendent and manager of the Porter Fuel Company of Durango, came to this city in 1884 and located some coal property. The following year, in partnership with J. A. Porter, of the San Juan Smelting Company, he organized the Porter Coal Company, of which he became the principal stockholder, as well as general manager. After a few years the concern was reorganized as the Porter Fuel Company, with Mr. Herr as superintendent. A pioneer in the coal business in La Plata County, he has done much to develop its interests, and his company now owns three thousand acres of coal lands, furnishing employment to about one hundred and fifty men during the entire year. He

is interested in other property in La Plata County, and also owns stock in the King group of mines at Silverton, where is carried on a large business in mining silver and copper.

A son of Abraham and Mary (Stutsman) Herr, the subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1851. His father, who was a leading farmer of Montgomery County, about 1858 removed to southwestern Missouri, where he owned a large plantation and farm on an extensive scale. A staunch Union man, when the first call was made for a home guard infantry, he enlisted in the service and was made a captain. For his sympathy with the north the southern people destroyed his property, took his stock, and finally, just after the battle of Wilson Creek, one of his nearest neighbors killed him. The family afterward returned to Ohio, where our subject was reared to manhood. At eighteen years of age he accompanied his mother to Lawrence, Kan., where he attended McCauley's Commercial Institute, graduating in 1872. His first employment was on the general land survey of western Kansas. Afterward he was with Wakefield & Co. of Bloomington, Ill., and J. H. McLean of St. Louis, as traveling salesman, remaining in that connection until the spring of 1876.

During the Black Hills excitement of 1876, Mr. Herr came to Colorado intending to proceed to the new gold mines, but meeting some friends he changed his plans, coming to Silverton instead. After prospecting and mining for some years, in 1881 he sold a claim for \$27,000, and later engaged in the wholesale flour and grain and forwarding business at Silverton, also bought and sold coal, and had charge of an omnibus and freighting line. He was a member of the firm of Herr, Hodges & Herr, commission merchants. From Silverton he came to Durango in 1884.

An enthusiastic and lifelong Republican, Mr. Herr was a member of the committee at the Pueblo state convention that drafted the resolution instructing the delegates to the St. Louis convention of 1896 to follow the leadership of Senator Teller. Elected to the legislature in 1892, he served during the memorable Waite administration, including the special session. He was the author of the bill giving the state its first hatchery (situated near Durango on the Animas River). He also drew up other bills that passed both houses, but were vetoed by the governor. He is president of the Durango Club or Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Durango As-

sociation. During the early days of his residence in Colorado he had many interesting pioneer experiences. He was given the mail contract from Silverton into all the southwestern country, and frequently, during the winter months, made the trip on snow shoes. In the days when Indians were hostile and the San Juan country was infested with white men of notorious character, he took an active part in the work of raising the standard of citizenship and ridding the locality of its undesirable residents. Fraternally he is a member of Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World. In 1888 he married Annetta Hewitt, of Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Harry H. Herr.

ALBERT REICHENECKER. The life of Mr. Reicheneker has been a busy one and his personal efforts for advancement were begun at an early age. His experience has been such as to prove that he possesses energy and untiring perseverance. His character and business equipment have made him a decided acquisition to the citizenship of Como, and he stands well in the financial circles of Park County. In 1878 he purchased one thousand acres of land four miles southeast of Como and embarked in the stock business, in which he continued until recently, when he sold his stock and has since used the land as a hay ranch. In 1894 he opened a drug store in Como, of which he has since been the proprietor.

In Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, the subject of this sketch was born July 16, 1831, a son of Martin Reicheneker, who during the greater part of his active life occupied a responsible government position. Albert being designed by his father for the ministry was given a four years' course in the seminary, but when he reached eighteen years of age and had thoughtfully considered the future, he decided that he was not fitted for ministerial work. He entered the Polytechnic school at Stuttgart, which he attended for four years. In order to finish his education and prepare himself for a civil service examination, he entered the University of Tubingen, where he took the studies of national economy, finance laws, mineralogy, etc. After he had passed a civil service examination he became an employe of the government and for some nine years was assistant superintendent of mines, smelting work and rolling mills.

Resigning his position early in 1863 Mr. Reich-

enecker came to the United States and proceeded direct to Black Hawk, Colo., joining a cousin there. He secured employment at mill work and soon was made engineer of a stamp mill. In 1865 he went to Breckenridge and opened an assay office, but in a few months went to Denver, opening the first assay office in that city. In the spring of 1866 he was employed as mining expert by a man in Salt Lake City, but resigned the position after two months. Returning to Denver he soon went from there to Central City and opened an assay office. Shortly afterward business called him east, and while in New York City he was made manager of the properties of the Montana Mining and Smelting Company, for which he had previously made a report to the company, explaining the condition of the properties. While he was in Central City many able articles from his pen appeared in the leading German papers in regard to Colorado; and the United States commissioner of mines (Raymond) in his report in 1870, frequently quotes Mr. Reichen-ecker and uses many of his drawings. In 1868 our subject became prescription clerk in a drug store at Central City. A few months later he bought the stock and engaged in the drug business for himself. In 1873 he left Central City and since that time has been engaged in the drug and assay business in Fairplay, Breckenridge and (since 1894) in Como. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Trefz, by whom he had four children. Three are now living: Jeanette, Louise and Sophia.

OLIVER BEMEN, county commissioner of Huerfano County, secretary of the board of school directors at La Veta, and owner of the sawmill in this county, was born at Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., May 12, 1848, a son of Alfred and Maggie (Sarpre) Bemem. His mother was a daughter of Peter A. Sarpre, who was of French birth, but long a resident of America and one of the early members of the American Fur Company. His life was spent on the frontier, engaged in hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians, on the upper Missouri River. With him worked his son-in-law, Mr. Bemem, until the latter's death, in 1855. Previous to that time Mrs. Bemem had passed away, when her son was so young that he can scarcely recall her features. He was taken into the home of his grandfather, Mr. Sarpre, in St. Louis, but the latter died

shortly afterward, and he was then placed in the charge of the French consul in St. Louis, who, upon returning to France, placed him in the home of M. F. Schwertz, a Hungarian merchant in Arrow Rock, Mo. The boy was taught to be useful in the store, and at the same time was given the privilege of attending school.

In 1862 Mr. Bemem enlisted in Company B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, of which regiment he was the youngest member. He was, in fact, too young to be admitted to the army, but was so eager to enter the ranks that he fell into the temptation of prevaricating as to his age. At the expiration of three years of service he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Veterans Cavalry, and served until July 3, 1866. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Pea Ridge, Independence, and Big Blue (where Major-General Marmaduke and two thousand men were captured); in that battle he was wounded in the head by a musket ball. Much of his service was of a nature that, while bringing great danger, does not give corresponding credit or reward. After peace was declared his company was ordered to the frontier, and stationed at Fort Garland, Colo., but in the spring of 1866 was ordered from there to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was mustered out on the 3d of July. While on the frontier he saw considerable service, in Indian fights.

On being mustered out, Mr. Bemem returned to Missouri and bought a herd of cattle. Then, in company with his former captain, William C. Bangs, and the latter's wife and children, he started for Colorado. They outfitted with an ox-team and wagon, and started on their long journey. During the first night out, about one o'clock, a band of twenty or twenty-five men, under command of the James boys, attacked them. The first intimation of danger that Mr. Bemem had was when he was shot at by one of the gang, from the side of the wagon. He was not injured by the ball, but the man proceeded to relieve him of his money and gun, after which he struck him with a revolver. As he lay, stunned, he saw another one of the gang pulling a revolver, but jumped in time to avoid the shot. Meantime the captain had shot one robber in the side, and the rest of the gang fled, after riddling the wagon with shot, but, fortunately, without hurting the woman and children. An investigation was held, but the robbers were, of course, acquitted. On the following day they reached

Kansas City, where they replenished their store of ammunition and rifles. From Kansas City, they proceeded, without any striking incident, until they approached Cow Creek, Kan., where they saw in the distance a wagon and smoke. On investigating, they found three wagons, two dead horses, and the bodies of two men and one woman, scalped. They buried the bodies, but never learned who the parties were nor how they had met so sad a fate.

At Fort Dodge, the government officials ordered them to wait for others, and finally a company of twenty-five wagons was formed, which proceeded, under cavalry escort, to Fort Lyon, and thence went to Pueblo. Mr. Bemen remained in that town ten days and then followed the old Santa Fe trail to Fort Garland, where he took up a claim and started in the stock business. He remained there until 1871, and then moved to the Apishapa River, about twenty-two miles from Trinidad, then a small village. On that ranch he made his headquarters until 1876, and afterward, until 1882, had his ranch on the Santa Clare, in the Santa Clare Valley, of which he had entire control during the time of his occupation. At that time, however, great numbers of cattle were brought in from Texas and encroached upon his pastures, which caused him to sell out. Removing to La Veta, he took contracts for furnishing lumber to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and at the same time assisted in the construction of the road from Pueblo to Cucharas and thence to Alamosa, furnishing his lumber used for the same. In order to secure the lumber, he bought a mill and located on the Apishapa River, twenty-five miles southeast of La Veta, where he has operated sawmills from that time to the present. He also owns a saw and shingle mill on Middle Creek, ten miles west of La Veta, on the latest survey of the Denver & Rio Grande road. Four hundred acres of land, which he owns and from which he has cleared the lumber, he now has ready for cultivation and improvement. In 1890 he erected a residence that is one of the best in La Veta; he still retains his former residence.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Bemen has been elected on that ticket to numerous local offices. He is now serving his third year as county commissioner, and has been chairman of the board. For fifteen years he has served on the town board. By attendance upon local and state conventions he has kept in touch with his party and its prog-

ress. For twelve years he has been secretary of the school board, and through his instrumentality schools have been built and maintained. In early days he was personally acquainted with Kit Carson, for whom, when commander of the post, he was accustomed to make out reports. He was one of the organizers of the La Veta Building and Loan Association and has assisted other local projects. A liberal and enterprising man, he has contributed his quota to the advancement of the county. Fraternally he is a member of La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served as secretary since 1888. He is also connected with La Veta Post No. 32, G. A. R., of which he was commander for six years, and also served on the department staff a number of times.

On Christmas day of 1868 Mr. Bemen married Maggie J. Collum, daughter of Dr. Robert Collum, of Costilla County. Her father was a surgeon in the regular army, during which time he was stationed at Fort Garland. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, he located in Costilla County and was the first regular practitioner in the whole county. Mr. and Mrs. Bemen are the parents of one son, Louis H., who is engaged with his father in business and is also road commissioner of his district.

THEODORE B. MAC DONALD. Upon settling in Alamosa in 1892, Mr. MacDonald formed a law partnership with Hon. A. W. McIntire, which continued until the latter was elected governor of Colorado in 1895. At the same time the former was chosen to serve as district attorney of the twelfth district, in which capacity he rendered efficient service, retiring from the office in 1898. Since 1892 he has acted as county attorney of Conejos County, and prior to his removal to Alamosa he had served as attorney of Saguache County for one year. Politically a Republican he has been a prominent factor in local politics, and has also been conspicuous in public affairs in the state.

Born at Mystic, Conn., in 1859, our subject is a son of Alexander MacDonald, a native of Scotland, but a resident of Prince Edward's Island from early childhood until a young man, and afterward a contractor and shipbuilder of Connecticut. During the Civil war he served in Company I, First Connecticut Cavalry, and being captured by the enemy, was confined in Libby prison for some time. About 1868 he went to

Florida, where he was afterward employed as keeper of the St. John's lighthouse until he died, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife, who was Frances Pecor, was born in Connecticut, and is living in Boston, Mass., being now sixty years of age. Of their four children two are living, Theodore B. and Henry, of Boston.

After having been fitted for college at Barre, Vt., our subject entered Tuft's College in Massachusetts, where he remained a student for some time. In 1885 he graduated from the Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., with the degree of B. L. During the same year he opened an office in Medicine Lodge, Kan., but in 1885 came to Colorado and began to practice in Saguache, remaining there until 1892. While he devotes himself closely to his profession, he has at the same time kept thoroughly posted concerning advances made along every line of development in his state, and has maintained a special interest in all political and public matters. The various state conventions he has attended, and his ability and excellent judgment have aided their progress. He is gifted as an orator, and in that way has not only advanced his professional success, but has also wielded a powerful influence in political circles. Besides his private practice he is now engaged as local attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Fraternally he is a member of Saguache Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in 1895 was elected grand orator of the grand lodge. His marriage took place in 1886 and united him with Louisa McPherson, daughter of Simon McPherson, of Caledonia, N. Y. They have two daughters, Fay and Don.

LEE H. PREWITT, station agent, telegraph operator and postmaster at Merino, Logan County, and also the owner of important cattle interests in this locality, was born in Harde-man County, Tenn., November 16, 1866, being a son of Joseph H. and Mollie (Hill) Prewitt, of whose four children he alone survives. His father was born and reared in South Carolina, whence in early manhood he moved to Tennessee. Shortly afterward he married Miss Hill. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he continued until the close of hostilities. On his return home he began farming on land which he had acquired prior to the war and which was situated partly in Tennessee and partly in Mississippi. There he remained

until 1873, when he migrated to Greeley, Colo., and a year later settled in Sterling, taking up land three miles north of town. During 1874 he was one of the active factors in the building of the Sterling ditch, the first irrigating ditch taken out in this section of Colorado. He continued to manage his ranch here until 1876, when his extensive farming interests in Tennessee rendered desirable his return to the south. He went back, but two years later he and his wife and one son were stricken with yellow fever and died of this fearful scourge.

After the death of his parents our subject was taken into the home of an aunt, where he remained for two years. He then entered an office on the Illinois Central Railroad and took up the study of telegraphy. After a period of study in various offices he was given an office at Way's Bluff, Miss., and there remained for thirteen months. Afterward he was employed for eleven months at Vaughan's, Miss., thence was transferred to Hickory Valley, Tenn., where he was operator for two years. While at that station he married Miss Pattie Lee Smith, a daughter of Edward Smith, who came to Colorado with the Prewitt family. She was reared within a mile of our subject's boyhood home, her father's ranch lying just across the line in Mississippi. When the Prewitt family returned to Tennessee the Smith family remained in Sterling, and it was during a visit to the south that Miss Smith renewed her childhood's acquaintance with Mr. Prewitt. They were married in Bowling Green, Ky., September 4, 1884.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Prewitt and his wife came to Sterling, where for a year he was employed as salesman for the firm of R. C. Perkins & Co. (the "company" being our subject's mother-in-law). At the expiration of the year he purchased Mrs. Smith's interest in the business, which was continued under the same firm name for a year, and was then sold. Afterward he engaged in the grocery business for two years, and on selling that, removed to a ranch which he owned two miles south of Sterling. For one year he was engaged in improving the place and starting in the stock business. In May, 1894, he returned to Sterling, and was at the same time made station agent for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad at Merino. He also bought the general store which had been conducted by the former agent at this place, and this he carried on, in connection with his duties as agent. In 1896

he became interested in the cattle business with Hugh Davis, and since then they have prospered and their cattle have multiplied. In 1898 he disposed of his store. He owns a farm of two hundred acres three miles south of Merino, besides his stock ranch, and is one of the prosperous men of Logan County. Since he came to Merino he has acted as postmaster. He is a Democrat in politics, but his business connections are so many and so important that he has never been able to participate in public affairs. He has been successful in the cattle business and has acquired a herd of cattle that represent a large amount of money. Personally, he is a very genial, pleasant man, with a hearty word for everyone, and his companionable disposition has won him many friends.

PETER HANSEN, one of the oldest and most extensive ranchmen of the San Luis Valley, residing nine miles south of Alamosa, Conejos County, was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1836, a son of Claus and Mary Hansen, both of German birth. He was educated in the common schools of his native land and at an early age began to learn the carpenter's trade, which apprenticeship he completed in a few years. In the spring of 1859 he came, alone, to the United States, landing in New York without money, excepting one gold dollar. Securing employment at his trade, he assisted in the construction of a church in Brooklyn, but his ambition was greater than his physical strength and he soon broke down in health. Leaving the city, he went ten miles into the country, where he worked on a garden-farm, receiving \$8 a month.

After two months there, Mr. Hansen went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Trenton, where he worked on a farm for a short time, and then returned to Cincinnati. Working in a factory, he was so economical that he soon saved \$200. With this money he intended to pay his passage to California, but on reaching St. Louis was persuaded to come to Colorado instead. He traveled across the plains by team from St. Louis and landed in Denver, then a small town, whose houses were mostly built of logs. From there he went to Central City, where he worked by the day in mines, but soon began prospecting for himself in what is now Boulder County. The summer of 1860 was spent in this way, but, not meeting with success, he returned to Central City.

In August of 1861, upon the declaration of war between the north and south, Mr. Hansen enlisted in Company I, First Colorado Infantry, under Major Chivington, and was sent with his regiment to New Mexico, where there was a skirmish with the Texas rangers at Pitcher's Canon. The regiment was then sent to Fort Union to be recruited, and after some time was ordered to Mexico. After a fight with the Texans, they continued down the east side of the Rio Grande River to Fort Craig, in New Mexico, and there spent the summer of 1862. Moving forty miles down the Rio Grande, they then returned as far as Fort Lyon, and from there went to Colorado Springs, where the regiment was mounted as the First Colorado Cavalry, Major Chivington commanding. They then proceeded to Canon City in search of the gang of outlaws, afterward killed by Tom Tobin. They were stationed at Gaudaloupe (now Conejos City) during the winter of 1863-64, and cut grass on the plains for their horses.

In the spring of 1864, while at Conejos, Mr. Hansen, by permission of the captain, formed a partnership with Henry Bachus and James Schultz, and bought thirteen head of cattle. Soon the company was ordered to Fort Garland, but he was left eighteen miles east of Conejos on the river to establish a military post and notify the commander of the fort in case of any trouble. He erected an adobe house and lived there, meantime looking after his cattle. October 31, 1864, he received an honorable discharge from the service. With his two partners he continued on the place and carried on stock-raising. They had few white visitors, but the Indians made frequent calls and sometimes threatened them, but the white men treated them with so much kindness that after a time a firm friendship was formed. After a year Mr. Schultz sold his interest in the business and the firm was changed to Hansen & Bachus. Not having enough cows, they rented milch cows for \$4 a month and made butter, which they sold for \$1 a pound. After eight years this partnership was dissolved.

Shortly afterward Mr. Hansen moved his share of the stock to La Veta, but after a year returned to the old headquarters. In 1873 he moved his stock up the Rio Grande River eight miles and made a location at his present home. Two years later, when the government survey of the country had been made, he filed a pre-emption on a quarter-section of land. Later, at different

times, he bought other tracts of land, until he now owns five thousand acres of range land. He keeps from one thousand to two thousand head of cattle and about two hundred head of horses, and in addition to stock-raising he carries on general farming and raises some of the finest potatoes in the valley. In 1881 he built what is still one of the finest ranch houses in this part of the state. At one time he raised from fifteen hundred to two thousand head of sheep, but now gives his attention principally to cattle. Altogether he owns three ranches in Conejos and Costilla Counties. In 1875 he took out a private ditch from the La Jara River, by which he waters his entire property. Each year he cuts from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of hay, which he feeds to his cattle during the winter months. In 1876 he took thirteen hundred head of cattle to the San Juan country, but lost about four hundred and twenty-five fine head from storms. In stock-raising his specialty is the Galloway cattle. He has handled more stock than any man in his section and is constantly buying and selling. His success is remarkable, when it is remembered that he started without money and has had many obstacles to overcome.

December 7, 1871, Mr. Hansen married Emelia Tessoroff, by whom he has three children: William, a stockman of Costilla County; Lizzie and Emma.

FREDERICK M. ALDRICH is the owner of a ranch three miles east of Fort Morgan, where he is engaged in farming and raising cattle, sheep and horses. A native of Rhode Island, born November 21, 1831, to Halsey and Elmira (Smith) Aldrich, he was the fourth among ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Orrin, a resident of Carolina Mills, R. I.; Frederick M.; Halsey A., of North Scituate; Mial, whose home is in Foster; Eliza, wife of Edward Hawks, living in Burrilville; and Susan, Mrs. Gilbert Aldrich. All of the children, excepting our subject, still reside in Rhode Island. The father, a native of North Scituate, was born in 1801. He descended from one of four brothers who came to America in early days and settled in Rhode Island, where they located their land in such a shape that for many years it was known as the Aldrich diamond. During the greater part of his life Halsey Aldrich followed the butcher's trade, in addition to general farm pursuits. He attained the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and always

made his home in Rhode Island. Politically he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, to which he afterward adhered.

The education of our subject was acquired in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he entered a machine shop at Burrilville, R. I., where he served an apprenticeship of four years. From that place he went to Scituate and worked for two years in a machine shop. His next employment was in a meat market, where he was employed for two years. Going to North Providence, he opened a meat market, and for twenty years carried on a thriving business. While there he served as a member of the town council and was one of the local Republican leaders. His first visit to Colorado was in 1871, when he engaged in hunting buffalo. He was so pleased with the country that he finally determined to remove here. April, 1881, found him settled near Greeley, where he began the life of a ranchman. Three years later he came to Morgan County and took up land one-half mile east of his present property. After five years he sold his first place and removed to the ranch he now owns. Here his life is being quietly, but busily and happily, spent. His stock interests are valuable, and he has no reason to regret his removal to the west.

August 8, 1855, Mr. Aldrich married Miss Sarah Reynolds, a native of Gloucester, R. I., and a descendant of early settlers of the state. They became the parents of an only daughter, Mabel, now deceased.

BELSER KNUDSON, the owner of a ranch of about four hundred acres in Logan County, was born in Denmark July 17, 1862, and was one of six children, four now surviving, viz.: Nels, of Logan County; Belser; Peter, also a ranchman of this county; and Keren. The father, Knud Belser, was a native of Denmark and there spent his entire life, engaging in farm pursuits. In the common schools of that country our subject obtained his education. When seventeen years of age, he emigrated to America, in company with his brother Nels. They landed in Boston and from there came directly to the west, spending a week or more with friends in Grand Island, Neb., and thence proceeding to Colorado. They settled at Weir, in what is now Sedgwick County, and worked there for a year, after which they were similarly employed at the present site of Julesburg. They then determined

to go to Omaha, Neb., with a view to getting work at their respective trades, Belser being a blacksmith and Nels a tailor. On reaching Omaha they found no opening and so went to Grand Island, where they visited for a few days. In the spring of 1882 they returned to Colorado, and our subject spent the next five years in the employ of the railroad company, working in the round house and machine shops at Sterling.

In the fall of 1886 he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on Pawnee Creek, where he moved his family and remained until he had proved up on the land. He then removed to his present property, four miles north of Sterling, which he and his brother had purchased some time prior to this. For one year after settling at his present place he continued to work for the railroad, but afterward he gave his attention wholly to ranching. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs and is to-day one of the prosperous ranchmen of the county. His ranch originally consisted of a quarter-section of land, but has been increased to four hundred or more acres.

The marriage of Mr. Knudson to Miss Ellenora Christensen occurred in 1883. Seven children were born of the union, six now living, namely: Anna, born August 22, 1884; Carrie, May 6, 1888; Nora, April 17, 1890; Christopher, August 2, 1892; Nels, March 20, 1894, and Hannah, July 24, 1897. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. In political belief Mr. Knudson is a Populist and always votes with the People's party.

JOHN S. HOUGH, county treasurer of Hinsdale County, and a pioneer of Colorado, was born in Philadelphia on Christmas day of 1833, a son of Silas and Sophia (Formosa) Hough. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled during the days of William Penn; he was a first cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. The mother was born in Philadelphia, where her parents had emigrated from Athens, Greece. With the exception of two years spent in Maryland, our subject spent the first fifteen years of his life in Philadelphia, and his education was obtained principally in a Quaker school in that city. In the spring of 1849, at the time of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he started, in company with his father, across the plains for the west. The two had reached as far as what is now northern Colo-

rado when the father was taken ill and died. The son then turned back and returned home via Wheeling, W. Va. His family were very anxious for him to remain at home and engage in the mercantile business, but his tastes were for the adventurous life of a pioneer, and the little he had seen of the west made him desirous to return. His mother died shortly after his return, and, feeling that it was no longer necessary for him to remain, in 1850 he started west again. He went by boat from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and from there via the Missouri to Independence, where he engaged with a fur company trading with the Indians.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Hough joined a party en route to New Mexico. After spending some months there he arranged to return with a company traveling with pack mules. He started from Fort Union, expecting to meet the party on the way, but for three days he rode without seeing a single human being. Finally the company overtook him and they traveled together on the way to the Missouri River. It was in December, and a fierce storm arose after they had traveled for ten days. Their stock perished in the storm and they themselves suffered greatly. They had expected to secure supplies at Fort Atkinson, but found it abandoned. After some three or four hundred miles of travel on foot, through dense drifts of snow, they reached the old Council Grove trading post; they were so exhausted from cold and hunger (having been without food for three days) that it was some time before they recovered.

Remaining on the frontier until 1855 Mr. Hough engaged in trading at different posts. In that year he went to what was then Westport Landing (now Kansas City) and there engaged in merchandising. In 1865 he again went to the frontier. In 1867, with his brother-in-law, John W. Prowers (for whom Prowers County was named), Kit Carson (the famous scout), Tom O. Boggs and Colonel Bent, he settled at the mouth of the Las Animas (or Purgatoire) River where it empties into the Arkansas. Soon afterward Fort Lyons was established four miles down the Arkansas. In company with Colonel Prowers he started a general mercantile business, also engaged in freighting to New Mexico. In 1869 he removed to Trinidad, where he carried on a store until 1873. Returning then to the vicinity of his former home (at what is now Las Animas) he resumed the business in which he had previously engaged. In 1876 he sold out to his

brother-in-law and came to Lake City, bringing with him a stock of goods. During the first year he was in this mining camp he freighted his goods from La Veta, which was then the terminus of the railroad; later the road was built to Fort Garland. He continued in the mercantile business until 1880. In that year he erected the Hough block and the store north of it; he also built the First National Bank building, and in other respects contributed to the development of the town.

Meantime Mr. Hough had become interested in mining. He was one of the locators of the Palmetto mine, which he operated until 1880 and then sold it. He located the Frank Hough mine, which he named for his son, and this he retained until 1883. He also owned the Aubrey mine, named for T. X. Aubrey, the pioneer pathfinder, who located many of the routes through the mountain country.

On the death of his brother-in-law, Colonel Prowers, in 1885 Mr. Hough was appointed executor of the estate and removed to Las Animas, where he remained until 1896, attending to the management of affairs connected with the estate. Meantime he also served as clerk of the district court of Bent County. Since his return to Lake City in 1896 he has engaged in mining and business pursuits, also held the office of postmaster, and in 1897 was elected county treasurer.

Politically Mr. Hough is a decided Democrat, strong in his party convictions. In 1869, without his knowledge, he was nominated as a delegate to congress, but when notified, instructed that his name be withdrawn. During his residence in Las Animas County he was appointed (and afterward elected) treasurer of the county, which position he held until his removal from the county. After coming to Lake City he was made treasurer of Hinsdale County. In 1880 he was his party's candidate for governor of Colorado, but was defeated by Governor Pitkin. While he has never sought office, his party has recognized his fitness for public trusts and has frequently honored him with offices of responsibility. In these public positions, as in his private affairs, he has been characterized by integrity, energy and perseverance. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arch Masons. In his family there are two children: Anna, wife of W. H. Carnahan, a business man of Chicago; and Frank B., who is deputy in the treasurer's office at Lake City. During his long period of residence in Colorado

Mr. Hough has made many friends, especially among the early settlers, by whom he has always been held in the highest regard. The work that he did as a pioneer entitles him to distinguished mention among the citizens of the Centennial state.

EDWIN R. STARK is one of the most prominent and influential business men of Colorado Springs, where he has made his home since the year 1886. A man of versatile abilities, he has successfully conducted various lines of enterprise. As a stockman, he has built up a national reputation in the breeding of horses and cattle, while his connection with mining interests has been equally profitable, and he is now treasurer and a director of the Raven Gold Mining Company, a successful mining company, which has its headquarters in Colorado Springs. He is also president of the Ideal Refrigerating and Manufacturing Company, at No. 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, and one of the Denver managers of the National Refrigerator Company, at Nos. 1517-19 Eighteenth street, Denver. He manufactures a refrigerating machine for which he holds the patents in the United States and some ten foreign countries. From a health standpoint, this is an excellent invention; it keeps the air cool, but perfectly dry, and will preserve meat for a year. Another valuable quality is the fact that it is automatic and therefore cheap, paying for itself within a few months.

The Stark family is from Virginia and descends from Gen. John and Mollie Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Our subject's grandfather, James Stark, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and when less than twenty-one years of age settled seven miles south of what is now Louisiana, Mo., improving a farm from the woods and starting there the Stark nursery, now probably the largest in the world. His son, John, was born near Louisiana, Mo., and was successfully engaged in the nursery business until he died, at fifty-four years. During the Civil war he served in the Federal army and contracted disease which afterward caused his death. His wife was Elizabeth Fry, a native of Pike County, Mo., where her father had removed from Kentucky. She is still living on the old homestead. Of her ten children all but one are living, Susan having died in Missouri when thirty years of age. The others are: Mrs. Maggie McElroy, of Louisiana, Mo.; Mrs. Mollie Barton, of Lincoln County, Mo.; Mrs. Helen Steward, of

Monroe County, Mo.; E. R., who was born near Louisiana, Mo., February 3, 1849; Henry, who cultivates the home farm; Mrs. Eliza Smith, of Colorado Springs; M. F., a mine owner residing in Colorado Springs; Mrs. Alice Norton, of Missouri; and Mrs. Lulu Smith, of Colorado Springs.

During the exciting period of the Civil war our subject was employed in hauling corn to both Federal and Confederate troops. When he was only nine years old he began to plow on shares, and from the time of attaining his majority he engaged in the grain and stock business. His wheat sold for \$2, while his cattle also brought good prices. In 1874 he drove his herd to Colorado and established a ranch twenty miles east of Bijou Basin in Elbert County. This property he sold in 1882 and bought a ranch three miles northeast of Bijou Basin, where he had large fields of alfalfa raised by irrigation. In 1886 he sold this ranch of two thousand acres to Mary Anderson, the famous actress. He then established his home in Colorado Springs, in order that his children might have necessary educational advantages. However, he has continued in the stock business, having from fifteen hundred to four thousand head of cattle at his ranch on Horse Creek, in Lincoln County. About 1888 the firm of Calloway & Stark started in the wholesale and retail meat business. They were succeeded by Stark & Titus, and on the death of Mr. Titus, the firm became Stark & Siney, but in 1897 this business was sold.

Often Mr. Stark has shipped as much as two trainloads of cattle at one time, and some of the cattle shipped to Chicago have weighed sixteen hundred pounds, these being thoroughbred Short-horn bulls. At the head of his herd he has George Dixon, half-brother of John R. Gentry. He owns a fine herd of horses, and has colts that show a pace of 2:10; also owns "D. D.," record 2:16, and "Lenatier," a mare, record 2:16. Some of his best horses have been entered for races in different parts of the state, and have won almost invariably.

Since the opening of the Cripple Creek mining district, Mr. Stark has been interested there. He was one of the discoverers and locators of the Raven mine, adjoining the Elkton property, and incorporated the Raven Gold Mining Company, which has developed five claims. In other mines he also owns an interest. Besides his property in Colorado Springs, he has real estate in Pueblo and Denver. For years he has been a member of

the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, in which capacity he assisted in hunting down cattle thieves and securing their sentence to the penitentiary. He is also a member of the National Stock Growers' Association and was a delegate to their convention in Denver in 1898. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never identified himself actively with public affairs.

The first wife of Mr. Stark was Belle Ogden, a native of Pike County, Mo., who died while visiting at her old home. He was again married, in the same county, his wife being Miss Belle Hostetter, daughter of Gabriel Hostetter, a farmer. They have five children, Mabel, Raymond, Lela, Edith and Edwin.

W A. HILLS, whose ranch and cattle interests are near Atwood, in Logan County, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., October 14, 1862, a son of Truman and Nancy (Ireland) Hills. His father, a native of the same county as himself, born May 3, 1833, was married on the last day of the year 1858 to Miss Ireland, after which he settled upon a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he removed to York County, Neb., where he engaged in farming, and from there, in 1888, came to Colorado. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and took up a timber claim of like amount, situated eleven miles northwest of Sterling. In 1895 he came to this valley and settled two miles northwest of Atwood, where for two years he rented land. Afterward he and his wife took up their home with their son, our subject, for whom his mother keeps house. Besides him they have two children: Clara, wife of James Boynton, of College View, Neb., and Roscoe T.; also an adopted daughter, Ethel I.

Reared upon a farm, upon arriving at man's estate our subject selected agriculture as his occupation. For two years he cultivated rented land in Nebraska. On his arrival in Colorado he settled on the uplands with a small bunch of cattle; but, not feeling satisfied with his location, he left the cattle in the care of his father and secured work as a ranch hand. The money thus earned was spent in the purchase of cattle, and in this way he secured a start. He pre-empted a quarter-section and also a timber claim of equal size, he and his father together entering a whole section. In the spring of 1894 he rented land two miles northwest of Atwood, and began farming

independently. The following year he purchased the place where he has since engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He gives his attention so closely to his ranch interests that he has no time for public affairs or local politics, and, aside from voting the Populist ticket, does not participate in political matters.

ALFRED J. MOREY, one of the most successful ranchmen of Morgan County, was born in Dane County, Wis., August 8, 1853, a son of William and Hannah (Hicks) Morey. He was one of four children, the others being Harvey N., who is baggage master on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Trinidad; Orlando E., president of the Morey Live Stock Company, and a prominent sheep-raiser of Morgan County; and Norman L., deceased. He also has a half-brother, (one of two children born of his father's first marriage), C. S. Morey, who is one of the most successful business men of Denver and is president of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company of that city.

William Morey was born in Pennsylvania, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Dane County, Wis., where he married Abigail Beard. Some years after her death he was united with Miss Hicks. In 1862 he removed from Dane to Buffalo County, Wis., and was there drafted into the Union service in 1864, becoming a member of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served under General Sherman until his death, at Savannah, Ga., in February, 1865. During the uprising of the Sioux Indians in Wisconsin in 1862, he was one of the leaders of the defense in his section and assisted in the building of block houses, in which white settlers took refuge. He was active in all public matters and successful in business ventures.

When seventeen years of age our subject began to make his own way in the world. For two years he worked, during winters, in the lumber regions of Minnesota, and in the summers rafted logs on the Mississippi River. In October, 1872, he arrived in Colorado, where he was employed on a cattle ranch, thirty-seven miles south of Pueblo, until December, 1873, when he returned to Wisconsin, and began farming there. February 6, 1875, he married Miss Mary McKibben, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter of Samuel McKibben, who was a farmer in New York state and later in Wisconsin. In October after their marriage our subject and his wife removed to Wichita, Kan., where he remained for some three

years, and during that time he opened up and improved three farms. In December, 1878, he came to Leadville, Colo., where he became interested in a storage and commission business, also erected and carried on the Kansas Boarding House, and had charge of a number of large business buildings in the city. However, the altitude proved too great, and he was obliged to move to a lower point. In June, 1879, he took his family to Laramie Plains, forty-five miles west of Laramie City, Wyo., where he worked for the Rock Creek Cattle Company. In December, 1880, he accepted a position as foreman on an extensive cattle ranch in Uinta County, Wyo., and this position he held for two years. On resigning he returned to Kansas, sold his landed interests there, bought a span of mules and a wagon and started across the plains through the Indian Territory into the Panhandle of Texas and thence to Las Vegas, N. M., on the lookout for a suitable location for a sheep ranch. Not finding what he wanted, he sold his outfit at Las Vegas, and went to Green River City, Wyo., where he bought a ranch, seventy-five miles south of the river, in Brown's Park, Utah. This place he stocked with sheep. During the years he remained there he met with exceptional success. In 1889 he sold the ranch and stock and removed to his present location, four and three-quarter miles northwest of Brush, in Morgan County, where he purchased six hundred acres of land and engaged in farming and sheep-raising. Upon the organization of the Morey Live Stock Company in 1892, he was made vice-president of the concern, and this position he has since held.

In 1891 Mr. Morey began to raise fruit, in which industry he was a pioneer. He was the first to demonstrate that fruit can be successfully grown in this section of the state. Old-timers attempted to discourage him, asserting that his time was being thrown away, but he persisted and as a result of his judgment and perseverance he to-day has one of the finest orchards in the state. In 1898 he went to Michigan, where he spent five weeks in selecting and purchasing stock, and returned to Colorado with two hundred head of registered thoroughbred Shropshire ewes for breeding purposes. It is his intention to devote himself largely to the improvement of the quality of the sheep herds of this county, an effort in which he has already met with encouragement.

During 1892 Mr. Morey was elected county commissioner and in this office he served for three

years. He was again solicited to accept the position, but his business interests were such that he deemed it best to refuse further nomination. From 1891 to 1895 he served as county sheep inspector. For many years he has been a member of the school board of this district. His political affiliations are with the silver wing of the Republican party. He is a member of Brush Lodge No. 69, K. P., in which he has filled all of the chairs. As a representative citizen, he favors all measures for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the county. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Anna, who acquired an excellent education in Wolfe Hall, Denver, and is now teaching in Morgan County; and Frederick, who is a student in the school near his father's home.

JAMES L. KERBY, who is engaged in ranching in Logan County, was born in Orange County, Ind., October 4, 1826, a son of Giles H. and Mary (DePew) Kerby. His sister, Elizabeth, wife of T. J. Crute, of Sutphen, Kan., and his brother, Samuel D., of Clay County, Kan., are, besides himself, the only survivors of the seven children comprising the family. His parents were born in 1801, the father in Kentucky, the mother in Virginia. The former, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied his parents to Orange County, Ind., where he married and engaged in farming. In 1832 he removed to Parke County, where he resided until his death, in 1841. His parents, Edward and Priscilla (Butler) Kerby, were natives of Kentucky; the former, a miller from early manhood, owned a large mill in Orange County and in it was accidentally killed.

At the time of his father's death, the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age. Being the eldest of the children, the management of the home farm devolved largely upon him. His education was obtained in common schools and the Bloomingdale high school, a Quaker institution in Parke County. March 4, 1857, he married Lucy J., daughter of John Oldshue, a prominent farmer of Parke County, having come there from Pennsylvania in 1838, and being a descendant of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. After his marriage, Mr. Kerby engaged in cultivating a rented farm. He also served for two terms as county assessor. In 1865 he removed to Dickinson County, Kan., and bought a farm, upon which he remained for twenty years. During that time the postoffice of New Chillicothe was established

and he served as postmaster for ten years. He was also twice elected to the office of county commissioner.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Kerby came to Colorado, and purchased land in Atwood, Logan County, where he settled. However, there being a lack of water for irrigation purposes, he gave up his place five years later and crossed the river to his present property. Here he has since resided. In politics he is independent. Since coming to Colorado he has taken but little part in political matters and has not cared to accept office, although he consented to fill the office of deputy water commissioner for three years. Since 1852 he has been connected with the blue lodge of Masonry. He and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: Joseph D., who is an equal partner with his father in their farming interests; Mollie B., wife of Joseph C. Peyton, of Sterling; Edward, deceased; and Sarah P., wife of David Beatty, of Sterling.

OSCAR L. HAMSHER is general manager at Yuma of the hotel, mercantile establishment, farmers' exchange and real-estate interests owned by Dr. R. Von Horrum-Schramm, of New York City. He was born in Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., June 12, 1848, a son of John W. and Harriet (Johns) Hamsher. He was one of four children, of whom besides himself two are living: Byron R., a farmer of Livingston County; and Emma E., wife of L. W. Chasey, also of Livingston County. His father, a native of that county, born in 1824, learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed during the active years of his life, afterward retiring to a farm where he resided until his death, in March, 1896. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church and a man who stood high among his acquaintances. His wife was born in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., in 1826, and is now living at Dansville, N. Y., with her daughter.

The education of our subject was obtained in common schools. He remained at home, working on his father's farm, until his marriage, after which he removed with his wife to Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y., and began independent work as a farmer. After three years he removed to Ossian, Livingston County, where he cultivated a farm for two years. Later he spent two years in Allegany County, N. Y., where he operated a farm. In the fall of 1881 he came west and settled at Hastings, Neb., where he spent one

season in farming and six months at railroad work. The spring of 1883 found him in Colorado, where for six months he held the position of assistant water commissioner in Denver. Afterward he was appointed on the police force and served as an officer for eight years, during six years of which time he was a sergeant on the force. In the spring of 1888, on account of the poor health of his wife, he came to Yuma County, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres northwest of Yuma. In 1889 he returned to Denver and resumed his duties on the force. Finally, in January, 1893, he severed his connection with the police force and returned to Yuma County, where he has since made his home.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Hamsher was elected sheriff of Yuma County and served for four years (two terms) in this capacity. At the expiration of these terms he began investing in cattle and has since gradually been working into the cattle business. In November, 1896, he was selected by Dr. Schramm, who was practically the builder of Yuma, to manage his extensive business interests at this place, and he has since been closely occupied in the management of his employer's varied interests, as well as the oversight of his own cattle business. Politically he always votes the Republican ticket. He is identified with Keshequa Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M., at Nunda, N. Y., and is also connected with Yuma Tent No. 6, K. O. T. M. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith.

At twenty-six years of age Mr. Hamsher married Miss Rose E. Traxler, who was born in Nunda, N. Y., her father, Philip H. Traxler, having been a farmer and mechanic in that part of Livingston County. Two sons were born of this union. The older, Lloyd E., is his father's assistant, having the oversight of the mercantile interests of the Farmers' Exchange. The younger son, Scott T., is employed in the office of the Burlington Railroad at Yuma.

JAMES W. CONYERS. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Conyers came to Sedgwick County and took up a squatter's claim to land at old Fort Sedgwick. Later, when the reservation was opened for settlement, he proved up on his claim. He has since resided on this place, where he is engaged in general ranch pursuits, giving his attention closely to the improvement of his property and the increasing of its value. He takes an interest in every movement tending to

enhance the welfare of his locality, and the progress of its schools, churches and other helpful influences and agencies. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a man of charitable, kindly disposition. In politics he is a Republican. A Grand Army post in Wyoming and one in Colorado number him among their members.

A son of Bartlett and Dorcas (Williams) Conyers, the subject of this sketch was born in Menard County, Ill., September 5, 1835, being the seventh of nine children, seven of whom survive. Presley R. is a retired farmer of Wilson County, Kan.; Rebecca is the widow of Lewis Matthew and resides on the old homestead in Menard County; John F. is a farmer of Wilson County, Kan., where also resides Hannah S., wife of David Matthew; Joshua is a farmer of Cass County, Ill.; and Page W., a merchant of Garden City, Kan. The father was the first white child born in Livingston County, Ky., where his birth occurred April 14, 1797. In 1805 he accompanied his parents to the present site of Cairo, Alexander County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. Afterward he spent a short time in Kentucky and in 1828 removed, with his family, to Menard County, Ill., where he settled in the midst of the forest. There he cleared and improved a farm, and continued to reside on the same place until he died, in 1887. His parents were James and Mary Conyers. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Williams, was born in Ohio, but at an early age settled in Kentucky, and finally removed to Morgan County, Ill., where he died.

At the breaking out of the war our subject's sympathies were on the side of the Union, and on the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, which served under General Sherman and later under Gen. A. J. Smith. He took part in the following engagements: Vicksburg, Jackson and Guntown, Miss. (in the last-named of which the battle began with forty-two men in his company and closed with only twenty-one remaining), Tupelo, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala., and various minor engagements. He was mustered out of service August 3, 1865, with a record of which he may well be proud.

Returning to Menard County, our subject settled on a portion of the old homestead, and there he established his home and engaged in farming. In 1884 he came west, stopping a short time in Nebraska, and taking a tree claim near Chappell.

He left his family in Kearney, while he looked after his claim in what was then Cheyenne (now Deuel) County. For three years he labored to make the place a suitable home for his family. Not feeling satisfied with the results, in the spring of 1887 he sold the claim and came to Colorado, where he has since resided in Sedgwick County.

August 15, 1866, Mr. Conyers married Miss Emily J. Arthalony, a native of Monroe County, Ill., and daughter of Patrick Arthalony, a prominent farmer of that county. Five children were born of their marriage, four of whom are living, namely: Arthur W., who owns a ranch, but gives his attention principally to railroading; Luetta, wife of William McElroy, a ranchman of Sedgwick County; Stella and Cora J., who keep house for their father, their mother having died February 1, 1890.

EDWARD S. OSLER, who has engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Fort Morgan since 1894, was born in Grundy County, Ill., April 7, 1860, a son of George W. and Eunice (Booth) Osler. He was one of twelve children, nine of whom survive, namely: Charles H., a physician of Oakdale, Cal.; Orpha O., wife of A. A. Armitage, of Kenesaw, Neb.; Jennie, Mrs. D. H. Conger, of Prosser, Neb.; John B., who lives in Kenesaw, Neb.; Edward S.; Alvin, a farmer living in Kenesaw; Cora, wife of John Pratt, of Prosser, Neb.; Maude, who married Ned Currier, of Kenesaw; and Clarence, who resides with his mother at Kenesaw.

The father of our subject was born in Ohio in 1815, and when a boy accompanied his mother (who was three times married) to Illinois, settling in Grundy County, where he grew to manhood and married. For years he engaged in farming there. In 1867 he removed to Kankakee County, Ill., where he resided until 1878. He then removed, with his family, to Adams County, Neb., and there died two years afterward. His wife was born in Ohio in 1833 and is now residing on the old homestead at Kenesaw, Neb. Our subject, when a boy, acquired a common-school education. He remained on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, and then began in the world for himself. Going to Kearney, Neb., he was for eight months employed in the freight department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, after which he was engaged as a salesman in the Boston shoe store

of Kearney for a year. Later, beginning in business for himself, he opened a shop, where he did turning, scroll work and general cabinet work. Prospered in his undertakings, he built a neat home and invested in other property. He became known as an expert turner and woodworker. After three years he disposed of his shop, and then for two years worked in the planing mill of Goodman, Bogue & Co.

In 1888 Mr. Osler settled in Perkins County, Neb., where he took up a homestead two miles from Grant and at the same time he ran a cabinet shop in the town, returning to his home in the country each night. He continued there in that capacity until 1892, when he established himself in the furniture and undertaking business at Grant. In 1894 he removed to Fort Morgan, where he has since built up a valuable business. Since the fall of 1895 he has filled the office of county coroner. In political belief he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. In fraternal relations he is a member of Grant Lodge No. 218, A. O. U. W., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. He takes an intelligent interest in local affairs and is a public-spirited citizen.

In Kenesaw, Neb., December 17, 1881, Mr. Osler married Miss Angelina L. Powell. To their marriage have been born five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Cecil Pearl, born March 3, 1883; Claude, August 20, 1887; Raymond, October 5, 1892; and Harry, March 21, 1896.

BRUCE MC CAIN. During the year 1887 Mr. McCain came to Colorado and settled upon a tract of land in Eagle County, since which time he has given his attention to general ranching pursuits and has improved a valuable ranch, situated in a fine valley, near the village of Eagle. During the period of his residence in this section, he has seen many improvements and has himself contributed to the development of local resources.

Mr. McCain was born in Pennsylvania in 1853 and in the same state occurred the birth of his parents, S. W. and Hadasah (Henry) McCain. His father engaged in farming in the east for some years, but finally removed to Iowa, where he carried on a stock farm until his death. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. Both he and his wife had two brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war and their oldest son, William, also served through

the war. In his family were four sons, of whom William and Robert are deceased, and James is a farmer near Boise City, Idaho. The daughters are: Nancy E., who married, but is now deceased; Martha, wife of Nicholas Floyd, a farmer in Missouri; and Isabella, Mrs. J. R. Folwell, of Iowa.

In an early day our subject was taken by his parents to Iowa, settling in Onawa, where he was educated in the common schools. At twenty-one years of age he started out for himself and went to Kansas, where he took up a tract of land in Rush County. Finding, however, that the prospects were not favorable in Kansas, he came further west, and in 1887 located on the ranch where he has since made his home. In 1890 he married Sarah Williams, of Kansas, who died in 1895, leaving two small children, John and Edith, the latter only one week old. His present wife, whom he married September 1, 1897, was Ada Wolverton, of Missouri. Politically he is a Republican. Among the people of Eagle County he has many friends who esteem him highly for his integrity and perseverance.

EDMOND BURKE, who is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen and stock-raisers of Logan County, is of Irish birth and descent. He was born in County Tipperary, October 15, 1850, a son of Edmond and Margaret (Shannahan) Burke. He was one of thirteen children, of whom besides himself survive, viz.: Mary, wife of John McLaughlin, of Leadville, Colo.; John, who is still in County Tipperary; William, who lives in Boulder, Colo.; Patrick, of Denver; and Kate, who married James Pryor, of Leadville.

The father of our subject was a native of County Tipperary, where he was reared, married and engaged in farming. Accompanied by his family, in 1879 he crossed the ocean to New York City, whence he proceeded to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He spent a month visiting relatives and friends there, after which he came to Colorado, settling in Boulder. He continued to reside in that city until a year prior to his death, when he came to Logan County and afterward made his home with his son here. Our subject was in boyhood a pupil in the Irish national schools, where every educational advantage is afforded. On reaching manhood he gave his attention to farming. About 1872 he opened a general store in the village of Upper Church and this business he conducted until 1879. Meantime, in 1878, he

was united in marriage with Lizzie Berkery, a native of County Limerick, and the daughter of James Berkery, a farmer there.

When his father's family came to America in 1879, our subject and his wife joined the party and crossed the Atlantic to New York, thence went to Iowa, spending a month at Mount Pleasant and Albion, later coming to Colorado. His first home was in Boulder, where he worked for three months as a farm hand. Next he rented a farm near Ni Wot, where he began farming for himself. Remaining there for two years, he then removed to Marshall, this state, where he worked in the coal mines for a year. Afterward he returned to South Boulder, where he operated rented land for four years. In 1886 he came to Logan County, and after one season on a rented farm, three miles north of Sterling, he engaged in ditch work, and for three years assisted in the construction of the Springdale ditch. The ensuing three years were spent in ditch building and ranch work in the employ of George H. West, of Greeley, and others. In 1893 he settled three miles south of Merino, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres and leased three hundred and twenty acres of school land. Here he erected a substantial residence, made suitable improvements, and has since resided. In his ranch and cattle interests he has prospered, which fact is due largely to his energy, perseverance and force of character. In politics he is a Democrat, but is by no means narrow in his belief, his tendencies being liberal and broad. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Burke are named as follows: James, Margaret, Hannah, Edward, Mary, William, Lizzie and Katie.

ROBERT ALPHONSE CHACE, who is one of the representative stock growers of Morgan County, was born in Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., August 22, 1857, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lewis) Chace. Of five children, he and two brothers survive, his older brother, Herbert S., being a ranchman and stock owner of this county; while the younger brother, Edward M., is pastor of the Baptist Church at Weeping Water, Neb. His father, a native of Fall River, Mass., born in 1818, was a farmer by occupation. Some time after the death of his first wife he removed from the east to Illinois and became a pioneer of La Salle County, where he married Miss Lewis. In 1868 he removed to

Livingston County, Ill., and there his death occurred in 1875. His wife was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and is now living with our subject.

It had been the intention of his parents that our subject should receive college advantages, but the death of his father prevented the fulfillment of the plan. The course of events was changed and on him devolved the duty of managing the home place. He looked after the affairs of the estate and cultivated the farm. September 13, 1882, he married Alice, daughter of Alfred Everett, an early settler of Livingston County. Continuing to reside at the old homestead, he was so prospered that his stock became too numerous for his land and he was short of pasture. Believing he could conduct the stock business to better advantage in Colorado, in February, 1888, he came to this state. At first he settled in Arapahoe County, eighty miles east of Denver, where he homesteaded a tract of land and settled upon the same. From there, in 1893, he removed to his present ranch, two miles south of Fort Morgan, where he has since resided, using his ranch in Arapahoe County as a summer range for his sheep, cattle and horses.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Chace was the nominee of the Republican party for the state legislature. In spite of the fact that his opponent was nominated on five different tickets, he was defeated by only one hundred votes. He is one of the substantial men of the county and is highly esteemed for his integrity and force of character. He and his wife are the parents of five children, Alfred E., Reno E., Myra E., Cora E. and Willard.

EDWIN M. ROGERS, who came to Aspen in 1891 as manager of the Franklin Mining Company and the Deep Mining and Drainage Company, and who is now the manager of the Aspen mine, is one of the prominent mine operators of Pitkin County and is also well known in mining circles throughout other parts of the state. He was born in Corning, N. Y., February 13, 1859, a son of Andrews N. and Mary (Seymour) Rogers. His paternal grandfather, Noah Rogers, was a large land owner in Pennsylvania, while his maternal grandfather, James Seymour, a prominent railroad engineer, was connected with the early history of railroading and took an active part in the building of the Delaware & Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. The Seymour family

settled in Pennsylvania and New York in a very early day, and from there descendants removed to other parts of the country.

A native of Wayne County, Pa., and for many years a resident of Corning, N. Y., Andrews N. Rogers was engaged in railroad construction and management in both states, mostly on the Blossburg Road and Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad until the year 1866. During that year he removed to Colorado and took charge of the Bob-tail mine in Gilpin County. From the first he was successful in his enterprises. It is probable that he did more to open up and develop mines in that county than anyone else there. He was also prominent in mining circles in other parts of the state. Among the famous mines with which he was connected were the Bob-tail and Gregory mines in Gilpin County. In Masonry he was active and prominent. He had no desire to hold official civic positions, but nevertheless took an interested part in public affairs and always supported Republican principles.

From the time of his settlement in Colorado until his death, in 1889, he was numbered among its progressive and enterprising men. He did much to promote the welfare of the state. When the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Railroad Companies became involved in a bitter controversy on account of the right of way privileges, he was one of the principal factors in securing a settlement of the difficulties. In October, 1879, Judge Hallett appointed him umpire commissioner to settle their disputes, in which was involved the right of way through the famous Royal Gorge. As a citizen he left his impress upon his locality and upon the state.

Of the sons of A. N. Rogers, James S., a graduate of West Point, became a captain in the regular army and participated in the war with Spain, being in the engagement before Santiago; Fred N. is connected with mining interests in Colorado; and A. B. is associated with Edwin M. in the mining industry. Our subject was a boy of less than seven years when his parents removed from New York to Colorado. His education, which was thorough and broad, was begun in the public schools and completed at Yale, from which he graduated in 1880. On the completion of his studies he became associated with his father in mining, and on the latter's death he succeeded him in the management of the Gregory and Bob-tail mines at Central City. Subsequently our subject became manager of the Amethyst mines at

Creede. He is considered one of the successful mining engineers of the state. Since 1891 he has made his headquarters in Aspen. Fraternally he is a Mason. Politically he has never identified himself with any party, but votes independently and for the principle involved.

RICHARD C. PERKINS, a pioneer of Logan County, where he owns and occupies a ranch near Sterling, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., March 8, 1842, a son of Richard C. and Martha O. (Gibson) Perkins. He was one of eleven children, five now living, namely: Elizabeth, the widow of John O. Graves, of Grand Junction, Tenn.; Sarah E., widow of R. E. Smith, of Logan County, Colo.; Richard C.; Catherine, wife of Dr. Turner Milan, of Texas; and Mattie, Mrs. M. S. Smith, of Grand Junction, Tenn. The father, a native of Middle Tennessee, born in 1801, was only a small child when his parents died; he was reared by a neighboring farmer, who cared for him until he attained manhood. He then went to Alabama, where he married, shortly afterward returning to Tennessee and settling in Fayette County, where he purchased from a Mr. Gordon a farm which the latter had bought from an Indian, Beatty. Here he remained until his death, in 1854.

The education of our subject was obtained in district schools, the Newcastle (Tenn.) Academy, (where he studied for one term) and Bethel College, at McMoresville, Tenn., where he spent two terms. The continuation of his studies was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was attending the Baptist University at Murfreesboro. About that time his older brother, who had been in charge of the plantation, died and he was called home to assume the management of the estate. In the spring of 1862 he went to Virginia and enlisted in the Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A. (having a brother who was a member of this regiment). He joined Company H at Yorktown. The regiment skirmished there for some days, then fell back to Williamsburg, where his brother, John C., was killed. Thence they marched to Richmond, where he took part in the siege, and also in the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded seriously. For three months he was confined in the hospital at Richmond, after which he was given a furlough of a year. Upon the expiration of the furlough, he, being incapacitated for duty in the infantry, joined Forest's cavalry in north-

ern Mississippi. Their first engagement of consequence was the capture of Fort Pillow. After many minor engagements, in which he bore a part, in the spring of 1865 he returned to Virginia and joined his old regiment, then located in the trenches between Richmond and Petersburg. He was just to the right of the point where General Grant blew up the Confederate works by undermining them. He took part in the battle that followed, in which the Confederates succeeded in holding their lines. Later he was a participant in engagements at Weldon Road.

After the surrender Mr. Perkins went home, it taking about one month for him to walk from Farmville, where Lee surrendered, to his Tennessee estate. There he found nothing but desolation. All was laid waste. However, he was cheered by the fact that many of his former slaves remained to welcome him home and they continued with him as long as he was on the old plantation. After his mother's death, in 1866, he purchased the interests of the other members of the family in her share of the estate, with the intention of making his permanent home amid the scene familiar to him from his earliest recollection. However, in 1873 he decided to come west, so, selling his place, he removed to Colorado, arriving in Greeley April 1 of that year, in company with three other families. He rented land in the vicinity of Greeley, the four families being in partnership, in order that some of the men could look after the farming interests while others were inspecting the country for a suitable permanent location. In June of the same year our subject came to Logan County and was so pleased with prospects that he decided to settle here, and the other families came with him. In February, 1874, he proved up on his present home ranch as a pre-emption and later homesteaded an additional one hundred and sixty acres, four miles east of Sterling. Upon that homestead he made his abode for eight years, after which he removed to his present place, one and one-quarter miles southwest of Sterling. Here he is engaged in farming and the stock business.

During the early days of his residence in Logan County Mr. Perkins experienced all the hardships and privations of life on the frontier, far from civilizing influences. It was difficult to obtain the bare necessities of life, and comforts were not expected. During the long period of his residence here he has always worked to promote the welfare of the community and has done much

to interest strangers in settling in this locality. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Sterling Irrigation Company's ditch, which was the first ditch taken out in this section, and he had the contract to build the first six miles of the ditch. The company was organized in 1873, with himself as treasurer, and from that time to the present he has held different positions on the board of directors. For a number of years he acted as postmaster here, the mail route being from Greeley to Julesburg and trips being made twice a week. In politics he is now a staunch Prohibitionist, voting with that party. With his wife and family he holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sterling.

In 1868 Mr. Perkins married Miss Cornelia C. Davis, a native of Marshall County, Miss., and daughter of Hugh Davis, who at one time owned all of the land in his section, including the present site of Michigan City. Nine children were born of this marriage, and seven are living, namely: Sallie O., wife of Walter I. Brush, who is engaged in the livery business at Sterling; Hugh R., who is engaged in the drayage business at Sterling; May E., a graduate of the Sterling high school and now a teacher in the public school here; Charles A., Carrie, Margaret and Lester, who are at home.

JAMES NELSON, a pioneer of Leadville, has been engaged in the undertaking business in this city since 1879 and during most of the time has also acted as coroner. His undertaking establishment is situated at No. 715 Harrison avenue, north of the Vendome Hotel, and is a brick structure, with spacious rooms and large basement, equipped with every facility for the proper conduct of his business.

The Nelson family has long resided in Nova Scotia. John Nelson, father of our subject, was born three months after the death of his father, who was a sea-captain, but his mother is still living, and is now one hundred and one years of age. John became a large lumber merchant of Trafalgar and also carried on farming in the same locality, but through the loss of his sight he was obliged to relinquish his principal interests. He is still living in Nova Scotia and is now seventy-nine years of age. He married Ellen Comminger, a native of Nova Scotia, whose father was a large shipbuilder of New York state, and her ancestors were among the pioneers of that state. Our subject was the only son and has three sisters: Mrs.

Matilda McLane, Mrs. Asenath McLane (the former living near the old homestead, the latter a few miles from Boston, Mass.); and Agnes, the youngest sister, who is also married.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1850, our subject was nineteen years of age when his father became blind, and afterward he took charge of the business, which he conducted for six years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in his home town, and continued there until 1879, when he settled in Leadville. In 1874 he married Catherine Margaret Crisholm, who was born of Scotch parentage, in Nova Scotia, and was the oldest of four sisters, the others of whom are dead. Two children bless their union, Bessie Gray and Nellie James, who are talented young ladies, the former a teacher in Nova Scotia, while the latter attends school there.

During the great strike in Leadville, Mr. Nelson was appointed deputy sheriff and while acting in this capacity he was constantly endeavoring to quell riots. More than once he took his life in his hands when he went among a mob of angry men, but he was brave and fearless, and discharged his duty regardless of personal danger, making all of the arrests during that time. He has always favored Republican principles and is interested in politics. In Masonry he has reached the thirty-second degree. He is also active in the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Leadville, which he founded and of which he has been district deputy grand chancellor; and is also Past E. R. of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES J. FARR. Stock-raising has formed the chief occupation of Mr. Farr, and the energy he has exhibited, together with his habits of economy, industry and perseverance, has had considerable to do with his success in life. A successful stockman, his opinion upon all matters pertaining to this industry carries weight among the people of Kit Carson County, where he makes his home.

The parents of our subject, John and Sarah (Williams) Farr, were natives of Canada, and died at the ages of fifty and forty-five respectively. The father came to Illinois in 1857 and settled in Lee County upon a farm, where three years later his son, Charles, was born. In time he became a prosperous, successful farmer, and had his life been spared to old age, he would probably have attained wealth. In fraternal relations he was a

Mason. In his family there were two sons and two daughters. Henry is engaged in the mercantile business at Brockville, Ontario; Eliza is the wife of Frederick Farner, of Labette County, Kan.; and Kate is also married.

The early years of our subject's life were spent in Illinois and Kansas. At the age of fourteen he began to be actively connected with farm pursuits, and for two years he tilled the soil in Kansas. In 1876, when sixteen years of age, he came to Bent County, Colo., where he was employed by the leading stockmen. For years he worked as a cowboy on the range, and, while his comrades spent their money as rapidly as they earned it, he was frugal and economical. He commanded large wages and had the confidence of his employers. From year to year he invested in stock, and about 1891 he bought his present ranch, which is situated a few miles from the village of Flagler, on the Republican River; since that time he has engaged in raising cattle and horses.

The marriage of Mr. Farr, in 1892, united him with Elizabeth Middlemist, who was born in York state and in 1880 accompanied the members of her family to Colorado. Two children have been born of the union, Charles William and Margaret. While not actively interested in political affairs, Mr. Farr maintains a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the country, and is a loyal, law-abiding citizen. At elections he votes the Republican ticket, believing the principles of this party to be such as will best conduce to the prosperity of the people.

THOMAS STARK, who has been in the west since 1870, and came to Colorado in 1873, went into the Cripple Creek district in January, 1892. In company with E. M. De La Vergne, he discovered the Raven mine, located on Raven Hill, and subsequently bought the land. The company now owns about forty-eight acres. He is secretary of the Raven Gold Mining Company, and is interested in the Lofty mine and other claims. Since selling out his cattle business and disposing of his ranch in Lincoln County, Colo., in 1898, he has given his entire attention to mining, in which he has been interested more or less since 1880. Among the first claims in which he was interested were those in St. Elmo, Chaffee County, where he still owns a silver mine. The home of the family, since 1893, has been in Colorado Springs.

The Stark family descends from General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Our subject's great-grandfather, Thomas Stark, spent his entire life in Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas, removed from the Old Dominion to Bourbon County, Ky., where he owned a plantation. He served in the war of 1812 and died from the effects of a wound received in battle. The father of our subject, Thomas (3d), was born in Bourbon County, Ky. When nine years of age he accompanied his mother to Missouri, where she took up land in Pike County. After he attained his majority he became the owner of a farm near Frankford, and in time had other lands and large herds of stock. He died March 22, 1897, when eighty-one years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife was Elizabeth Goldsberry, a native of Tennessee, whence she accompanied her father, John Goldsberry, to Pike County, Mo., settling upon a farm. In religion she was identified with the Disciples. She died in December, 1897, when seventy-one years of age. In her family there were nine children, all but one of whom lived to manhood or womanhood. They are as follows: James G., a farmer in Pike County; John B., who is in Cripple Creek; Thomas, who was born near Frankford, Mo., July 10, 1848; Susan, wife of W. H. Waddle, of Pike County; William H., a farmer in Pike County; Mrs. Lois Reading, of Missouri; Mrs. Lillie Lee Shy, also of Missouri; and Mrs. Minnie M. King, who lives in the same state.

Early set to work our subject had few advantages, and his education was, therefore, limited. He attended school for two or three months in the winter until the outbreak of the war, when schools were suspended. In 1870 he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was employed on a government survey as a member of an engineering corps for two years, meantime assisting in running the first line of survey in Wyoming. After two years he returned home, but was not satisfied there, and as soon as possible was on his way west again. Coming to Colorado Springs in 1873, he became interested in a ranch. The following year he returned to Missouri, where he bought cattle, shipped them to Kansas City, and then drove them overland, via the Santa Fe trail, to his ranch on a branch of the East Bijou. He and his partners, Edward R. and E. B. Stark, pre-empted four hundred and eighty acres. In 1882 E. R. Stark was bought out, and the other two continued together until 1886, when the cattle industry declined to such an extent as to pre-

capitate their failure. However, two years later they formed another partnership and bought back their old ranch, where they engaged in raising cattle. They bought in Texas, Utah and New Mexico, and made shipments east, selling at handsome profits. Their specialties were full blood and graded Shorthorns, which they ranged upon their ranch of one thousand acres, and then shipped in train loads to the Missouri River. This business was sold in 1898.

In Buena Vista, Chaffee County, Colo., in October, 1883, Mr. Stark married Miss Ella Whitney, who was born in Fort Fairfield, Me., a descendant of the Whitneys, a Puritan family, that came over in the "Mayflower," or very shortly afterward. Her father, E. P., who was a son of William Whitney, was born in Corinth, Me., where his father was a farmer. He, too, for some time engaged in farming, but ill health forced him to change his occupation. In 1868 he went to Atchison, Kan., where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1874 he came to Colorado, and spent some time successively in Boulder, Denver and St. Elmo. He died in St. Elmo when sixty-six years of age. While in Maine he raised a company of volunteers, but poor health obliged him to retire from the company. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, Harriet L., was born near Corinth, Me., and died in Elbert County, Colo., in 1892. She was a daughter of Joseph Ketchum, a farmer of Maine, and a member of an old family of New England. Mrs. Stark was six years of age when her parents removed to Kansas, and in 1874 she accompanied them to Colorado. She has only one sister, Mrs. Mary E. Lowe, who is living in Paonia, this state. In religion she is a member of the Christian Church, to which Mr. Stark contributes. They are the parents of three children, Thomas Roy, Elizabeth W. and Louis E. In political views Mr. Stark is a decided Democrat and always votes that ticket. During the years of his activity in the stock business he was identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

JAMES L. PARKER, who has made his home on a ranch fifteen miles southeast of Akron, in Washington County, since the spring of 1887, was born in Delaware County, Pa., September 4, 1855, a son of John and Nancy (Potts) Parker. He was one of a family of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Margaret A., wife of W. E. Lockhart, of Lawrence County,

Pa.; John W., of Newcastle, Pa.; James L.; Sarah E., wife of John W. Allen, a grocer of Butler, Pa.; Robert E., a carpenter and builder residing in Fort Morgan, Colo.; and William V., formerly a prominent educational worker, manager of Clark's Business College in Warren, Pa., and an instructor in a business college at Butler, Pa., but now a partner of his brother-in-law, Mr. Allen, in the Butler Produce Exchange.

John Parker was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 18, 1828. He received a splendid education and was long known as one of the best grammarians in his section of Pennsylvania. In his early manhood, in Ireland he was employed at bookkeeping and civil engineering. Emigrating to America in 1846, he settled in Philadelphia, where he applied himself to the work of ingrain-carpet weaving and became a finished workman in that specialty. At other times he was employed in various woolen mills. After some fourteen years he removed to western Pennsylvania, and resided in Butler, Pittsburg and Newcastle during the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 19, 1897. He was for many years bailiff and court crier and filled many minor offices in his district.

The education of our subject was acquired in district schools. At twenty years of age, when living in a small town in Lawrence County, Pa., he left home and went to Lee County, Iowa, where he was employed at farm work for a short time. Later he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. After nine months at that occupation he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a year worked in the oil regions. June 18, 1877, he married Miss Sadie A. McKee, who was born in Lawrence County, Pa., her father, David McKee, being a farmer there. Shortly after his marriage he accepted a position with the Croton Limestone Company, and continued with that firm in a responsible and lucrative position for three years.

In 1883 Mr. Parker came to the west and settled in Hall County, Neb., where he was engaged in farming for four years. In the spring of 1887 he came to Colorado, and during April of that year homesteaded a quarter-section in Washington County. After making his improvements he returned to Nebraska and harvested his crop there. The spring of 1888 found him permanently located in Washington County. He moved his family to the new home and began in the cattle business and in farming. He has since met

with success and is now one of the well-to-do ranchmen of northeastern Colorado. Since coming here he has served as a member of the school board and for two years he acted as road overseer. Fraternally he is a member of Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter. He and his wife are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Elsie G., L. McKee, J. Charles, Leon D., David L., Maud L., Ernest V., Bessie M., Clarence V., Edwin, J. Louis and Lloyd F.

PEMBROKE R. THOMBS, M. D., Superintendent of the state asylum for the insane, ex-president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and, in point of years of practice, the oldest physician in southern Colorado, is a recognized authority in the treatment of nervous diseases and a man of wonderful gifts in his chosen profession. When, in April, 1879, Governor Pitkin appointed him to take charge of the insane asylum, he found a few old, dilapidated buildings, set in the midst of forty acres of a rolling alkali waste. In this discouraging field his energy found a fruitful opportunity for its expenditure. He succeeded in securing irrigation for the land, and is thus enabled, in his twelve acres of garden, to raise all the vegetables needed for use in the asylum. The entire tract was placed under cultivation and has been doubled in acreage and improved with large and substantial brick buildings. While he has displayed remarkable business ability, he has been no less successful in his work among the patients, and a number of notable cures have been effected. Through successive appointments by different governors, he has continued to hold the position to the present time.

The life which this narrative records began in Yarmouth, Me., December 1, 1840. The Thombs family was of English origin and was represented among the early settlers of Virginia. Captain Thombs, who was a seafaring man and was lost, with his vessel, off the coast of Maine, had a son Joseph, a native of Virginia, who after the close of the Revolutionary war, removed to New England and there married a Miss Watson, of a pioneer New England family. Afterward he engaged in manufacturing near Portland. His son, John Robinson Thombs, who was born in Yarmouth, married Miss Prudence Thoits, whose relatives were very prominent in the coasting trade and in the United States navy. Their son, the subject of this review, received

his literary education in Waterville College. In the spring of 1859 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1862 with the degree of M. D. Soon afterward, entering the army, he received appointment, April 17, as acting assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was assigned to duty with the wounded from the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., at Hospital No. 1. February 12, 1863, he was transferred to the department of the Cumberland, and assigned to Hospital No. 19, at Nashville, where he remained until May. On the 27th of that month he was appointed and commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry ("Railroad" Regiment), which he joined at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was mustered in as first assistant surgeon June 19, 1863, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, army of the Cumberland, until October, 1863. From that time until June, 1865, he was with the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and participated, among other engagements, in the battles of Lawrenceburg and Tullahoma, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Liberty Gap, June 25-27, where he took the wounded from the field; occupation of Tullahoma, July 1; Chattanooga campaign, August to September; Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, on which day he was taken prisoner while attending to the wounded on the field. He remained on duty in the prison hospital at Atlanta, Ga., until January, 1864, when he was sent to Libby prison, at Richmond, and from there was exchanged February 24, 1864. He rejoined his regiment in the field in April of that year and participated in the Atlanta campaign from May to September, taking part in the march on Dalton May 5-9; Tunnel Hill May 7; Rock-Faced Ridge May 8-11; Resaca May 13-15; Adairsville May 17-18; Cassville May 19-22; advance on Dallas May 23-25; battle of Dallas and vicinity; Pumpkin Vine Creek; Alatoona Hills May 25-June 4; Pickett's Mills May 27 (where the Eighty-ninth Regiment sustained a loss of twenty-four killed, one hundred and two wounded and twenty-eight missing, a total loss of one hundred and fifty-four); Kenesaw June 9-July 2; Pine Mountain June 14; Lost Mountain June 15-17; Pine Knob June 18; Culp's Farm June 22; assault on Kenesaw June 27; Marietta July 4; Chattahoochie River July 6-17; Vining Station; Peach Tree

July 19-20; Atlanta July 22; siege of Atlanta July 22-September 2; Utoy Creek August 5-7; flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30; battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1; Lovejoy Station September 2; pursuit of Hood to Atlanta October 3-26; Nashville campaign from November to December; Columbia, Duck River November 24-28; Spring Hill November 29; Franklin November 30; Nashville December 15-16; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17-18; on duty at Huntsville, Ala., until March, 1865; expedition to Bull's Gap and operations in East Tennessee from March 15 to April 22; on duty at Nashville until June 10, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service in that city, and was honorably discharged at Chicago, Ill., June 24. During the Atlanta campaign, from May 5, 1864, to September 8, 1864, the Fourth Corps was under fire almost constantly for more than one hundred days. At Stone River Dr. Thombs and his hospital were taken by the Confederates, but were retaken by the Federal soldiers on the same day. For twenty-two days and nights after the battle of Chickamauga he remained on the battlefield, caring for the wounded soldiers.

Lieut.-Col. William D. Williams, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in command of the regiment, in his report of the operations of his regiment in the official records of the Civil war, Series 1, volume 38, page 405, says: "I cannot let the occasion pass without bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of Surgeon H. B. Tuttle and Assistant Surgeon P. R. Thombs, both of whom freely exposed their lives to assist the wounded and assuage the pains of the dying. Surgeon Tuttle succumbed to the arduous toil and incessant devotion opposite Atlanta and is still sick in the hospital. Surgeon Thombs continued to the final end and has won a name, with the Eighty-ninth, for skill and humanity second to none in the army of the Cumberland."

The duties of his position obliged Dr. Thombs to give his time, day and night, to the care of the sick and wounded. All of the surgeons in the brigade were ill except himself and the surgeon of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and it devolved upon these two to attend the sick and injured. The strain of this work and the responsibility told fearfully upon him, but he never gave up for a moment, continuing at his post of duty until the war came to an end. When the campaign closed he weighed only one hundred and

twenty pounds, and for long afterward he felt the results of his hardships and overwork in the army. Soon after the end of the war he received from the government a staff appointment as surgeon of the United States Volunteers and was assigned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., as post surgeon, remaining there until June, 1866, when he retired from the service and returned to his old home in Maine.

In August, 1866, Dr. Thombs came to Colorado and shortly afterward opened an office in Pueblo, where he soon acquired a large practice in medicine and surgery. In May, 1879, the legislature having provided for a state asylum for the insane, he was appointed resident physician and superintendent, and has since given his attention exclusively to the supervision of the asylum. Through all these years he has continued a painstaking student of his profession, which has in him an honored and honorable representative. Wishing to become proficient in French, in order that he might be able to read the medical books and journals of that language, he studied and mastered it, so that he can now read it fluently. His contributions to medical literature have been along the line of nervous diseases and are valuable additions to that department of therapeutics. In everything pertaining to the medical profession he takes a deep interest. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Medico-Physiological Association, State Medical Association (of which he was president in 1883), and the Pueblo County Medical Association, of which he was one of the organizers and served as president during the first two years of its existence.

In political views Dr. Thombs is a Republican. Fraternally he is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; is connected with the Colorado Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; is associated with the Eighty-ninth Illinois Veterans' Association; and Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R., and served as colonel on the national commander's staff in 1897. He was made a Mason in Casco Lodge No. 36, Yarmouth, Me., and became a charter member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of whose original seven members three are living, Dr. Thombs, J. D. Miller and C. J. Hart. This lodge was organized, under difficulties, when Pueblo was a mere hamlet, and to Dr. Thombs is due not a little of its success, for he has assisted in its growth to the leading lodge in the city.

Dr. Thombs was married in Pueblo to Miss

Louise Shaw, who was born in Elmira, N. Y., and is an accomplished lady, popular in social circles. They have an only daughter, Jennie.

HENRY N. ROUSE, who was one of the prominent early settlers of Morgan County, and is now numbered among its leading ranchmen, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., November 7, 1844, a son of Albion C. and Martha W. (Whittlesey) Rouse. Of three children he and his sister Martha, the widow of Milton Duffield, of Chicago, are the survivors. His father, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., was born November 10, 1798, and grew to manhood in his native locality, where he married and resided until 1849. He then disposed of his farm and removed to Illinois, settling in Woodford County, ten miles northeast of Peoria. For many years he continued on the same farm, which, under his management, was brought under a fine state of cultivation. January 21, 1882, his house was destroyed by fire. He then bought property in the town of Metamora, but was not permitted to enjoy his new home, as his death occurred in March following. He was not a public man in any sense of the word. His tastes were domestic, his inclinations toward private life. However, he was a progressive, patriotic citizen, and always held an interest in local affairs of a beneficial nature. For some years in Illinois he served as justice of the peace. He was a contributor toward the building of the railroad through the section of Illinois in which he lived, was interested in the construction of the Housatonic Valley Railway in Connecticut, and other enterprises received his encouragement and financial support. His death occurred, as above stated, in March, 1882.

Our subject's mother was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., October 6, 1812, and was a descendant of Eliphalet Whittlesey, who was born in England May 10, 1714, and came to America in an early day, settling in Washington, Conn. Our subject was educated in common schools and the Michigan State Agricultural College in Lansing, Mich. For four years he worked on the home farm, but repeated attacks of asthma threatened to make this disease chronic, and to escape from it he changed the entire course of his life. It was the plan that the home place should descend to him, and that he would care for his parents until they died, but his

ill health forced him to leave for a more congenial climate. He arrived in Denver October 4, 1870. For a few days he worked in the employ of a carpenter there. Afterward he was employed on construction work on the Boulder Valley Railroad, being engaged in teaming. When his employer disposed of his teams he began to freight to Canon City and Pueblo, hauling coal from Marshall to Denver, and later freighting to Denver. In April, 1871, he became foreman on a ranch eight miles east of Longmont on the St. Vrain, where he continued for three seasons. In the fall of 1873 he hauled hay, with a six-horse team, to Denver, where he disposed of it. In the summer he rode on the range with cattle owned by George Cole. At the time he entered the latter's employ an agreement was made permitting him to be allowed to turn in one hundred head of yearling cattle of his own, but he turned in only sixty-five head. While he was working for a salary he was also laying the foundation for a cattle business of his own. In the spring of 1876 he rented a hay ranch near Brighton from Mr. Cole, and this he managed, besides looking after the cattle. In June of 1877 he returned to Illinois on a visit, coming back to Colorado the latter part of the same month. During the remainder of the summer he rode on the range with his cattle.

On Christmas evening of 1877 Mr. Rouse married Miss Caroline Gooding, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Peter Gooding, who had been for many years a prominent farmer of Illinois. Prior to his marriage Mr. Rouse bought some improvements at Lost Springs near Roggen, and there he settled with his wife, at the same time filing a pre-emption on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. While improving his land and looking after his cattle, he also rode on the range for other parties. In 1883 he sold some of his herd and removed to a ranch five and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, where he has since resided. He has been prospered, becoming one of the substantial men of his county. His farming land numbers four hundred and eighty acres, improved and valuable. A pioneer in the cattle business, he has done much toward the development of this industry, and has had varied experience on the plains during the long years of his life in Colorado. He and his wife became the parents of four children, of whom two are living: Eva L., born October 24, 1878; and Ruby N., June 1, 1887.

WILLIAM O. REDDING, who is engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business at Montrose, was born in Westerville, Ohio, July 15, 1860, a son of Charles A. and Mary (Clark) Redding. His father, who was a native of New York state, removed to Ohio and became a prominent merchant of Westerville, of which place he was for forty years a business man. During the Civil war he served as a member of the band of the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment. Now seventy-three years of age, he makes his home in Montrose. Of his four children, John C., the oldest son, is connected with the second son, our subject, in the abstract business at Montrose; Hattie, the wife of C. F. Dreher, resides in Montrose; and Frank makes his home in Fremont, Ohio.

The first twenty-eight years of our subject's life were passed in Ohio, where he received a liberal education. At fifteen years of age he began to earn his own livelihood, and the schooling he afterward secured was obtained through his own efforts. For two years he was a student in Otterbein University. From seventeen until twenty-one he was employed as clerk in a general store, after which he opened a men's furnishing store at Westerville, Ohio, continuing there until he came to Montrose, Colo., in 1888. For one year he was employed as manager of the dry-goods department of the Montrose Mercantile Company, after which he became bookkeeper for the Montrose Investment Company, and two years later established his present business. In his charge he has some twenty thousand acres of land. He acts as general agent for the Equitable Securities Company of New York City in Colorado, and represents fifteen of the leading insurance companies of America and Europe. In the placing of loans on farm lands for eastern capitalists he has done a large business, and in negotiating loans has been unusually successful. He is also an expert accountant. He owns one-half interest in the only set of abstract books in the county, which company does all the business in this line, and is known as the Montrose Abstract Company. In 1898 he originated the present telephone system, which he now owns and manages, having about one hundred instruments in use, and connecting most of the business houses and a large number of residences.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Redding has been active in local affairs. Among the offices he has held are those of city clerk, treasurer of the school

board for six years, and in 1897 and 1898 mayor of the city, being re-elected to the latter office in 1898 without opposition; at present he is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 he assisted in the organization of the Wheelmen's Club, of which he is president, an organization whose special aim is to secure good roads. Fond of music, much of his leisure time has been devoted to this art. In 1896 he assisted in organizing the Montrose Choral Union, a chorus of seventy-five voices, of which he is director, and which prepares concerts and entertainments of a high class. This organization has become favorably known throughout the state, and has given concerts to immense audiences in other cities. He is also a member of the Aeolian Male Quartet, organized in 1896, in which he sings first tenor. While in Ohio he was for five years a member of the Fourteenth Regiment band of Columbus. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

November 15, 1898, Mr. Redding married Mrs. Letitia Guy Crowl, the ceremony being solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in Pueblo. Mrs. Redding is a graduate of the school at Newark, Ohio, and attended the Syracuse University. She possesses a liberal education, gracious hospitality and ready tact, combined with abilities as a musician, and especially as a whistler, that have brought her national prominence. She has assisted in concerts in nearly every city of prominence throughout the eastern states, as well as a number of cities in Europe, South America and Canada. As soloist, she recently assisted in concerts at the St. Louis exposition with Sousa's band.

HON. JOHN EVANS, territorial governor of Colorado 1862-65, was for years the leading citizen in Denver and one of the most prominent men in the west. He was born in Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814, the son of David and Rachel Evans, and was educated in the public schools and Clermont (Pa.) Academy. Selecting medicine for his profession, he carried on its study, graduating in 1838. The following year he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Canby, M. D., of Ohio. Going then to Attica, Ind., he soon became known as a skillful physician and progressive citizen. The wretched condition of the insane wards of the state excited his sympathy and he bent his efforts to securing a build-

ing for them, in which he was successful, and upon the completion of the insane asylum he was made its superintendent.

Accepting a position as professor in Rush Medical College, Dr. Evans went to Chicago in 1845 and for eleven years he held the chair of diseases of women and children in that institution. During the cholera epidemic of 1848-49 he urged congress to establish a national quarantine, demonstrating that the disease was contagious. For several years he was an editor of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1852-53 he was chairman of the committee on public schools in the Chicago city council, during which time the first superintendent of public schools was appointed, the first high school building erected, and a number of lots bought.

While in Attica, Ind., Dr. Evans was converted under the preaching of Bishop Simpson and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. How much he did to advance the interests of that denomination, even its own members dimly understand. His work was of a permanent nature, and its value increases with the years. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Methodist Book Concern and *Northwestern Christian Advocate* in Chicago, and took an active part in the erection of the Methodist Church block, in the business center of Chicago. To him, perhaps more than to any other man, was due the founding of the Northwestern University. With others, he selected a tract north of Chicago for the site of the university and platted a town that was named Evanston in his honor. For the benefit of the institution he bought a lot across from the board of trade in Chicago, and this still belongs to the university, the rental received from the Illinois Savings and Trust Company being the source of a large revenue. The chairs of Latin and mental and moral philosophy he endowed with \$50,000, which he afterward increased to \$100,000. He was the first president of the board of trustees and occupied the position for forty-two years. In 1855 he moved his family to Evanston, building one of the first houses in that suburb.

In the first Republican convention in the United States, held at Aurora, Ill., Dr. Evans was one of the speakers. At that convention the platform was adopted that gave the name to the party. He took an active part in the campaign of 1860, supporting Abraham Lincoln. The following year he was offered the position of territorial governor of Washington, but declined. In

1862 he was offered the governorship of Colorado, which he accepted, at once entering upon his duties. When the first state organization was formed, in 1865, he was elected to the United States senate, and passed the winters of 1865-66 and 1866-67 in Washington. At both these sessions the state was admitted, but both times Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated U. S. Grant for president. During the same year he was chosen president of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. To his influence in no small degree was due the fact that the railroads were secured for Denver, thus giving it prestige as a business center. In 1869 he secured the passage of the Denver Pacific land grant bill, which was signed by President Johnson. In 1872, with others, he organized the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was the first president.

The interest which Governor Evans took in religious affairs in the east was maintained after his removal to Colorado. On his addition to the city of Denver he erected a brown stone church, to the memory of his daughter, wife of Hon. S. H. Elbert. This building, with the four lots on which it stood, was deeded to the church by Governor Evans and was dedicated in 1878 by Bishop Simpson. In educational matters, too, he continued to take the deep interest that had characterized him in the east, and while his first attempt to establish a university failed, afterward the project was revived, and under the old charter of the Colorado Seminary, the University of Denver was organized.

GEORGE W. RAUGH. Not only in the vicinity of his ranch in Morgan County, but in other parts of the state Mr. Raugh has become well known, especially through his connection with the mining industry. Undoubtedly there are few who have done more than he toward the early development of the mining industry in Colorado. Coming to the Rocky Mountain region in an early day, he identified himself with its mining interests, and through his shrewdness and sound judgment met with encouraging success from the first. While investigating for new and valuable claims, he visited all the camps of the state, as well as sections which at that time had never been penetrated by man; and in this way he gained a thorough knowledge of the possibilities of Colorado's mining sections.

The record of the Raugh family appears in the sketch of Samuel Raugh, presented on another page. George W. was born in Sullivan County, Pa., January 10, 1833, a son of Henry and Margaret (Henry) Raugh. His education was acquired in common schools and by habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. In early manhood he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. When gold was discovered in Pike's Peak he joined the crowd of gold-seekers who crossed the plains, and he was one of the first to arrive in Denver, which place he reached May 20, 1859. This now prosperous city then contained but one house, and that a mere shanty. A day later he proceeded to the mountains, and with the aid of his axe he traveled through regions hitherto unseen by white men. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life, its vicissitudes and privations, but in spite of the toil, the lack of provisions and the exposure by night and by day, he maintained his rugged strength.

After spending a few weeks in Idaho Springs, Mr. Raugh went to Central City, where he remained for a short time. His next location was in the Black Hawk district, where he was one of the locators of this now prosperous mining town. At that time the town had not been visited by prospectors, and he was obliged to use his axe to force his way through the undergrowth. There he built the third large house erected at the camp, a building that was until recent years the largest house in the place. For twenty-eight years he devoted some portion of his time to carpentering, and during the time he became one of the most prominent mining men of that section. In 1871 he was the builder and proprietor of a stamp mill, which he operated seven years, and then sold to other parties. Afterward he purchased a half-interest in a placer claim in Clear Creek Gulch, and in ten years took out over \$30,000, panning some days as much as \$300. One nugget alone was valued at about \$175. He was one of the locators of the Running lode mines, and also located many properties that are exceedingly valuable to-day. In 1886 he came to the valley where he has since resided. Here he purchased a ranch one mile south of Brush, Morgan County, where he engaged in farming and the stock business.

Returning east in 1869, Mr. Raugh was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Hendy, of Goshen, N. Y., the ceremony being performed December 27 of that year. After some four months spent

in visiting in New York and Pennsylvania, he and his wife came overland to their Colorado home, where they afterward experienced all the vicissitudes incident to frontier life. They are the parents of three children, viz.: May, wife of W. G. Hills, of Almina, Kan.; George E., who was born January 15, 1872, and is a machinist by trade; and Josephine, born February 11, 1887. Mrs. Raugh is a member of the Methodist Church and takes an interest in religious and charitable projects.

The political affiliations of Mr. Raugh are with the People's party, but his business duties have been such that he has never identified himself with public affairs. He is still the owner of valuable gold and silver mining interests in Black Hawk, among them being the Smith mine, a gold property, and the Bay State, a silver mine, both of which are valuable. As a citizen, he maintains an interest in all enterprises for the benefit of his county, and is always to be relied upon to aid measures for the benefit of the people.

HON. CHARLES NICHOLAS CROWDER, who has been prominent in the business and political life of Aspen and has ably represented Pitkin County in the state legislature, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 21, 1857, a son of John and Mary (Liddle) Crowder, natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania. His father settled in Iowa in an early day and there engaged in the hotel business. During the great excitement in 1849 caused by the discovery of gold in California he went to the Pacific coast, where for some time he engaged in mining, and then returned to Iowa. He continued to live in that state until his death, which occurred April 16, 1893. Politically he was a Republican and in fraternal connections a Mason. His wife was the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who while going down the Ohio River on a boat mysteriously disappeared when she was a child; it has always been believed that he was killed for his money. The subject of this sketch was one of a large family, of whom five sisters live in Iowa and one, Ella, is a teacher in Colorado; J. H. is engaged in farming in Iowa, and Roy is with his brother Charles.

In Dubuque, Iowa, where his boyhood days were spent, our subject received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. At twenty-one years of age he started out in the world for himself. Coming to Colorado in March,

1879, he settled in Leadville, where he engaged in mining. His first visit to Aspen was in 1881, but at that time he remained for only a few months, returning to Leadville, where he continued mining until 1883. He then went to Gilpin County, where he had mining interests, and was actively engaged in prospecting at Creede, Colo., during its boom days. In 1884 he married Miss Mary McAllister, of Bangor, Me., daughter of David and Mary McAllister. Mr. McAllister was a sea captain.

For a time Mr. Crowder was connected with the Rio Grande Western Railroad in Salt Lake City. In the fall of 1885 he again came to Aspen and here he has since made his home. For two years he was proprietor of a general store. In 1889 he was elected city marshal and was again elected in 1890. Besides his other interests he has also engaged actively in mining and at this writing controls some valuable leases. An advocate of the silver Republican party, he has always worked to secure the establishment of silver upon a just basis. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state legislature, serving two years as a member of that body. December 1, 1898, he was appointed state mine inspector by Governor Adams, to fill a vacancy, serving in that capacity until June 1, 1899. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. In his family there are three sons, Frank E. F., George A. and Charles N., Jr.

HUBERT WORK, M. D. A large part of the active life of Dr. Work has been given to a study of the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, in which he has been most successful. In 1894, two years after coming to Pueblo, he opened Mount Pleasant Sanatorium, a private institution for the treatment of feeble-minded and insane patients, to which work much of his time has since been given, although he also has a large private practice. The sanatorium has accommodations for eighty-five patients, and is well filled the greater part of the time. As a complimentary staff, Dr. Work has ten of the leading physicians of the city and state.

The subject of this sketch was born near Marion Center, Indiana County, Pa., July 3, 1860. He was educated in the normal school at Indiana, Pa., and the University of Michigan. When twenty-two years of age he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and carried on his medical studies there until graduating in 1885. Coming west

upon the completion of his studies, he opened an office in Greeley, Colo., but one year later removed to Fort Morgan, where he remained for five years. Since 1892 he has been engaged in practice in Pueblo. By his marriage to Laura Arbuckle, of Madison, Ind., he has three living children, Philip, Dorcas and Robert Van Horn.

Politically a Republican, Dr. Work has been active in both local and state affairs. In 1888 Governor Cooper appointed him a member of the state board of medical examiners, and in 1895 he received appointment as a member of the state board of health, of which he is now president. Interested in every organization connected with his profession, he holds membership in the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary; and the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was in 1894 elected president, being the youngest man who ever held that position. His administration is remembered as one of the most successful the state organization has enjoyed. For a number of years he has acted as consulting physician of the State Asylum for the Insane, located in Pueblo. He is also similarly connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital. In December, 1898, during the investigation of the State Asylum for the Insane, Governor Adams appointed him temporary superintendent of the same.

Success is largely a relative term; but, whether we consider it from the standpoint of prominence professionally, or from the standpoint of a high position in the respect and regard of others, Dr. Work may be called a successful physician. He has wisely given much of his time to the development of that line in which he is most interested, and in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases has few superiors among the physicians of the state.

HUGH DAVIS. Since 1882 Mr. Davis has made his home one mile east of Merino, Logan County, where he has three hundred and twenty acres devoted to general ranch pursuits and to the cattle business. He is a native of Marshall County, Miss., and was born October 22, 1848, a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis. He was one of twelve children, of whom nine are living, viz.: Mrs. Sarah A. Cheairs, of Sterling; Mary E., widow of F. G. Ayres and a resident of Sterling; Hugh; Cornelia, who married R. C. Perkins, of Sterling; Edward, a farmer

and stockman of Logan County; Margaret, wife of D. J. Armour, of Sterling; Elizabeth, who married J. W. Landrum; Anna S., wife of Alexander King; and Jacob M., all of Sterling.

A native of Elizabethtown, N. C., born in 1806, Hugh Davis, Sr., learned the trade of a carpenter in his native place; but, feeling dissatisfied with what he had learned, on reaching his majority he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and served another apprenticeship of three years at the trade. He became a skilled mechanic, thoroughly familiar with every detail of his trade. On returning south he settled in Marshall County, Miss., where he engaged in contracting and building. He was the first man to run a steam sawmill in northern Mississippi. During the years of railroad building in the south he had large contracts in bridge building, and at forty years of age had acquired a competence, being the owner of extensive plantations and many slaves, while at the same time he was active in various business enterprises. At the outbreak of the war he was a wealthy man, but the strife between the north and the south swept his fortune from him. While he was a slave holder he was strongly against secession, and used all his influence toward healing the breach between the Confederates and the government. After the close of the war he settled on his plantation, where he remained for five years; but in 1870 he sold the place and removed to Bolivar, Tenn., running a sawmill there for two years. However, his liberality and generous-hearted spirit led him, in times of prosperity, to place his name on many papers of security, which he was afterward forced to meet, obliging him to close out his sawmill. For some time afterward he made his home with a daughter at Collierville, Tenn. In 1878 his sons, Hugh and Edward, brought him to Colorado, and he afterward made his home with them until his death, which occurred in the winter of 1878-79.

After the close of the Civil war the south, bankrupted and laid waste, held few inducements for an ambitious young man. For this reason our subject determined to seek a home elsewhere. In 1872 he removed to Colorado, settling in Greeley in the spring of that year. There he engaged in farming in partnership with Perkins & Smith, who had come from the same section of the south as himself. For two years they combined their efforts in raising farm produce and during the year 1873, when not working at their crops, they commenced the building of the Ster-

ling ditch. After its completion, in 1874, they removed to Logan County and took up land three miles north of Sterling, under the ditch, where they afterward engaged in ranching. In 1882 Mr. Davis sold his interest in the property and removed to his present home, where one hundred and sixty acres had been homesteaded by his mother and another tract of similar size was purchased later. Here he has successfully engaged in the cattle business. He is interested in the public-school system and has served as a member of the school board since 1893. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in politics a Democrat and in fraternal relations connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Betty D. Isom, occurred in 1881. She is a daughter of Newton A. Isom, who came to Colorado from Mississippi in 1875 and settled at Merino (then known as Buffalo). To this marriage five children were born, viz.: Hugh N., deceased; Lizzie M., Avah C., Webster B. and Isla, deceased.

RICHARD J. GWILLIM, who owns and occupies a ranch on section 3, township 11, range 66 west, six miles east of Monument, El Paso County, was born April 30, 1850, at Abernant farm, near Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales, a son of Gwillim and Sarah (Jones) Gwillim. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and he attended the common schools and Neath Academy. Afterward he clerked in a hardware store for twelve months. In April, 1870, he arrived in New York, having spent ten days on the voyage on a steamer, Inman line, and landing in this country on the twentieth anniversary of his birth. In New York he was met by a friend, Richard Thomas, who had settled in Murphysboro, Jackson County, Ill. Going west to that town, he secured a position as clerk for a transportation company at Mount Carbon, remaining with them twelve months, and afterward spending a few months as clerk in the store of Frank J. Chapman, of Carbondale, Ill. The climate, however, was unhealthful, and he was constantly troubled with ague, so decided it would be best to seek a more healthful location.

In October, 1871, Mr. Gwillim came to Colorado and joined his brother, who was on a farm. Soon he commenced to farm on shares, which proved quite profitable. In 1873, with others, he engaged in sheep-shearing for two and one-

half months. In this work he was instructed by the Scotchmen with him, who were experienced hands, and he was soon able to earn good wages. In the fall of 1873 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of government land, and at once commenced its improvement. Soon afterward he returned to Wales, where, March 12, 1874, he married Miss Jeannette Cartwright, who was born in Denbigh, North Wales, and with whom he had been acquainted in Neath. With his young wife he came back to his Colorado home, where he built a log house and began farming. He now owns seventy-five acres, forty acres of which is in one body and comprises timber land, while the remainder is in the home farm and is well improved. In 1874 he planted \$320 worth of seed in forty acres of land, but the grasshoppers almost entirely destroyed it, and he sold only two sacks of grain that fall. For three successive years he suffered from these pests. Not being able to do anything on his own farm, he hired as superintendent on the ranch owned by A. B. Daniels near Greenland, where he remained for seven months. Afterward, with his brother, he opened a store in Monument and also carried on a cheese factory in the same place. After continuing there for two years, on account of the scarcity of milk he sold out and returned to his farm, which he increased by the purchase of additional land. He engages in the dairy business, carries on general farm pursuits and is also interested in mining. His wife has taken the first prize at the state fair for the best butter, while he took the first prize for the best potatoes. With others, he originated the potato bake, which was held in Monument for five consecutive years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwillim are the parents of seven living children, and have lost two by death. Claudia and Jeannette died about the same time, one being five and the other four years of age. The surviving children are: Mary Evelyn, who was born at Greenland; Margaret Eleanor, whose birth occurred at Monument; Gwillim R., John Cartwright, Gwladys Gwalia, Gwendolin Alice and Edward Cecil Cartwright, all of whom were born on the home farm. Margaret Eleanor is now the wife of Gwillim Howell and has one child, Vivienne.

Politically Mr. Gwillim is a Republican. He has served efficiently as justice of the peace, and is proud of the fact that none of his cases was ever appealed and that all of the couples he has united in marriage have been happy and pros-

perous. In religion he is in sympathy with Presbyterian doctrines, but is not a church member. However he contributes to the support of the neighborhood church, in which his daughter, Mrs. Galley, is organist and leader of song.

GEORGE W. WARNER. Since a period antedating the organization of Morgan County and the founding of the village of Fort Morgan, Mr. Warner has been identified with the history of this part of Colorado. He came to this state in August, 1881, settling first at Greeley, and entering the employ of Abner S. Baker, the well-known contractor, for whom he remained as bookkeeper and in charge of construction work until 1884. Upon the incorporation of the Fort Morgan Ditch Company in 1883 he was made its secretary. The following year he severed his connection with Mr. Baker and opened the first real-estate office in Fort Morgan, afterward being made the agent of the town site company. When Morgan County was organized he was appointed by District Judge Downer to the office of clerk of the district court, and was the first county official installed into office. Largely to his efforts the organization of the county was due. He labored unweariedly to secure its formation, which was rendered possible by the division of old Weld County in 1888. He was the first insurance agent in Fort Morgan and now represents ten or more insurance companies. Under President McKinley, in December, 1897, he received appointment as receiver of the land office of the Akron district, and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1898. Upon a homestead and timber claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he took up in 1882, and which adjoins the town, he has resided since settling in this county.

Like many others of Fort Morgan's progressive citizens, Mr. Warner was born in Wisconsin. His birth occurred in Baraboo, May 22, 1855, his parents being Chauncey and Ellen (Tuttle) Warner. He was one of four children, the others of whom are: Robert T., a practicing attorney of Watertown, S. Dak.; Mary E., wife of Capt. S. G. Swain, of Winona, Minn.; and Edwin C., a business man of Webster, S. Dak. His father, a native of Litchfield, Conn., born in 1810, remained in that locality, engaged in farming, until 1876, when he removed to Dakota. Upon the organization of Day County he was appointed a county commissioner. He was strong in his

Abolition principles and always supported the policy of the government. His death occurred in January, 1890. Both he and his wife were members of very old families of Connecticut, their ancestors having come to this country early in the seventeenth century, and some of the members took part in the Revolutionary war.

After completing the studies of the Baraboo high school, the subject of this sketch in 1874 became a teacher in the public schools of Wisconsin, and this occupation he followed for six years or more. In 1881 he came to Colorado, where he has since been identified with the development of the northeastern section of the state. In 1886 he married Miss Louise Farnsworth, daughter of J. H. Farnsworth, of Fort Morgan. They have three children, Leona, Esther and Wyllys. The political affiliations of Mr. Warner are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a charter member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Fort Morgan Chapter No. 25, R. A. M.; and Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P.

A GRANVILLE LEWIS, M. D., president of the Sutherland Mining Company, ex-president of the St. Paul Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, and for two terms mayor of Manitou, where he makes his home, was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, May 24, 1845. He descends from Revolutionary ancestors, who took an active part in that memorable conflict. His great-grandfather, Col. Charles Lewis, a native of Virginia and a planter there, was killed in battle during the Revolution, and his heirs, in recognition of his service, were given a grant of six thousand acres of land. The grandfather, Gen. Charles Lewis, was breveted colonel and acting brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and commanded a brigade composed of Tennessee and Kentucky volunteers, under General Jackson, in the battle of New Orleans. After the war he engaged in teaching school in Logan County, Ky., where he died at an advanced age. He was a descendant of Welsh ancestors, who were early settlers of Virginia.

Dr. J. M. Lewis, a son of General Lewis, was born in Logan County, Ky. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College, after which he practiced his profession in Henry County, Iowa, then in Wapello County and practiced in Jefferson and Keokuk Counties, traveling over the country on horseback, with saddle-bags, etc.

For more than forty years he continued in practice, and died at seventy-nine years. His wife, who was Hester Williams, was born in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., and resides in Jefferson County, Iowa, at eighty-five years of age. She has always been interested in church work and is a very conscientious, faithful Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Her father, Capt. Matthew Williams, was born in England, the son of wealthy parents, but ran away from home when a boy and shipped on board an ocean vessel. In time he became master of a ship, but in middle life, on his marriage, he retired from the sea and settled in Clarksville, Tenn. He was a large planter and slave owner and at his death, which occurred at sixty-five years, he left a large estate. His daughter, Mrs. Lewis, received for her share about twelve slaves, but, being a strong Abolitionist, she freed all of them. At the time of the battle of New Orleans, when the soldiers started north on foot, and were almost starved, her brother, Philip Williams, heard of their condition, and packed fifty horses with provisions, starting at once to their relief. He met them on the borders of Louisiana. They were forlorn and hungry, with nothing to eat but a half ear of corn a day each. He relieved their necessities and earned their lasting gratitude. The truth of this incident comes not only from his side of the house, but also from Gen. Charles Lewis, representing the other side, who commanded the Tennessee and Kentucky troops that were relieved.

Dr. Lewis was next to the eldest of eight children, five of whom attained maturity and four are living, Charles having died in Iowa. William M. is living in Caldwell County, Mo.; Mary E. and James M. reside in Iowa. The doctor was educated in the district schools of Iowa. When about seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Union army, and was mustered in at Keokuk, Iowa, August 12, 1862, continuing to serve until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. During the entire time of the siege of Vicksburg he took part in skirmishing. He was then sent down the river and participated in the siege of Port Hudson, later was in Banks' expedition up the Red River, fought at Sabine Cross Roads (where most of the regiment were captured by the enemy, but he was one of the twelve or more who escaped) and then went back to New Orleans. On the parole of the other men, he crossed the gulf to Point Isabel, went up the Rio

Grande to Fort Brown, near Brownsville, where he guarded the frontier. Thence, going to Pensacola, Fla., he re-embarked for Mobile, and took part in the last battles of Fort Spanish and Blakeley. He was mustered out in Iowa in June, 1865. Three months after his enlistment he acted as hospital steward and acting assistant surgeon, but the commission promised him was never received. He had always been interested in medicine and before the war he attended consultations, post-mortem cases, etc. The only times he was wounded while in the service were at Morganza Bend, or Sterling farm, where he was wounded in the left hand; and at Vicksburg, in the left knee, while he was helping to carry a wounded man away from the field.

After the war our subject attended Axline University, at Fairfield, Iowa. Upon completing the academic course, he matriculated at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of M. D. He was so thorough in his work that he was twice publicly complimented. For fifteen years he practiced in the vicinity of Chillicothe, and also engaged in the mercantile business, and was president of the Breckenridge Savings Bank. When he assumed the latter position the stock of the bank was selling at sixty cents on the dollar, and in one year, under his management, he increased the earning capacity so that stock sold at \$1.10. While in Breckenridge he was elected mayor on the Republican ticket, by a large majority over the Democratic candidate, in spite of the fact that the city has always gone Democratic by overwhelming majorities. In 1887 he removed to Colorado and selected Manitou as the most desirable location for a home. After practicing his profession for a time, his mining interests became so large that he abandoned his practice. He was president, and is still a stockholder and director of the St. Paul Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, and he is now president of the Sutherland Mining Company and its general manager. Both mines are located in the Cripple Creek district.

Since coming to Manitou Dr. Lewis has served as a justice of the peace and twice was chosen as mayor. In the fall of 1897 he was the nominee of the fusion ticket for sheriff of El Paso County, but was declared not elected. He is a man of unblemished character, with the broad intelligence and force of will that qualify him for any public office of trust. He is a staunch believer in the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one,

which he believes will be the only way to restore prosperity to our country. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of Pike's Peak Post No. 40, G. A. R., and has been an aid on the department commander's staff almost every year since he came to Colorado. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis.

In 1872 Dr. Lewis married Clara J. Ross, who was born in Georgetown, Ohio. They have one son living, David Franklin. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of David Ross and great-great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Ross, of Philadelphia, the designer of the American flag, and whose husband was a signer of the declaration of independence. Their oldest son nailed the flag his mother had designed, on the mast of the vessel on which he served, and when it was shot down, he jumped into the water and brought it up. A piece of this flag is still in the family. A walnut chest, made by this same son, and twice captured by the British, and retaken by the Americans, is now in the possession of Dr. Lewis.

WILLIS D. RUSSELL. One of the most important industries of Pueblo County is the stock business, and in this occupation many well-known citizens are successfully engaged. Among them is Mr. Russell, who for years has owned and occupied a ranch near Nepeseta, and has carried on general agricultural pursuits. Since he came to this place he has transformed the land from a barren and unattractive stretch of ground to a ranch containing many of the modern improvements. The situation is excellent, being on the Arkansas River. The property is improved with good buildings, and is supplied with plenty of fruit and also a growth of timber, making it a desirable homestead.

The birth of Mr. Russell occurred in 1852. His parents, John R. and Maria (Carter) Russell, were natives respectively of Ohio and West Virginia, and the latter was representative of a prominent colonial family of the Old Dominion. Besides a half-sister, our subject has three brothers, namely: John T., who was a member of the Second Iowa Infantry during the Civil war and is now living in La Junta, Colo.; Charles F., deceased, who was a member of an Indiana regiment during the Civil war; and Frank T., now of Pueblo, who served in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry in the Civil war.

When four years of age our subject was taken

to Iowa by his parents. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fairfield. In 1870 he came to Colorado, spending a year on Fountain Creek. Ten years after he came to this state he was united in marriage with Mary E. Wiggins, daughter of W. A. Wiggins, who was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg; he is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ross, in Pueblo County. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have two sons, Frank E. and Rufus C. In politics Mr. Russell was formerly a Republican, but now votes with the People's party. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, one of the prominent and most successful grocery merchants of Leadville, was born at Ulster, N. Y., on the Hudson River, in 1863, being a son of Thomas and Margaret Sullivan, natives of New York state. His father, who was a member of a pioneer family of his state, followed the tanner's trade throughout life, and continued to reside in the same locality until he died in 1876. In politics he favored Democratic principles. His wife, who was also a descendant of a pioneer family of the state, is still living at the old homestead, and notwithstanding her seventy-nine busy years, she is strong and hearty.

At fourteen years of age our subject left home and went to Wisconsin, where an uncle lived on a farm. He made his home with the uncle, whom he assisted in the cultivation of the land during summer months, while in the winter he attended local schools. At eighteen years of age he went to Chicago and secured employment in the commission business, thus gaining an excellent knowledge of dairy products, etc. From Chicago, in 1882, he came to Leadville. His first years here were not successful. However, after leasing a store on Sixth street, his career was one of constant success and prosperity. While he had very little money to commence with, he was so energetic, persevering and honest that he won the confidence of the wholesale houses, from Chicago to Denver, and was trusted by them for large amounts. For three years he leased a building on Sixth street. In 1894 he purchased the corner on Seventh street and erected a substantial business block, two stories high, with his store on the first floor, and residence apartments on the second. His store is one of

the most conveniently arranged in Leadville and his stock is the largest carried in any grocery here, ten clerks being kept continually busy attending to customers, while ten horses are used in the delivering of orders at private houses. In addition to the retail business, there is also a large wholesale trade, whose dimensions are constantly enlarging. It is worthy of note that since he started in business he has never had a bill presented to him that he has not paid promptly, and he has never borrowed a dollar from a bank or other parties. This is especially remarkable when we consider that he began for himself without capital, and had to work his way forward, without assistance from anyone. The large financial success he has gained proves his ability as a business man. In beginning in business for himself he gave his personal attention to even the smallest details. He saw that every department of his store was furnished with a complete line of goods, and no grocery in Leadville offers to its customers finer stock or choicer variety of goods than that of D. D. Sullivan & Co.

Numbered among the substantial business men of the city, Mr. Sullivan devotes himself untiringly to the demands of commercial life, has no desire for political prominence, but is nevertheless interested in national issues, voting the Democratic ticket, while in local matters he casts his ballot for the man he considers best fitted to hold the office. A public-spirited citizen, he ardently advocates the development of local enterprises and improvements. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W. He and his wife have two children, William A. and Margaret R.

PROF. WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, M. D., of Denver, was interested in the organization of the Rocky Mountain University and was one of the original promoters of Gross Medical College, of which he is treasurer and member of the board of trustees, also professor of dermatology since the inception of the institution. In addition to his private practice and his duties in connection with the college, he is president of the Long's Peak Reservoir and Irrigation Company.

The subject of this sketch was born in Vernon, Ind., November 28, 1848. In 1871 he graduated from the Indiana Medical College, now the medical department of the Indianapolis University, receiving the degree of M. D. After a short

period of practice in Indianapolis he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1876 he graduated from there. On his return to Indianapolis he was superintendent of the City hospital for two terms, 1877-79. The severe strain caused by his professional duties was too much for his constitution, and his health broke down. He came to Colorado, hoping the change of climate might be beneficial, and in January, 1880, opened an office in Denver. The following year he went to Golden, where he became surgeon for the Colorado Central Railroad, and on the removal of their shops to Denver, in October, 1883, he returned here, continuing to act as surgeon for a time, until he resigned. In 1887 he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic and Post-graduate Hospital Medical Colleges of New York, where he made a special study of dermatology.

FMILE J. RIETHMANN, Swiss consul for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, was born in Switzerland in 1844. He was four years of age when the family came to America. In 1859, when he was fifteen, he and his brother, J. J., were induced to come to Colorado by reason of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak. His older brothers had come west in the fall of 1858 and L. D. remained, but J. J. started back and he was the first to bring the news of the discovery of gold dust in Colorado to Council Bluffs, Iowa. The brothers started west with two teams and a wagon and arrived in what is now West Denver, in the spring, finding only a few log houses in this place. They settled on the east side of Cherry Creek, building a log house in what is now East Denver. The house was of a primitive character, built of logs and covered with dirt, while a rude chimney of mud and sticks afforded an outlet for the smoke. The building of a house entitled a settler to thirteen lots, six of which they could choose, while seven were drawn by lot. They constructed several cabins and thus became the owners of some forty lots, some of which in time became very valuable property.

In May, 1859, the three brothers went to the mountains at South Boulder, then called Deadwood Diggings. From there they went to Gregory's Diggings (Central City) and Russell's Gulch, where they struck a lead and mined until they received news of their father's arrival in Denver. They then sold their claim and returned to Denver, soon after which our subject began to work upon the farm that the family entered. In

1866 he started in the dairy business five miles north of Denver, and later began to raise stock. He called his place the Pioneer dairy and milked as many as one hundred and twenty-five cows, selling the milk in the city. He started the first dairy wagon in Denver (it was drawn by oxen) and was one of the first dairymen in the state, having had charge of a dairy wagon for his father as early as the fall of 1859. After having conducted the dairy business for twenty-two years, in 1888 he sold out. He still owns the old homestead, but in 1890 removed to Denver, where he now resides.

WC. JONES, member of the legislature from Colorado Springs, has for some years been a successful business man of this city, where he is proprietor of the Club Coffee restaurant on South Tejon street, and the Blue Front and Annex restaurants. The success which he has attained proves that he possesses exceptional business ability and good judgment. When he came to this place he had no capital, but he possessed a determined will and industrious habits, and with these qualities to assist him, he has worked his way forward to an assured position among the business men of his city.

The Jones family originated in Wales. The grandfather of our subject brought his family to the United States and settled in Ohio, but afterward became a pioneer of Emporia, Kan., and engaged in farming near that city. He died when an aged man. The father of our subject, Joshua Jones, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and improved a farm in Kansas, where he died in 1875. He married Ann Maddock, a native of Carmarthanshire, Wales; she accompanied her parents to Virginia at six years of age and afterward, with them, settled in Emporia, Kan. One of her brothers was a soldier in the Civil war. During the early days of her residence in Kansas the Indians were troublesome, and the settlers lived in constant danger of attacks, but as the settlements became more numerous, the red men retreated before the steps of advancing civilization. By her first marriage she had two sons, of whom our subject is the elder; by her second husband, Mr. Davis, she had three daughters. Twice widowed, she is now making her home with her elder son.

In Emporia, Kan., where he was born August 1, 1868, our subject attended the grammar and high schools. In 1887 he went to Salt Lake City,

Utah, where he spent six months, being interested in the restaurant business during part of that time, and later employed as clerk in a dry-goods store. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado Springs, where, with the exception of two years in Kansas, he has since resided. On coming to this city the second time, he bought a restaurant business, which under his management was transformed from a losing venture to a profitable enterprise. A branch business was started, which also met with success. In fact, from the inception of the business to the present time, he has been uniformly successful. This is due to his great energy. His increasing prosperity did not make him forgetful of those less fortunate than himself. Many who were friendless and destitute have found in him a helpful friend. During Christmas holidays he has provided food for as many as five hundred poor persons, but he does this without display or ostentation, and few are aware of the extent of his charities.

Besides the management of his restaurant business, Mr. Jones was for a time engaged in the real-estate business, as a member of the firm of Irvine & Jones, and he has also been interested in the building of residences in Colorado Springs. In the spring of 1897 he was nominated and elected, on the citizens' ticket, to represent the fourth ward in the city council, and as councilman he has been chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and lights, and a member of other committees. In the fall of 1898, on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the fusionists, he was nominated for the state legislature, and was elected. Politically he supports the Democratic ticket in national issues, being a staunch friend of free trade and free silver. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Jones was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., to which he now belongs. He is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Kohahson No. 1, of Colorado, and Pike's Peak Club.

Colorado Springs, and four miles south of Fountain. Since coming here in 1890 and purchasing the ranch from Mr. Hall's father, the partners have erected two substantial houses and have made other improvements that have enhanced the value of their property. As agriculturists their specialty has been the cattle business, in which they have engaged successfully. On their ranch they have usually about two thousand head of cattle, buying and selling in large quantities, and making shipments from the ranch to the markets.

The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford County, Pa., August 15, 1857, and is a son of B. S. Hall, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. He was about six years of age when, in 1863, he was brought to Colorado and he has since made his home in El Paso County. His education was such as the common schools afforded. From boyhood he has been interested in the cattle business, his tastes running in that direction rather than toward the professions. At sixteen he secured employment in herding cattle for others, and at the same time he started a herd of his own, which, from a small nucleus, has grown to be a large herd. By the time he was twenty-one he had an excellent start in the business, and also owned two cow camps of deeded land, with one hundred and sixty acres each. His first partner was a Mr. Replogle, but on attaining his majority he formed a connection with Mr. Sitlington, and the two have been together ever since. For several years they had their cattle on a range in the White River country, in what was then Garfield (now Rio Blanco) County, but not finding the business profitable there they returned to El Paso County in 1890, and bought their present property, since which time they have met with unvarying success.

August 29, 1890, Mr. Hall married Miss Nora B. Atterberry, of Colorado Springs, and a native of this state, where her parents have resided for years. They are the parents of four children: William H., Theodore Tuttle, Ola B. and John. Reared a Democrat, Mr. Hall has always adhered to that party, but he does not take an active part in public affairs, his attention being concentrated upon his business. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., in Colorado Springs. He is a successful ranchman, and is one of the best informed men in the county regarding the care, value and sale of stock.

DAVID C. HALL is a well-known and successful farmer of El Paso County. In partnership with Mr. Sitlington, he owns what is known as the Hall ranch, comprising nearly two thousand acres of land, and situated in township 6, range 65 west, sixteen miles south of

HON. RUFUS CLARK. Perhaps there is no life that more fully exemplifies what it is in the power of God to accomplish than does that of Mr. Clark. His has been a strange and unusual career. When a lad of fifteen he was converted, but in a boyish way, that resulted from impulse rather than reason. He became a sailor and went to sea, which threw him into intimate association with a class of men who were rough and Godless, and naturally he soon fell into their ways. However, he says it took him a year to learn to swear without reluctance, for the oaths of the sailors at first sounded very harsh to him. From swearing he took another step and began to drink, in the course of time becoming a confirmed drunkard. These habits became so imbedded in his nature that when he left the sea they clung to him. He came to Colorado, a pioneer, and while financial success attended his every effort he continued a seemingly hopeless slave to drink. His appetite for liquor was insatiable and demanded constantly fresh stimulants.

It seems strange that, while so deep in the mire of sin and drink that he contemplated committing suicide, he still retained the confidence of business men. This was doubtless because his word could always be relied upon, even when he was under the influence of whiskey. Whenever he made a promise to merchants, they knew he would fulfill the obligation. At any time he desired the bankers gave him money without security, though other business men they required to furnish an additional signer as security. In all of these years he was never arrested, though looking back over the past he wonders how he escaped.

In the spring of 1873 the noted evangelist, Rev. E. P. Hammond, was holding a great revival in Denver, and out of curiosity he attended the meeting on the 23d of March. His sense of honor prevented him from desiring a rear seat, where might be others like himself, and so, thinking in this way he would not create a disturbance, he asked the usher to take him as far forward as possible. He was given a seat near the minister. The meeting was enthusiastic. Mr. Hammond preached what was called the gambler's sermon. Sinners wept and there was a great outpouring of God's spirit. He came under conviction of sin and was converted the same night. At once the desire for drink was taken from him, and during the twenty-five years that have followed he has

never had a craving for liquor. In this the grace of God was abundantly manifested. At first people said it was one of his jokes. Three days after his conversion there was an open air revival on the street and he told the listeners the story of his conversion. Those who heard him said his conversion was genuine, but he was so soaked with whiskey and rum he would never be able to carry out his reform and good intentions. As the days passed, however, the power of God began to be shown in his life, and the fruits of his conversion were evident on every hand. He united with the United Brethren Church, to which his benefactions have been continuous. With another gentleman, he also donated the building now occupied by the Salvation army, for he is a thorough believer in the good accomplished by this organization. At Shangay Sherbro, Africa, sixty miles from Freetown, on the west coast of Africa, he built, in 1886, a college that is known as the Rufus Clark and Wife Theological Training School. The corner stone was taken from John Newton's slave pen in Africa, which had been built a century ago. John Newton later was converted and became a noted evangelist. The building was dedicated in 1887; it is a three-story structure of granite, and at present has two hundred and thirteen students. During its first year he paid for thirteen scholarships to be presented to worthy young men, and in other ways he has promoted its welfare.

The site for the University of Denver was the gift of Mr. Clark, who gave it to the institution together with \$500 in cash. At that time he estimated that he had given \$16,000 to the college, figuring that the eighty acres were worth \$200 per acre, but the rapid rise in the value of real estate in a very short time made his gift worth \$80,000. He has since been a trustee of the University.

HON. CLARK WALKER, who has resided in Prowers County since 1891, was elected to the state legislature in 1896 by a majority of one hundred and eight. He was the nominee of the People's party, the principles of which he has supported for some years, although he was reared in the Whig faith and in early manhood voted the Republican ticket. In the legislature he advocated measures for the advancement of local interests, as well as those broader measures looking toward the development of the state. In every respect, his representation of his constituents was

satisfactory. He held the chairmanship of the committee on public buildings and served as a member of the committee on agriculture and irrigation.

Seventeen miles west of Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born November 8, 1844, a son of James B. and Margaret (Warren) Walker. When he was a very small boy his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was orphaned at sixteen years of age by his father's death. In February, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Sherman. While at the front he cast his first presidential vote, which was in support of Abraham Lincoln, from the time of the organization of the corps until it was disbanded he was engaged in active duty at the front. Soon after he enlisted he was taken sick and compelled to remain in a hospital for a time, but afterward was able to report for duty almost constantly, although at Lookout Mountain he was slightly wounded. After having taken part in the grand review, he was mustered out in August, 1865.

On his return to Iowa, Mr. Walker engaged in the grocery business. March 7, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Clark, of Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Mrs. Walker was born in Kentucky and in childhood accompanied her parents to Indiana, from which state her father went to the front in the Union army, serving until he lost his life in the service. Afterward she removed to Iowa, where she remained until the year following her marriage. In 1868 Mr. Walker removed to Jackson County, Kan., and there remained for two years. Afterward he homesteaded a tract in Chautauqua County, that state, and engaged in clearing and cultivating the land for ten years. In addition to farm work he manufactured grindstones and at the same time became familiar with the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed, in connection with agricultural pursuits. The advent of the railroad made it possible for grindstones to be brought from other points cheaper than he could manufacture them, so he closed out the business. In 1891 he removed from Kansas to Prowers County, Colo., and has since identified himself with the interests of this section of the state. He is an energetic, persevering man, and the competence which he possesses represents years of toil and unwearied industry.

WILLIAM H. GOSHEN, who is a well-known business man of Colorado Springs, came to this state in December, 1878, and some months later settled in the city where he has since resided. The family which he represents is of remote German descent. His great-grandfather Goshen was a soldier, under General Lafayette, in the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Goshen, died in Juniata County, Pa. The father, George Goshen, who was born near Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa., was a plasterer by trade and followed the occupation until the opening of the Civil war. He then enlisted as sergeant in a Pennsylvania regiment, and continued at the front until the close of the war. Since then he has engaged in the mercantile business near Mifflin, Juniata County, Pa., where he still lives, at seventy-three years of age. His wife, who is seventy years of age, was Anna D. Souders, a native of Perry County, Pa. They became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. The three daughters remain in the east; Milton is a farmer in El Paso County, Colo.; William H. is the subject of this sketch; Howard is a printer in California; Samuel and David are interested with our subject in business; and Frank resides in Pennsylvania.

Near Mifflin, Pa., where he was born January 20, 1854, the subject of this article remained until sixteen years of age, when, in 1870, he was apprenticed to the plasterer's trade, completing the same at Altoona, Pa. Afterward he worked as a journeyman in different parts of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he went to Iowa, where he worked in Shenandoah and Council Bluffs for one year. In the latter part of 1878 he came to Colorado, and after working at his trade in Canon City until the fall of 1879, he came to Colorado Springs. The following year he embarked in contracting and the manufacture of brick, in which he has since continued, having built, in the eastern part of the city, brick yards with a capacity of three million bricks. Among his contracts have been those for the Robertson, Oriole, El Paso, Durkee and Gazette blocks, the Garfield and Lowell schoolhouses, many of the finest brick residences here, as well as a number of the college buildings. Ever since he came to Colorado he has been interested in mining, his first experience along the line having been in Cripple Creek. He is now president of the Marguerite Consolidated Gold Mining Company and vice-president of the Rickway-Savage Gold Mining Company, besides

which he is interested in numerous other mining companies.

Aside from his other large and important interests, Mr. Goshen has found time for considerable work in the development and improvement of real estate. He laid out Goshen's addition, some twelve acres lying in the eastern part of Colorado City. Upon this property he built a number of houses, which he afterward sold. He is now laying out what is termed Goshen's second subdivision, an addition that will contain about one hundred lots. Politically he votes the Republican ticket and takes an interest in public affairs, keeping posted concerning the great questions before the nation to-day. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Honor.

MAJOR JACOB DOWNING was engaged in the practice of law in Denver when the Civil war began. On hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, he organized Company D, First Colorado Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain by Governor Gilpin. He marched with it to New Mexico and was engaged in all the battles of that campaign, being promoted from captain to major for gallantry in these actions.

When relieved from New Mexico duty Major Downing returned to Colorado. On arriving at Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, he was ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kan., and take command of that post. For five months he was stationed there. He was compelled to protect two hundred and forty miles of the Arkansas stage and emigrant route, with only one hundred and fifty men. He wrote General Schofield for more men, but they could not be furnished. Major Downing said he would hold the post if he could, and General Schofield said "Go ahead." The major had consultations with the northern and southern chiefs separately and managed so as to have them fighting each other, which prevented them from molesting the whites. When relieved from the command, he was highly complimented by Major-General Curtis for the able manner in which he had performed his duties, for during his term of management not a life was lost, nor were the stages materially molested. He was appointed assistant inspector-general to inspect Camp Filmore, Fort Lyon, Camp Wynkoop, Fort Garland, Guadalupe, Forts Laramie and Halleck, Camp Collins, Sauborn and Weld, embracing an immense territory inhabited only

by Indians. During the depredations of 1864 many people had been killed by the savages and supplies seized. Colonel Chivington, then commanding the military district of Colorado, ordered Major Downing to take such troops as could be spared from Camp Sanborn and to find and punish the Indians. After a long search he found them camped at Cedar Canon, and charged upon them, routing them with a loss of thirty-eight killed and many wounded. On returning to Denver three weeks later, he was placed under arrest for causing an Indian war and was ordered to the states; but, upon the request of the inspector-general he reported that the cause of the trouble was the action of the Indian agents, who were robbing the Indians of the supplies intended for them; the Indians knowing what they ought to have would take revenge by killing white settlers. A copy of this report reached President Lincoln, who investigated and found that matters were even worse than reported, and had his life been spared the disturbances would soon have been remedied.

In 1865 Major Downing was mustered out of service and turned his attention to the practice of law. The next year he went to New York City, but not liking the place he returned west. In 1867 he was elected probate judge on the Republican ticket and held the position for two years. Having become the owner of two thousand acres five miles west of Denver, in 1869 he began the improvement of the tract by irrigating, fencing, etc. Here he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses, and in general farming. He laid out Downing's addition to North Denver, eighty acres; Downing's addition to East Denver, one hundred and twenty acres; and Downington, three hundred acres, on Colfax avenue near City Park. In land and money he gave \$18,000 toward the building of the Colfax avenue street car. Some years ago he originated the bill providing six hundred and forty acres for City Park, which passed the lower house, but was reduced to three hundred and twenty acres in the senate. With the assistance of other property owners he improved Mount View boulevard, extending from the park six miles east, running north of Downington; the street is one hundred and twenty feet wide and will eventually be the finest drive in the city.

In the introduction of improvements Major Downing has been a pioneer. In 1862 he introduced alfalfa into Colorado, bringing the seed

from Old Mexico and planting it on his farm. However, he raised it for years and used it for feed before others would consent to use it; now it is considered indispensable and every farmer raises it in large quantities. He also introduced some of the first breeds of poultry raised in the state, and brought fourteen dozen quail to Colorado, the first ever in the state. For twenty years he has raised sugar beets, often having as much as five hundred tons annually, and he has a machine that cuts them up for feeding to the stock. In cattle-raising he makes a specialty of Short-horns. He brought the first Herefords ever in Colorado, buying them from Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y. This was considered the best herd in England or America. He paid \$1,000 for three calves only six months old. By importation from the east he brought fine Arabian stallions into the state, and in the recent festival of the mountain and plain his horses were the finest in the parade. He owned the celebrated horse "South Australian," sired by "West Australian," a thoroughbred horse on both sides, and the finest of its kind ever in England. His standard-bred and blooded horses are as fine as can be found in the United States.

GEORGE FAHRION, judge of Elbert County, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 16, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of that country. In 1853 he emigrated to America. Landing in New York City in April, he immediately went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he secured employment in a factory. One year later he moved into the country and engaged in agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of gardening. Subsequently he went to Detroit.

In 1859 he decided to cross the plains to Colorado, but upon reaching Leavenworth, Kan., he accepted a position hauling for the government to Fort Laramie, and in the summer of 1860 continued to Colorado, where he engaged in mining at French Gulch, and later in Gilpin County. He continued until September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years and three months.

Upon receiving his discharge at Denver in November, 1864, our subject settled on a squatter's claim in Elbert County, and after the survey of 1866 he secured by pre-emption a tract on section 8, township 18 south, range 63 west. Later

he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and acquired a timber claim, having in all four hundred and eighty acres. He has since purchased other lands from time to time, and at present owns about one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. In political belief he is a firm Democrat, but prior to 1872 was a supporter of the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace and served in that capacity for nearly four years; he was later elected judge of Elbert County, which office he has since held.

July 19, 1865, Judge Fahrion married Miss Elizabeth Swena, of Denver, who was born in Whiteside County, Ill. They have six children.

JGEORGE BENKELMAN. During 1862 Mr. Benkelman came to Colorado. Like all the early settlers, he experienced many hardships in his journey westward. He joined an ox and horse train at Omaha and from there followed the Platte to Fort Morgan, then crossed the plains to Denver. Nor did his hardships cease with the end of the journey. Colorado was then in its infancy. Comforts were few and of improvements there were none, but he had all the dauntless perseverance of his race and remained undismayed by hardships and reverses. Finally, as a result of his judicious efforts, he acquired a fortune. For several years he has been retired from the cattle business, giving his time to the supervision of his moneyed interests.

The subject of this notice was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1850, at the age of twenty, he left Antwerp and arrived in New York after a voyage of forty-six days. Locating in Lancaster, N. Y., he worked on a farm for four years. In 1854 he went to San Francisco, from which place he proceeded to the Yuba River, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for eight years. In the fall of 1861 he returned by Panama to New York City, then went to Michigan, and in the spring of 1862 came to Colorado with a view to mining here, but instead turned his attention to the cattle business.

After one year on Turkey Creek Mr. Benkelman located in Black Hawk, Gilpin County, where he engaged in the meat business, and he also had a market in Central City. In 1870 he located in Denver and at the same time started a cattle ranch on the Middle Kiowa, in Elbert County, where he continued in business until 1876. His next location was on the South Fork of the Republican, in Cheyenne County, Kan.,

where he first leased land, but subsequently bought a large tract situated along the south fork of the Republican River. The most of this he still owns and now rents. On this ranch he had from ten to twelve thousand head of cattle. Shipments were made each fall to Chicago, often sending two trains of thirty-three cars. In 1883 he retired from business. He has been an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and is now a director in the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, in which he is financially interested. Politically he votes the Republican ticket.

LEWIS H. NELSON came to Fort Morgan in the spring of 1884 during the early days of the town. For a year he worked at teaming, after which he engaged in the stock business with Charles W. Kinkel. In 1886 he purchased the livery business which he has since successfully conducted. Two years later he established his present business of hay, grain, farm implements, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, in the building which he had erected for the purpose. As a business man he is enterprising and active, and his success is commensurate with his zeal and perseverance.

In Hamilton County, Iowa, Mr. Nelson was born November 28, 1837, a son of John and Carrie Nelson. He was the sixth among ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Carrie; John G., a wealthy land owner and stockman of Hamilton County, Iowa; Jennie (2nd); Lewis H.; Espen, a farmer of Hamilton County, Iowa; Hilda and Iver (2nd), who is engaged in raising stock in Hamilton County. Three are deceased; Jennie (1st) and Iver (1st) and the firstborn child, an infant. The father, who was born, reared and married in Norway, was a man of means, owning a one-half interest in a bank, a large farm and many head of stock. On coming to America he settled in Webster City, Iowa, and became one of the leading farmers and stockmen of his section. Later he removed to Hamilton County, where he died in 1869.

When eleven years of age our subject began to be self-supporting. For eight years he worked for a neighboring farmer during the summer and attended school in winter. In 1876 he went to Nebraska in company with the man to whom he had bound himself until his twenty-first year. For one year he represented the nursery business of F. W. Holderman and a publishing firm, after

which he rented a livery barn in Columbus, Neb., and carried on that business for a year. He then came to Colorado, where he engaged in railroad-ing at Julesburg for a year. Next he went to Denver, and for five years followed various occupations, a part of the time carrying on a fruit store on Larimer street. In 1883 he went to Greeley and worked on a ranch for one season, after which, purchasing a team, he secured employment on the High Line ditch. After a short time he came to Fort Morgan, where he has since become a prominent business man. In politics he is a Populist. Fraternally he is a member of Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. By his marriage, in 1888, to Miss Minnie R. Hill, he has a son, George H., who was born August 10, 1889.

MARTIN W. HOHL. The fact that Logan County furnishes an excellent location for those desiring to engage in the stock business led Mr. Hohl to embark in the cattle industry here. While he is still a young man, he has already met with encouraging success, and holds a place among the rising young ranchmen of this section of the state. He resides one mile west of Sterling upon a ranch that he purchased and settled upon in the spring of 1896. Since then he has been interested in the breeding and raising of cattle.

A son of Martin and Christina (Smith) Hohl, our subject was born in Lee County, Iowa, November 10, 1864, the second of four sons, his brothers being Jacob, a merchant of New Rockford, N. Dak.; John, a farmer in Lee County; and Philip, also a farmer in that county. His father, a native of Germany, born in 1833, came to America with his parents in the year 1845, and settled with them in Lee County, Iowa. There he grew to manhood, married, and settled upon a farm. Being industrious, in time he became one of the substantial farmers of his neighborhood. He is still living in that county and is well-to-do and highly respected.

At the age of twenty-one years, the subject of this sketch began for himself by renting a tract of land. In the summer of 1886 he farmed as a renter, meantime devoting his spare days to working for his father. In the fall of 1886 he determined to come west. After a few weeks spent in Gibbon, Neb., he came to Colorado and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan County, eight miles southwest of Sterling.

A few days later he returned to Gibbon, Neb., where he spent five months, and then again came to Colorado, this time crossing the plains with a yoke of oxen. Going to his pre-emption claim, he devoted the summer to its improvement and broke some land. The following year, in partnership with a cousin, he rented a farm in the valley one mile north of Sterling, which place they farmed in conjunction for one season. Later he rented the same place alone, cultivating it for two years, after which he spent one year as a renter on an adjoining farm. He then returned to his pre-emption claim. In the meantime he had added another one hundred and sixty acres to his ranch by homesteading, making the place one of three hundred and twenty acres. There he continued to reside until the spring of 1896, and he still owns both the homestead and the pre-emption claim. During the last year that he rented land he bought a small bunch of cattle and began the breeding and raising of cattle, which is now his principal business.

In 1894 Mr. Hohl married Miss Rosa B. Hague, who was born in Missouri and came to Colorado with her parents in 1889. The only child born of this union is a daughter, Doris M., born March 29, 1898. Mr. Hohl is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his county. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket usually, although he is inclined to be liberal in politics, as, indeed, he is concerning other matters open to argument and discussion.

JOHN H. LUNDY, treasurer of Elbert County, is also engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and is proprietor of a fine farm located on section 27, township 8, range 63 west. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 16, 1845.

He was about three years of age when his parents left their native land and emigrated to the United States, locating in Pawtucket, R. I. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after the second battle of Bull Run he was taken sick and was soon afterward discharged. Returning to his home in Rhode Island, he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith.

In 1865 he started for Colorado. From St. Joe, Mo., he drove an ox-team to Denver, arriving there in August of that year. He began working in the mines at Russell Gulch, and when they were closed in the fall he went to South Boulder,

where he spent the winter. In April of the following year he came to Elbert County and for two years he worked in a sawmill. The next few years were spent in farming near Kiowa Creek. He then went to California Gulch, taking with him three mules, and worked at setting out ties. After his return to Elbert County he worked in a sawmill for a year, and then took up a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on Comanche Creek. He is now the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, well stocked with Shorthorn cattle. Politically he is a firm supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1873 he was elected sheriff, serving two consecutive terms, and was elected treasurer of Elbert County in 1883-85-95 and 1897. He has also been a delegate to county and state conventions.

CHARLES F. LUTIN, who has resided in Colorado since 1872, came to Logan County in 1882 and pre-empted land four miles south of Merino. At once he began the improvement of the place, with a view to engaging in the sheep business. He bought a small flock, from which he gradually established a large and profitable business. In 1887 he invested in a bunch of cattle and has since followed the cattle industry, to which he now devotes his entire attention, having disposed of his sheep interests in 1897. He has increased his land holdings until he now has one thousand acres of ranch land, all of which is under ditch. This property and his herd of cattle represent his judicious and continued efforts, and cause him to rank among the substantial men of the county.

Mr. Lutin was born in Avoca, Wis., February 1, 1853, a son of Lucas and Mary Lutin. He was one of seven children and the fourth among six now living, the others being Louis, a farmer and stockman of Cozad, Neb.; Mary, the widow of John Carswell and a resident of Dixon, Wis.; Lucas, a real-estate agent of Pueblo, Colo.; John, a ranchman and cattle-raiser of Logan County; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Arthur Och-sner, of Dixon, Wis. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1811, and was there reared and married, and engaged in farming. In 1851 he emigrated to America, settling at Avoca, Wis., where at that time few improvements had been made, the surrounding country being in its primitive wildness. He took up a claim and built a house, after which he cleared and cultivated a farm. He continued to reside in the same

township (though not on the same farm) until his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife, a native of Baden, born about 1819, died when forty-two years of age.

When nineteen years of age our subject came to Colorado. He landed in Denver July 7, 1872, with thirty-five cents in his pocket. Two days later his brother returned to Denver from a freighting trip and with his assistance our subject secured a team of mules and a wagon and engaged in freighting, which occupation he followed for four years, freighting between Denver and various mining camps (Georgetown, Fairplay, Alma, Como, Montezuma, Breckenridge, etc.). In the spring of 1876 he went to Sidney, Cheyenne County, and from there freighted to the Black Hills and the Red Cloud agency during the next two years. The Indians were exceedingly troublesome and he was constantly harassed by them. In 1877 a party of red men drove off his stock, but he succeeded in getting them back. In the spring of 1878, when the South Park and the Rio Grande Railroads were building, he went to Como and Colorado Springs, and freighted from these points to Leadville. While still continuing as a freighter, in the summer of 1880 he and a partner engaged in burning charcoal, securing a contract to furnish three thousand bushels a day. They built extensive furnaces and for eighteen months made money rapidly. Mr. Lutin then sold out his interest to his partner and in 1882 came to Logan County, settling upon the ranch where he has since resided. He is succeeding in the cattle business, to which his time and thought are closely given, and in this industry, the most prominent in northeastern Colorado, has acquired a reputation for soundness of judgment and thorough information.

FRED W. ARENBERG, mayor of Salida, Chaffee County, was born near Milwaukee, Wis., in 1858, a son of Henry and Sophie (Byers) Arenberg, natives respectively of Germany and Milwaukee. His father, who came to America in youth, conducted a brewery and also engaged in the flour mill business and followed the cooper's trade. Our subject, who was next to the eldest of four children, was educated in public schools of Wisconsin, and attended evening school while learning the trade of blacksmith and wagonmaker. For a time he followed his trade at Hartford, Wis. At nineteen years of age he went to Minnesota, and there, and later in

Iowa and Omaha, Neb., engaged in work at his trade.

Coming to Colorado in November, 1877, Mr. Arenberg spent a short time at Colorado Springs. In 1880 he started for the mountains, but stopped at Maysville, where he remained for three and one-half years. Returning to Wisconsin, he worked at his trade there for eighteen months, when he disposed of his business and returned to Colorado, settling in Salida. With faith in the future of this then little town, he determined to establish his permanent home here, and the result has proved the wisdom of his judgment. Soon after his arrival here he bought a small building, and here he has since carried on business, building up a good patronage and gaining a reputation for the high quality of his work. He gives his personal attention to the entire business, but employs three men to assist in the work.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Arenberg was chosen on that ticket as a member of the town council, and in the spring of 1898 was elected mayor. He has done much for the benefit of the town, and has erected a number of buildings here. In mining affairs he has been interested and has contributed toward the development of the mines of Chaffee County. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M. September 24, 1880, he married Martha Monroe, of Lowell, Mass., and they have two children, Earl and Edna.

JOSHUA S. BROWN, county commissioner of Archuleta County, came to this county in 1883, and after a few years in Pagosa Springs, homesteaded and pre-empted on a half-section of land twelve miles southeast of the village. Settling upon that tract he embarked in the business of a stock-raiser, which he has since carried on in connection with general farm pursuits. In the raising of stock he has made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle.

A son of George and Elizabeth (Leach) Brown, the subject of this sketch was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1862. He was educated in public schools and remained in Iowa until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Colorado and established his home in Archuleta County. He has led an industrious life and, as a result of his perseverance and energy, has become well-to-do, his possessions in stock and land bringing him in a fair income. He has not mar-

ried, but has been content to keep "old bachelor's hall."

The Republican party receives the allegiance of Mr. Brown. Since 1890 he has served as county commissioner, having first been appointed to fill a vacancy from July up to the fall of 1889, and was elected in 1892, 1895 and 1898. In this office he has been instrumental in promoting local enterprises and has worked for the advancement of the county. In public-spirited affairs he has been a prime mover. For four years he was a member of the state committee, and in his county has for a decade been a leader of the party. In fraternal relations he is connected with Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World.

ALMON BURNS is one of the honored pioneers of Colorado, having made his home in this state since 1859. He formed an intimate acquaintance with the hardships and privations of frontier life, but as the result of his industry and resolution he now has a fine ranch situated on Fountain Creek, about twelve miles from Pueblo, in Pueblo County. It is all in the creek bottom and is well watered and fertile.

Mr. Burns was born January 4, 1826, in New York state, where he was reared, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he went to Wisconsin, with his family, and later became a resident of Illinois. He had four brothers, but all are now deceased. Of his three sisters who are still living, one, Mrs. Charles F. McCarty, is a resident of Pueblo.

In 1859 our subject came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains for some years. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Colorado Infantry, and for four years was in active service, participating in many battles with the Indians, and being stationed in Mexico a part of the time. By his comrades it is said that he was a valiant soldier, always at his post of duty, and that he never was reprimanded for any misdemeanor.

At the close of the war Mr. Burns settled upon his present ranch in Pueblo County, and was not long in transforming the wild land into highly cultivated fields. During these years he has always dealt in stock, and has made a specialty of raising fine horses and cattle, but his life of toil has told upon his constitution, and he is now hardly able to attend to his business affairs, being afflicted with rheumatism. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a

good neighbor, and stands high in the community where he has so long made his home. He is one of the few now living who settled in this state as early as 1859, and his name belongs on the roll of honored pioneers.

SAMUEL H. GOLDSMITH is engaged in farming and stock-raising on the north side of the Arkansas River, three miles from Pueblo, where he has a valuable homestead, with good improvements and all the modern accessories of agriculture. Almost his entire life has been passed upon the place where he now resides, and he is therefore familiar with the methods of farming best adapted to the soil. He is a young man of energy and application and is succeeding admirably in his work as a stock-raiser and general farmer.

On the farm which he now owns the subject of this sketch was born in 1866. He is a son of Henry Goldsmith, who was born on the Rhine River in Germany and in 1849 came to Colorado, settling in Denver. From there he removed to Pueblo County in 1861 and entered the land where he afterward resided. The place had no improvements whatever, but under his intelligent oversight the land was placed under cultivation, a substantial house and barn were built, and other necessary improvements were made. He was not spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors, but died in 1872, while in middle age. His wife was born in the same place as himself and died on the home farm in Pueblo County in 1894. She left a son and daughter, the latter, Mrs. N. Weil, being now a resident of New Mexico.

Reared on the home farm, Mr. Goldsmith received his education here and in Denver. For some time he was engaged in business in Denver, but three years after the death of his mother, he returned to the homestead, where he now deals in stock and engages in raising various farm products. He is a Republican in politics, and is now serving as deputy county assessor. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was married in 1895 and has one son, Ernest.

CHARLES H. DEGRAFF. Farming and stock-raising have formed the chief occupation of Mr. Degraff, and the energetic manner in which he has taken advantage of every method that would enhance the value of his prop-

erty, proves him to be a man of excellent judgment and great enterprise. In 1887 he bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 30, township 16, range 65 west, near the city of Colorado Springs. Later, by additional purchase, he became the owner of ten hundred and twenty-seven acres. His present possessions have been accumulated since he came to this state, as at that time he had no capital.

Our subject was born in Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y., August 13, 1861, a son of Benjamin and Eliza J. (Hardenburg) Degraff. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1881 he came to Colorado. For four years he worked in the employ of his uncle, David Degraff, after which he rented the latter's farm for a year. With the money he saved during these five years he invested in property, comprising a part of his present ranch.

In Columbia County, N. Y., March 3, 1886, Mr. Degraff married Miss Catharine Elting, who was born in that county. Two children, Clyde and Frank, bless this union. As a worthy representative of the farmers of El Paso County, Mr. Degraff is highly respected wherever known. By a course of industry and good management he has laid the foundation of a very valuable property, and his land indicates to what good purpose he is laboring.

HON. JAMES F. GARDNER, of Castle Rock, Douglas County, was residing in Nebraska at the time of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak. In company with William B. Beck and George M. Chilcott (who later represented Colorado in congress and in the United States senate) he spent two months on the road to Colorado, making the trip with an ox-team. He started west March 15, 1859, and on his arrival in the mountains engaged in prospecting until illness temporarily interrupted work of all kinds. In November, 1859, he came to what is now Douglas County, and here he engaged in contracting for logging for a mill until August, 1864, when the mill was closed, on account of the Indian outbreak. He was chosen commander of a military company that was organized, and through application to the governor, secured arms for the men. A stockade of logs was built, in which the settlers remained from August to November.

While there Mr. Gardner was sent for by Colonel Shoup, of Denver, who made the proposition that if he would enlist the men into a regi-

ment, such as preferred to go could do so, and the others could remain to guard their homes. Mr. Gardner enlisted the men and took them to Camp Wheeler, where they remained until December, serving one hundred days, with himself as commissary sergeant. In December, 1864, on being mustered out, he returned on a visit to New York state, where he remained until July of the following year. He then came back to California ranch and bought the land, with the large hotel. The travel along the road was enormous, sometimes as many as one hundred teams going by in a single day. He was successful in the hotel business, which he followed until 1867. In the meantime he acted as agent for the Denver & Santa Fe Stage Company. In 1882 he received from President Arthur a commission as Indian commissioner for the confederated bands of Ute Indians, and was one of five who settled the Indians on their reservation. The work was completed in a year. In October, 1883, he was appointed Indian agent with headquarters at the reservation in Utah, where he remained for three years.

Though reared a Democrat, Mr. Gardner early espoused the cause of the Republican party. In 1862, when Douglas County was organized, he was appointed the first county clerk and served for a year. In 1863 he was elected county treasurer. At the expiration of his term he was elected to the territorial legislature and served for two years, after which he served one term as county treasurer. In 1872 he was again elected to the legislature, and in the fall of 1876 was chosen state senator, which position he filled for four years. From 1888 to 1892 he was again a member of the senate and in 1896 was elected to the lower house. During his service in the legislature he took part in the election of United States senators seven times. He also served as chairman of a number of important committees and as a member of others.

GILBERT H. DOWNER, clerk of the district court for Prowers County and for some years past a resident of Lamar, holds a high place in the regard of those among whom he has made his home. The education which he obtained was largely acquired through his own exertions, for by his own industry and perseverance he defrayed his college expenses and secured a start in the world.

A son of T. C. and Margaret E. (Holmes)

Downer, the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio County, W. Va., October 16, 1860. Until fourteen years of age he resided in Virginia and Ohio. In 1875 he accompanied the family to Buffalo County, Neb., and settled upon a farm, where he made a heroic effort to clear and cultivate a tract of land, but the plague of grasshoppers proved too great an evil to be overcome. After a year he went to Page County, Iowa, and with his parents settled upon a farm, where he remained for ten years. In 1886 he came to Lamar, then just started. In a short time he proceeded to La Junta, where he obtained a position as cashier of the Bank of Commerce. From there in 1891 he went to Denver, and was employed by a real-estate firm in that city for one year.

At Hutchinson, Kan., April 7, 1892, Mr. Downer married Miss Josephine Stahl, a native of Ohio. Five children comprise their family, Bonita, Marguerite, May, Raymond and Marian. Since his marriage Mr. Downer has resided in Lamar, where, in 1895, he was appointed to the office he has since satisfactorily filled.

When he was a boy he had such advantages as the common schools afforded. Desirous of acquiring a more extended knowledge, he entered the high school at Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, and continued there until shortly before the time for graduation. He then left school and entered the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, where he took the regular course and remained for three years, graduating in 1886, as valedictorian of his class. In order to assist in the defraying of his college expenses he taught for two years, but the work was not congenial, and he gave it up for other enterprises. In fraternal relations he is connected with Lamar Camp No. 36, Woodmen of the World.

EDWARD A. THEOBOLD, member of the firm of Moon & Theobold, dealers in meats and market produce at Breckenridge, Summit County, and a rising young business man of this city, was born in Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa., September 25, 1873, a son of Adam and Theresa (Vogel) Theobold. He was one of twelve children, all but three of whom are living. His father was a native of Germany, born in 1833, and in early manhood emigrated to the United States, settling in Honesdale, Pa., where he established and prosperously conducted a hardware business. After a long and active

business life he retired in 1896, disposing of his business interests, and since then he has, in leisure, and surrounded by every comfort, been enjoying the fruits of his many years of business activity.

Upon the completion of his education, at eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch left home and began in the world for himself. He had no capital, but was so energetic, enterprising and determined that success could safely be predicted of him. Coming to Colorado, he arrived in Denver April 10, 1891. In that city he secured employment with H. E. Potter, a marketman, but remained in that market for only thirty days. He accepted a position in Idaho Springs, where he was connected with a meat market for more than six months. From that place he came to Breckenridge and here he has since made his home. November 1, 1898, he formed a partnership with George E. Moon in the meat business, and began his business career as a member of this enterprising firm. He is one of the promising young men of Breckenridge and has many friends among the people of this city.

GEORGE FIEDLER, assessor of Summit County and since 1894 a resident of Breckenridge, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1855, a son of Moritz and Henrietta (Korn), Fiedler, natives of Germany. He was the eldest of eleven children, of whom nine besides himself are living, viz.: Mary, Emma, Caroline, Charles J., Henrietta, Anna, Frederick H., Theodore P. and Laura. The father, who was born in 1833, learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker in his youth. In 1854 he emigrated to America and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he followed his trade of carpenter, continuing to reside in that city until his death, in 1886. His wife, who was born in 1832, came to America on the same vessel with Mr. Fiedler and shortly after reaching this country was married to him. She is still living and occupies the old homestead in Rochester.

When thirteen years of age our subject began to earn his livelihood. At thirteen years of age he entered a paper mill in Rochester, where he worked hard, receiving in return a small salary. His earnings were contributed to the support of the family. After a year in the mill he became an employe of one of the shoe manufacturers of Rochester. During the ten years that followed he was employed much of the time in this line of

work. With a desire to better his condition he decided to come west. In the spring of 1879 he went to Kansas, where he spent six months on a stock ranch in Coffey County. In the fall of the same year he came to Colorado. During the winter he was employed in the Union Pacific freight depot in Denver. From there, in the spring of 1880, he proceeded to Montezuma, where he began prospecting. The winter that followed he spent in Denver, returning in the spring to Montezuma, where he resumed prospecting and mining, and he has continued interested in mining to the present time. From 1886 to 1890 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Montezuma. In 1884 he was appointed assistant postmaster and afterward was given the position of postmaster, which he held until 1891. In 1894 he moved his place of residence from Montezuma to Breckenridge.

Interested in local affairs, Mr. Fiedler is a leading representative of the Democratic party in his town. Upon the party ticket he has been elected to various offices. For two terms he was a member of the town board of Montezuma. For twelve years he has filled the position of notary public, and for many years he served as a member of the school board. During the fall of 1897 he received election to the office of assessor, which he has since filled to the satisfaction of the people. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and is a loyal and law-abiding citizen of his country. About the time of his location in Breckenridge he was married, August 1, 1894, to Miss Delia Kostbahn, of Rochester, N. Y.

FRANK EDBROOKE. The farm which is owned and operated by Mr. Edbrooke lies on section 22, township 22, range 50 west, and is six miles northwest of the village of Cadoda, Bent County. Since he established his home here in 1888 he has made many valuable improvements. A portion of the property was secured by pre-emption, the remainder by purchase or as a homestead, and at the time of settling on the place no improvements whatever had been made. He now has water rights under the Fort Lyon ditch, and has erected the buildings that are necessary for the proper conduct of the farm. In connection with the raising of farm products he has given considerable attention to stock, and has a fine herd of Polled-Angus thoroughbred cattle, in the raising of which he has met with encouraging success.

The son of William and Sarah (Clarke) Edbrooke, the subject of this sketch was born in Somersetshire, England, July 11, 1861. His boyhood years were uneventfully passed in his native shire, where he received such advantages as the common schools afforded. At the age of twenty-three, having resolved to seek a home in America, he crossed the ocean and after a voyage of ten days landed in New York. From there he went to Texas, where he was employed in the stock business for two years. He first saw Colorado in 1886, and here he has since made his home, believing that no state in the Union can surpass the Centennial state in wealth of undeveloped resources. After having worked for two years in the employ of others, he took up a pre-emption and homestead and also bought some land, the whole comprising his present ranch. He is a hardworking man, with the perseverance that, combined with good judgment, almost invariably brings the possessor success.

While Mr. Edbrooke has never identified himself with public affairs and has never sought nor desired public office, he is nevertheless interested in all matters affecting the welfare of our country, and especially such as pertain to the prosperity of the farmers of southeastern Colorado. He gives his vote in support of the principles for which the Democratic party stands. In fraternal relations he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

JOHAN B. FRASHER, treasurer of San Miguel County and a resident of Telluride from the time of its organization as a town, has been connected with frontier life from an early age, and has many an interesting story to tell of pioneer days, when Indians were numerous and wild animals roamed through the trackless forests or across the plains. When he was less than twenty years of age he journeyed by team over the plains from Junction City, Kan., to Elizabethtown, N. M., a distance of seven hundred miles. During the fall of the same year (1868) he traveled by ox-team from Elizabethtown, N. M., to Central City, Colo., covering the distance of four hundred miles in twenty-five days. He was one of the first miners at Georgetown, where he engaged in prospecting during its "boom" days. In the summer of 1869 he was one of the Adams party that left Breckenridge to go down the Colorado river by boat, but at the falls of the Blue and Grand river the boats were lost and the party

then scattered, he returning to Georgetown. For ten years he prospected and mined at that camp, after which, in 1881, he went to Chaffee County, and the following year came to Telluride, when this place was just being started. Here he engaged in mining until 1886, after which, for four years, he served as postmaster under Cleveland's administration. In 1893 he was elected on an independent ticket, treasurer of San Miguel County, and in 1895 and 1897 was re-elected to the office, which he has filled with great credit to himself.

A son of Henry and Sarah (Pearsall) Frasher, our subject was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1848, and in 1855 was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was educated in common schools. From there in 1868 he came west, making a trip to New Mexico, where he prospected and mined for a few months. In 1868 he came to Colorado, where he spent two years in Central City, and ten years in Georgetown, carrying on the work of a miner and prospector. He is one of the oldest miners in the state, and his long experience in mining makes his opinion on the subject valuable. Like most miners, he has had his share of both successes and reverses, of prosperity and adversity. His attention is now given almost wholly to his official duties, although he has other interests of an important nature. While living in Georgetown, he was married in 1877 to Miss Ida M. Lowe, who died in 1897, leaving four children.

PAUL, MEIER, county commissioner of Cheyenne County and the owner of a ranch situated near the village of Kit Carson, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1869. He is a son of Simon and Magdeline (Cook) Meier, natives of Germany, but residents of the United States from an early age. His father, who first settled in Rochester, continued to reside in New York state for some years, but finally removed to Kansas, and has since carried on a stock business in that state. He is a Democrat in politics and is a well-informed man regarding current political events. He and his wife were the parents of three sons, of whom Peter is a druggist in Grinnell, Kan.; and S. J. is a school teacher in that state.

The first thirteen years of our subject's life were passed in Rochester, where he attended the public schools. From there he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he grew to manhood. In 1887 he came to Colorado and secured em-

ployment as manager of a ranch, remaining in that position for six years. He then removed to a ranch one mile from Kit Carson, and here he has since conducted a stock business, raising horses and cattle and selling them for shipment to eastern markets. He has given his time and attention closely to farming and stock-raising, and is rapidly accumulating a valuable property.

In 1897 occurred the marriage of Mr. Meier to Lena, daughter of L. F. Rhodes, a farmer and stockman of Cheyenne County. A local leader of the Republican party, on that ticket Mr. Meier was in 1896 elected commissioner of Cheyenne County, and in addition to filling this position he has for years served as secretary of the school board.

ROBERT R. STERLING, who has had his business headquarters in Breckenridge since 1891 and whose prominence as a mining and civil engineer is not limited to any town or county, but extends through the state, is an Ohioan by birth. He was born in Hamilton County, March 9, 1858, a son of Samuel G. and Eliza (Smith) Sterling. He was one of nine children, five of whom are living. The eldest of these, Henry L., is purchasing agent of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, with his headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mary F., the older daughter, is living at home, and the younger daughter, Ida B., is a professional nurse. The youngest of the family is Winthrop S., vice-dean of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A native of Pittsburg, Pa., born May 14, 1819, Samuel G. Sterling was nine years of age when his mother removed with her two sons to Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, who was an iron founder, had died a short time previous to their removal. Samuel grew to manhood in Cincinnati and acquired a finished education in Woodward College. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Eliza Smith, a native of Cincinnati. With his young wife he settled in Clifton, a delightful suburb of Cincinnati. There he was president of Resor Academy and later superintendent of public construction of the board of public works in Clifton, which position he filled efficiently for forty-five years. He continued as president of the academy until 1868, after which he gave his attention entirely to official duties. Since the annexation of Clifton to Cincinnati he has lived retired from business duties.

In the academy of which his father was presi-

dent, also in Woodward high school, our subject laid the foundation of his education, which was further extended by attendance at the McMicken University and the University College in London, England. On his return to the United States he spent a short time at his father's home. In 1879 he came to Colorado and for six months remained in Georgetown. From there he went to the Gunnison district, where he began mining and civil engineering. In 1895 he returned east and for a time was employed on the public works of Clifton. Since 1891 he has made his headquarters in Breckenridge, Colo., although his occupation is of such a nature as to cause considerable travel. In 1895 and 1896 he was employed by the village of Clifton, Ohio, to assist in public works, and in 1895 he was employed by the Standard Oil Company in the construction of storage tanks in Indiana and Ohio. As an engineer his ability is recognized throughout Colorado and the contracts given him are of an important nature and carefully filled under his personal supervision.

July 10, 1897, Mr. Sterling married Miss Adelaide Bunney, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Leadville, Colo., August 28, 1898, leaving a daughter, Madaline.

HENRY HASLEY, president and general manager of the Leadville Live Stock Company, has been connected with this firm as manager since 1891, and in 1897 was elected to the presidency. Under his efficient supervision the business has assumed immense proportions, and the company have become the owners of a large number of cattle on the range. While at times these are sold for other markets, the usual custom of the firm is to prepare the beef for sale to butchers, their business being exclusively wholesale.

Mr. Hasley was born in Allegheny, Pa., in 1857, a son of Jacob and Annie (Trimby) Hasley, natives respectively of Switzerland and Germany, both of whom came to the United States in early life. The father, who settled in Pennsylvania, engaged in the manufacture of soap and owned a plant which is now operated by his nephews. Later he engaged in the meat business, in which he continued until his retirement in 1893, and since then he has lived quietly in Allegheny, having no business-cares other than the oversight of his property. A lifelong Republican, he takes an active interest in public affairs.

In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his family there are two sons and four daughters, namely: Henry; John, who is connected with a coal business in Denver; Maggie, wife of C. F. Fazel, of Pittsburg, Pa., who has been a salesman for the Arbuckle Company for twenty years; Annie, wife of Charles Cneis, who has been with the Arbuckles for sixteen years; Rosie, wife of Ernest Walters, a tailor of Allegheny, Pa.; and Katie, Mrs. William Felter, of Pittsburg.

When nineteen years of age our subject began to learn the butcher's trade under his father's instructions. After two years in Pittsburg, in 1879 he came to Leadville, where he engaged in mining and the lumber business, being with Tingley S. Wood for some time, and later with Pierce, Reef & Co. After a time he purchased an interest in the latter business, and the firm name became Hasley, Pierce & Co., the members being Messrs. Hasley, Pierce, Reef, Nichols and Adams. Upon selling his interest in the concern he went to Ogden, but soon returned to Leadville, and since 1891 has been connected with the Leadville Live Stock Company. Besides his interest in the business, he owns a large ranch in Garfield County.

While not actively interested in politics, Mr. Hasley is a loyal supporter of Republican principles and candidates. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In 1888 he married Zona McCurdy, who was born in Ohio, but grew to womanhood in Iowa. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, in whom the best interests of the community find a friend.

SAMUEL COHEN, one of the leading merchants of Park County, owning stores at Fairplay and Leavick, was born in the city of Wloclawek, state of Warsaw, Poland, in 1845, and was the only child of his parents. The family being poor, it was impossible for him to attend school. At eleven years of age he became an errand boy in a mercantile house, where he laid the foundation of his subsequent successful business life. Having determined to come to America, where a poor man would have better opportunities than in his native land, in August, 1866, he arrived in New York City. For some time he met with varying success. Acting upon the advice of a mercantile friend, he decided to come west. He arrived in Denver, Colo., in the fall of

1873 and from that city went to Pueblo, where he had friends. However, he found a small town, with little prospect of success, and, as his means were limited, he thought best not to remain there. Strapping his blankets on his back, he started out to look for a suitable business location. He walked the entire distance from Pueblo to Fairplay. On his arrival here, believing he had at last found a favorable opening, he began in business on a small scale. Possessing an abundance of that indomitable will and self-reliance, given to those who are early in life thrown upon their own resources, he prospered from the first. Soon he became recognized as a leading merchant of his town. He invested heavily in mining property and devoted his earnings to the development of the mining industry of the county. In the early '80s, when there was a lull in mining activities and labor was clamoring for employment, unlike others who thought only of their own business safety and suspended operations, he considered the welfare of the miners and spent his money even more freely than usual, continuing the active development of his property. He has done as much as anyone toward the development of Park County's mineral resources and deserves much of the credit for the present prosperity of the county.

Mr. Cohen is the father of seven children, of whom the oldest son has charge of the mercantile establishment at Leavick. For twelve years he held office as treasurer of Doric Lodge of Masons, and for a similar period he served as a member of the town council. He has also rendered efficient service upon the school board of Fairplay.

EZEKIEL WESLEY ST. JOHN: This gentleman, who spent his early manhood in active business, is now living retired on his ranch in Pueblo County, between Buelah and Rye. A man of great energy and more than ordinary business capacity, his success has been largely due to his own efforts and sound judgment, which have enabled him to secure a comfortable competence.

Mr. St. John was born in Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vt., in 1822, a son of Ezekiel and Amy (Needham) St. John. His father, who was a school teacher in the Green Mountain state, was born on Christmas day, 1800, and died on Christmas day, 1840. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, as was also the maternal grandfather of our subject. When only four years old, our subject

was taken by his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and there his early life was passed, his education being obtained in its district schools. In 1849 he removed from that state to Davis County, Ill., where the following three or four years were spent. He worked as a machinist and engineer throughout the greater part of his active life, being thus employed for some years along the Mississippi River, both in Illinois and Iowa. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled at Pueblo, where he did carpenter work and contracting with George Lannon for some years, but for the past ten years has lived retired upon his ranch in Pueblo County.

In 1856 Mr. St. John married Miss Rhoda Clarissa Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania. Her people were of English extraction and early settlers of the Keystone state. She had four brothers, all of whom were in the Union army during the Civil war. The children born to our subject and his wife are as follows: Thomas, Josiah M. S., who enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., and went to Cuba during the war with Spain; Clara May, wife of William Fox; Pearl, wife of Charles Miller; Louis R., who died in Pueblo in 1896; and Hattie Miller, who died in the same city. Mr. St. John has given to each of his daughters one hundred and sixty acres of land, and owns a good home in Pueblo. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its staunch supporters. He is widely and favorably known, and is held in high regard by the entire community in which he lives.

ON E. FOOTE, former receiver of the United States land office at Hugo, Lincoln County, and now proprietor of the King ranch, ten miles north of Hugo, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., February 28, 1856, a son of Myron and Amy (Wilson) Foote. His paternal grandfather, Capt. William Foote, was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war. He spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania, where he was a dealer in horses and proprietor of a hotel. His death occurred in Pennsylvania in 1872. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Ira Wilson, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and had several sons, all of whom took part in the Civil war.

Myron Foote was born in York state February 12, 1833, and in early life engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. In 1870 he removed to Hall County, Neb., where he was a farmer and stockman. From there he went to the Black

Hills in 1875. Later he spent a short time in Colorado, Oregon and Washington, then returned to Colorado, from there went to Idaho, and finally came back to Colorado, where he died July 25, 1896. During the war he was employed by the government as a horse inspector. His wife died in 1863, leaving three sons, one of whom is a farmer in Elbert County, Colo.; and Willis E., who was engaged in farming and the stock business in Elbert County, died January 16, 1897.

In the schools of his native county our subject obtained a fair education. He accompanied his parents to Nebraska and from there removed to Colorado, settling near Deertrail, Elbert County, where he engaged in the stock business until 1890. During that year he came to Lincoln County. May 25, 1890, he received from President Harrison the appointment of receiver of the United States land office at Hugo, which position he held for four years and three months, and retired under the Cleveland administration. He then resumed agricultural pursuits. For three years he lived on the John Bent ranch, four miles west of Hugo, after which he was employed at the Lincoln County reservoir for a year, and then settled upon a ranch, where he now engages in raising sheep and horses.

February 27, 1881, Mr. Foote married Miss Mary A. Knight, daughter of James Knight, a farmer of Jefferson County, Kan. She died January 19, 1883, leaving an only son, Marion L. The second marriage of Mr. Foote united him with Susanna Knight, a sister of his former wife. This union has been blessed by three children. Fraternally our subject is identified with the Masonic Lodge at Burlington, Elbert Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., and the Woodmen of the World, No. 152. In politics he has from youth been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party.

JACOB A. BETTS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on Hardscrabble Creek, near Wetmore, eleven miles south of Florence, Fremont County, came to his present place in 1873 and was one of the early settlers of the locality. He has been successful in the cultivation of his three hundred and twenty acres and has carried on general farm pursuits extensively, besides which he has a number of cattle and horses and gives some attention to the stock business.

The Betts family has lived in America for several generations. The grandfather of our subject

removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Boonsboro, Md., where he engaged in farming. David Betts, our subject's father, was born in Maryland, and learned the blacksmith's trade in youth, afterward carrying on a large shop at Funkstown, immediately north of Hagerstown, and on the main thoroughfare from Baltimore to Wheeling. His trade was large; he had as many as eight fires and gave employment to a number of men. In addition, he also conducted a hotel. Politically he was a Democrat and upon his party ticket was elected to a number of local offices. By his marriage to Elizabeth Macsilles he had five sons and four daughters who attained maturity. Of these only four sons are now living, viz.: Daniel, who makes his home in Sterling, Ill.; Luther, of Chewsville, Md.; Jacob A.; and Alfred H., who resides in Columbus, Kan.

Near Hagerstown, Md., our subject was born November 12, 1830. In boyhood he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until twenty-four years of age. Then, going west, he spent two years in Illinois and from there settled in Colorado. The gold excitement was just beginning when he crossed the Missouri River in 1858. He reached Denver in May, 1859, and found a small town of tents, with few people, and wholly destitute of comforts. Proceeding to the mines, he worked during the summer months as a miner. In the fall he started, with his teams, for New Mexico, but found the winter too severe for his cattle there. Returning in the spring, he resumed mining. Soon, however, he returned to New Mexico, where he prospected. At the time the Baker excitement started in the San Juan Valley he proceeded toward that section of the country, but when near Pueblo was taken ill. For some time he lay ill at the Hicklin ranch and upon recovering worked for Mr. Hicklin, caring for his stock for two years. He then went to Denver, with the intention of pursuing his way to the Black Hills in Montana, but Indians were so numerous and hostile that he concluded it would be unwise to go. Returning to Pueblo he engaged in the grocery business there. After four years, in the spring of 1867, he sold out, and began to be interested in the stock business. He bought, from John Dawson, a large bunch of cattle, which he brought to Red Creek from the St. Charles in 1868. In 1873 he moved to the ranch where he now makes his home.

Politically Mr. Betts is a Democrat. In 1864

and 1865 he served as sheriff of Pueblo County, when the city of Pueblo was the headquarters of a lawless gang and the work of sheriff involved many dangerous duties. For almost fifteen years he has been president of the school board, and it is largely due to his efforts that eight or nine months of school are now taught, instead of four months, as in former days. He owns a half-interest in the Whistle mine at Querida, which, though only partly developed, shows a good assay. Besides his farm, with its handsome residence of stone, built in 1873, he is the owner of real estate in Canon City.

November 8, 1866, Mr. Betts married Sarah E., daughter of Richard Parker. Her father was a native of Tennessee, where for years he owned a plantation, but in 1833 he removed to Illinois, and in 1865 he came with his family to Canon City. Mr. and Mrs. Betts are the parents of two sons and seven daughters, viz.: William D., who was shot and killed by a drunken Mexican, when he was a lad of sixteen years; Rose E., Mrs. John A. Kelly, deceased; Emma M., who married E. R. Tucker, and resides on the home farm; Alice J., Mrs. William A. Tribble, deceased; Annie E., wife of Fred S. Allen, living near the old homestead; Jacob A., Mary L., Eva C. and Edith Helen, who are at home.

B A. ARBOGAST, M. D., of Breckenridge, and county physician of Summit County, was born in Pocahontas County, Va. (now W. Va.), September 25, 1847, a son of John and Margaret (Yeager) Arbogast, being the second of three sons. His older brother, Joel, is a prominent farmer of Kansas and formerly served as postmaster of Fontana; the younger brother, Eldridge U., is engaged in farming near Florence, Ala. The father was born in Pocahontas County and in youth studied for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his ordination he gave himself wholly to the preaching of the gospel. Undoubtedly his life would have been a most useful one and he would have attained prominence in his denomination, had his early death not terminated his career. The accidental falling of a tree upon him, in 1850, left his three sons fatherless before they were old enough to realize their loss. He left three thousand acres of farm land, which his wife, being a woman of courage and energy, managed with success after his death, until the outbreak of the Civil war changed their future.

The family were pronounced Abolitionists, while their neighbors were southern sympathizers. It soon became unpleasant and even dangerous for them to remain and they were finally compelled to flee from their home. They paid a man \$10 a day to harness one of their teams and drive them through into the Union lines at Beverley, W. Va. They took with them nothing but the clothes that they wore. During the night the older brother, Joel, fled from the state, having been drafted into the Confederacy, with which he was not in sympathy.

At Washington Court House, Ohio, where the family settled, our subject attended the public schools. Later he took a course of study in the Holbrook Institute at Lebanon, Ohio. After completing his education he taught in Fayette County, Ohio, for thirteen years and in Iowa for one year. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he entered the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, where he took the first course of lectures. In order to obtain the money necessary for the continuation of his studies, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1880 and secured an appointment as "ditch tender on the Gold Run ditch near Breckenridge." In the fall he returned to Cincinnati, where he took his second course of lectures. In the spring of 1881 he returned to Breckenridge and resumed work as "ditch tender." During the winter of 1882-83 he finished his studies in the medical department of Denver University. On his return to Breckenridge he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. His skill as a practitioner gained him a constantly increasing number of patients and he prospered.

In 1883 Dr. Arbogast was appointed to fill an unexpired term as county superintendent of schools of Summit County, which county at that time embraced all of Garfield, Eagle and Rio Blanco Counties, and parts of Grand and Routt. After the expiration of the term he was regularly elected to the office and for the three terms following this (covering a period of nine years) he succeeded himself in the position. His experience as a teacher and his knowledge of schools was of the greatest value to him in his work as superintendent. From one small building (now a blacksmith shop) which was then the best school in the entire region, the schools have reached a position second to few counties in the state. For two terms he served as coroner of Summit County, for a similar period of two elections was mayor of

Breckenridge, and is now serving his seventh term as county physician.

By the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he is a member, Dr. Arbogast was appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association's convention in Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1899. He is identified with the Pan-American Medical Congress, comprising the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is also connected with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and has acted as surgeon for the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railroad (now the Colorado & Southern), ever since its building. For thirty years or more he has been a Mason, and for years has acted as secretary of Breckenridge Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M. He is also medicine man of Kiowa Tribe No. 6, of the Order of Red Men. In Denver, May 13, 1883, he married Miss Lillian A. Smith, a native of New Haven, Conn. They became the parents of three children: Minnie L., deceased; Clio L. and Clarence.

ROBERT H. ASHWORTH, member of the board of alderman of Colorado Springs and a civil engineer of this city, has resided here since the 4th of July, 1890, and owns a comfortable residence at No. 1028 Bluff street. He was born near Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, August 5, 1850, a son of Robert and Sarah (Murray) Ashworth, natives of the same county as himself. His grandfather, David Ashworth, was born in Ireland, of English descent, and settled in Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death. Robert Ashworth was owner of a tannery near Pomeroy, and it is still in the family, being operated by a son. He died April 26, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was the daughter of a farmer, died in March, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of four sons and one daughter who attained mature years. The eldest of these, David, was a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry during the Civil war and is now living at the old homestead, where Charles, the second son, also resides. Augustus is with the Titus Paper Company in Middletown, Ohio, and Mrs. Hoskins, the daughter, also resides in Meigs County, Ohio.

After studying in the public schools and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, our subject engaged in teaching, and for a time was principal of the Rock Springs school. From

early youth he was interested in surveying, and was three times elected county surveyor of Meigs County, besides which he served as city engineer of Pomeroy, Ohio, for one term. On resigning his position as county surveyor he went to Iowa in 1884, and was chief engineer of the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad until the year 1889, when he embarked in the manufacture of furniture at Cainsville, Mo., but after one year, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Ashworth, he sold out and came to Colorado Springs, where he has since engaged in surveying and civil engineering. In 1895 he was elected county surveyor of El Paso County, on the Republican ticket, and served for one term. He is now chief engineer of the Pike's Peak Power Company. For a short time in 1892 he was employed in the survey of the Midland Terminal Railroad.

In Chillicothe, Ohio, in October, 1882, Mr. Ashworth married Miss Ada Chapman, who was born in Cincinnati, the only child of Hon. O. B. Chapman and Louise (Hamil) Chapman. Their two children are Raymond Chapman, a member of the high school class of 1902; and Frank Carr, of the class of 1903. Mrs. Ashworth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the Republican ticket, in 1897, Mr. Ashworth was nominated as alderman from the fifth ward and was elected, taking office in April of that year for a term of two years. He has since served as chairman of the fire and sewer committees and member of the street police and cemetery committees. While in Ohio he was made a Mason at Chester, in 1872, afterwards serving as master of the lodge and still holds membership in the Pomeroy, Ohio, Chapter. He was also made a Knight Templar there and is now associated with Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6.

COL. H. M. FOSDICK. The records of the lives of our forefathers are of interest to the modern citizen, not alone for their historical value, but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ, the essential conditions of human life are ever the same, and a man can learn from the success of those around him if he will heed the obvious lessons contained in their history. Turn to the life record of Colonel Fosdick, study carefully the plans and methods he has followed, and you will learn of managerial ability seldom equaled. A man of keen perception, of great sagacity, of unbounded

enterprise, his power nevertheless lies to a great extent in that quality which has enabled him to successfully control men and affairs.

This honored citizen of Boone, Pueblo County, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1822. His father was a prominent merchant of that city, and for over thirty years an influential member of the Massachusetts legislature. Our subject was educated in the best academies of that city and also in Andover College, and at the age of twenty-two commenced learning civil engineering in the office of Samuel Felton, ex-president of Harvard college. Before the end of a year he was head engineer in the office, with a salary of \$1,800. He located a part of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Quebec, Canada, to Richmond. He next went to Kentucky, where he was chief engineer of a railroad, but the officials of the Grand Trunk recalled him to take charge of special work on their line. He returned to Quebec, and for eight years was again connected with that road as chief engineer, with headquarters at Montreal. Appreciating his efficient work in their behalf, the company presented him with \$3,000 when he resigned from their service.

Returning to Boston, Colonel Fosdick opened an engineering office there and also purchased a sugar refinery eight miles from the city, paying for the same \$80,000, but it was soon afterward burned to the ground. In 1859 he crossed the plains by team to Denver, Colo., meeting Horace Greeley on the way. Afterward he laid out Colorado City, and became the owner of most of the town. He returned to Boston in the year 1860 for his wife and children, bringing them to Colorado City, and in 1863 he located at his present place, near Boone, where he owns a fine ranch, well stocked with horses and cattle. He has also done considerable engineering since coming to the state, in the way of laying out ditches, etc. He has also been prominently identified with public affairs in his community, and is recognized as one of its most useful and valuable citizens.

In 1847 he married Miss Lucy Hollis, of Boston, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place. They became the parents of the following-named children: Henry M., a prominent stockman of Fowler, Colo.; Lucy, a resident of Boston; Susie, wife of Albert G. Boone; Samuel, Mary Ellen (familiarily known as Pink) and Frank, all at home; and Willie, who died when a young man.

Politically Colonel Fosdick was originally a Whig. He was in Faneuil Hall, Boston, when Daniel Webster delivered his famous address. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its ardent supporters, and for twenty-five years he most acceptably served as postmaster of Boone. He is the youngest looking man for his age in Pueblo County, is pleasant, genial and sociable, and is very popular, having a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM R. MILLIGAN. The ranch owned and occupied by Mr. Milligan is situated three miles south of Jefferson in Park County, and, at the time he located upon it, consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, but has since, under his energetic business management, been increased to ten hundred and twenty acres. Here he has engaged in haying and the cattle business, and has become recognized as one of the substantial men of his county.

Coitsville, Ohio, is Mr. Milligan's native home and August 6, 1863, the date of his birth, his parents being W. J. and Martha T. (Brownlee) Milligan. The eight children comprising the family are all living, our subject being second in order of birth. The others are: N. R., a contractor of stone and brick work, residing in Youngstown, Ohio; Katie McGuffey, at home; Ada, wife of Oscar Fosdick, of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph T., who is connected with his brother, William R., in the management of the latter's ranch; Ed F., a teacher in the public schools of Park County; and John T. and Bessie, at home.

A native of Coitsville, Ohio, born in 1834, W. J. Milligan in youth learned the trade of a stone and brick mason, and in time became one of the leading contractors of his locality. He continued in business until his oldest son, N. R., was fitted to succeed to it, when he retired from active labors. His father, James Milligan, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with his parents at twelve years of age. In early manhood he studied law and was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice. He became one of the successful attorneys of Mahoning County, where he served as county commissioner, probate judge and in many other offices of trust. He married Katie McGuffey, a sister of Rev. William McGuffey, a Presbyterian minister of Wheeling, W. Va., but best known as the author of many text books.

When one year of age our subject was taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, Moses Brownlee, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to the United States, where he settled upon a farm near Coitsville. Under the loving and watchful care of his grandparents, our subject remained until his grandmother died, when he was twelve years of age. He then returned to his father's home. Under the instruction of his father he learned the trade of a stone and brick mason. At twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Pittsburg, Kan., where he worked for some six months at his trade. During that time he cut the stone for the tower of the water works at Pittsburg. Afterward he accepted a position on the civil engineer's corps of the Burlington Railroad system and continued in the same position for three years and three months. In 1889 he came to Colorado and settled in Park County, where for two years he worked on the ranch owned by William McCartney. His next step was the taking up of the land he has since owned and managed. He has been a hard-working man, and justly deserves the prosperity he has secured. In fraternal connections he is a member of the blue lodge of Masons. Since coming to Park County he has established domestic ties, having been married, August 12, 1891, to Belle, daughter of the late William McCartney.

DANIEL E. NEWCOMB, president of the San Luis Valley Stock Growers' Association and vice-president of the San Luis Chamber of Commerce, is one of the largest stock-raisers and land-owners in Conejos County. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Thomas) Newcomb. After the Civil war opened, in 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, meantime participating in the siege of Vicksburg and Mobile, and the other engagements in which General McPherson commanded. He was mustered out as corporal and was acting sergeant-major of the regiment.

Returning to Illinois in 1865, Mr. Newcomb entered the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1868. For four years he was principal of the Golconda public school. In 1872 he came to Colorado and located in Pueblo, where he was proprietor of the old Drovers' hotel, situated on the corner of Third street and Santa Fe

avenue. After one year there, in 1873 he settled at Del Norte, and accepted the position of principal of the school, at the head of which he continued for four years, and then was elected county superintendent of schools, being the first to hold the position after the admission of the state. In 1877 he settled six miles west of La Jara, but at that time there was no village nearer than Del Norte, fifty miles away. He took up a pre-emption and homestead and embarked in stock-raising. In 1883 he organized the La Jara Creamery Live Stock Association, of which he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager, and since then he has given his attention to the management of this company, in which he is the largest stockholder. He conducts farming operations upon a large scale, raising forty thousand bushels of grain in a year, and keeping between two and three thousand head of cattle, besides some horses. His landed possessions aggregate ten thousand acres, his taxes being the largest of any land owner in the county.

Politically Mr. Newcomb is a Republican of the silver branch, being a firm believer in the merits of silver and the need of a change in the present system of monometallism. He is interested in mining at Good Hope, N. M., where he has favorable prospects. Successful in his enterprises, he is numbered among the substantial residents and prominent pioneers of the valley. In 1897 he assisted in the organization of the San Luis Chamber of Commerce, of which he was chosen vice-president. For three years he served as regent of the Colorado State University at Boulder. All the leading questions of the day receive thoughtful attention from him, and the state has no one more enthusiastic than he in all matters bearing upon stock or mining interests, or the general welfare. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Russell, of Illinois. She died in 1887, leaving five children, of whom four are living: Daniel E., Jr., who is in charge of the ranch, Alice, Anna and Kate.

LONNY HORN, a well-known stockman residing in Trinidad, was born in Lamar County, Tex., September 17, 1845, and was one of the first white children born in the then republic of Texas. He was a son of Berry and Martha (Doss) Horn, natives respectively of Alabama and Virginia, but both of whom died when their son was a small child. The father was a cotton planter by occupation and owned a

large plantation, which was operated by his slaves. In his family there were three children, one son and two daughters.

Until twenty years of age our subject made his home in Texas. The school system was then so defective that he received very few educational advantages. His parents dying, he was reared by his uncle, S. E. Doss, a cattleman in Texas, and about 1865 he began to drive cattle to Colorado, in those days a perilous undertaking, as Indians were hostile and numerous. He continued thus engaged for some years. In September, 1872, he started from Texas with a herd of fifteen hundred cattle. While still in that state, and following the Concho trail to New Mexico, he was attacked by Comanche Indians, who stampeded the horses. There were nine men in the party of whites. The Indians, supposing they were sleeping in the wagons, fired twenty-three shots through these vehicles, but fortunately the men were lying on the ground, and as the Indians came rushing toward the wagons, our subject killed one with his musket. This so frightened the others that they beat a hasty retreat. However, the following night they again made an attack, stampeded the entire herd and took five hundred head of the cattle that could travel most rapidly. Proceeding by stage to Colorado, our subject found that the Indians had taken a herd of forty horses that were on the Chaquaqua. This was his last trip as a driver.

In 1872 Mr. Horn turned his attention to the stock business on the Chaquaqua, having as his partner George W. Thompson. From the Chaquaqua he removed his herd to Colfax County, N. M. For six years he remained in New Mexico, during which time he sold five thousand beef cattle and invested \$17,000 in cows. At the expiration of the six years, he sold his herd for \$300,000 in cash. Re-investing, he bought five thousand head of cows, which he drove to Utah, expecting to clear a large fortune from the investment, but the heavy snow storm of 1888 caused the total annihilation of the herd and left him without means.

After his disastrous loss of his herd in the storm, Mr. Horn went to the staked plains, where he has since had a range, with a herd of about six thousand head. He bought a private bank and organized the Trinidad National Bank, of which he was president for six years, but not liking the business, he sold out. Politically he is a Democrat. For three years he has been

chairman of the board of county commissioners. At the first election of President Cleveland, he was elected as one of the presidential electors, receiving fifteen hundred more votes than his ticket. Though not caring for office, he has been a power in politics and has wielded a large influence. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. March 27, 1868, he married Miss Doss, of Texas. They have an only daughter, who is the wife of G. W. Fuller, of Bonham, Tex. For his namesake and only grandchild, Lounny C. Fuller, a boy of four and one-half years, our subject has started a private herd of Herefords, numbering about fifty head, which number will be increased in coming years, and will form a valuable herd by the time the child attains his majority.

ORVAND E. SPERRY, M. D. In this age when men of energy and ability are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who by their unaided efforts have won success in professional or business life may properly claim recognition. Prominent among this class in Custer County is Dr. Sperry, a well-known physician and druggist. Years of practical experience and success in his useful work of healing have given him the esteem of his acquaintances and a reputation as a skillful physician. He is an exceptionally active, energetic man and has a very extensive practice, which extends into Chaffee, Huerfano, Pueblo, Saguache and Costilla Counties, his long residence here and his high standing as a physician making his services in demand throughout this large extent of territory.

The Sperry family is of Scotch lineage. The doctor's father, Philip P. Sperry, emigrated from Scotland in 1818 and settled in Warwick County, Va., where he became a prominent physician. Early in the '50s he returned to Great Britain and in 1862 his death occurred in Wales. By his marriage to Margaret Campbell, of Scotland, he had five sons and two daughters, of whom three are living: Harlow W., a physician in Lincoln County, Mo.; Daniel D., an architect in California; and Orvand E., the youngest of the family. The last-named was born at Warwick Court House, Va., October 25, 1838. He received a classical education at William and Mary College, his studies from an early age being directed with the medical profession as their objective point. After having gained a rudimentary knowledge of medicine under his father's instruction, he en-

tered the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1860. However, before completing his course there, he spent eighteen months in the Edinburgh University in Scotland.

Opening an office in his native place, Dr. Sperry remained there until the breaking out of the war. He then went to Macon, Ga., and enlisted as second lieutenant in Company F, Ninth Georgia Infantry. He was wounded in the shoulder in the first battle of Bull Run and in October was discharged on account of disability. Later he entered the Richmond artillery, in which he served until the close of the war, participating in the principal engagements prior to the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he came west as contract surgeon with the Eighteenth United States Infantry and was in the service for twenty months, after which he began to practice in Cheyenne, Wyo. In 1869 he came to Colorado and settled at La Porte on the Cache la Poudre, when Fort Collins had little else besides the government buildings. The town was so dull and prospects so poor that he decided to remove to southern Colorado. For nearly two years he was engaged in inspecting ties and timber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in the Hardscrabble district, when the road was building from Pueblo to Florence, and the temporary track from Monument south to Pueblo being put in shape.

At that time there were but two physicians in Pueblo and one in Canon City. The doctor, therefore, had considerable to do and, liking the country, he decided to remain. In 1874 he removed from the Hardscrabble district to Rosita, then the only town in the Wet Mountain Valley. In 1892 he settled in Westcliffe and in 1897 opened a drug store, the following year taking P. Phelps Collins, M. D., as his partner in practice and the drug business. After a time he engaged in practice at Querida, his present location.

In politics a Republican, Dr. Sperry was elected a member of the seventh general assembly in 1889, and has served frequently as county commissioner, but the demands of his practice are such that he prefers not to hold public office. As a member of the town board, he favored the development of the city water supply as well as those other enterprises for the advancement of the town. In the development of the mining interests of the county he has been active, and now holds some properties that, under more favorable prospect for silver, will be paying investments,

but at the present low price of silver their operation would not be profitable. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he has been a delegate to the general council and for many years a vestryman. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Westcliffe Camp No. 308, Woodmen of the World; and Silver Cliff Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1863 he married Harriet Scott, daughter of Dr. J. W. Compher, of Bedford Springs, Pa. They have one child, Hazel, who is now a student at Wolfe Hall, Denver.

NATHANIEL A. RICH, the owner of valuable mining property and a large ranch in Park County, was born in Cartersville, Bartow County, Ga., February 27, 1840, a son of J. W. and Charlotte Rich. He and his older brothers, James W. (a merchant in the Cherokee Nation) and Thomas J. (residing in Seattle, Wash.) are the survivors of eleven children comprising the family. His father, a native of Habersham County, Ga., born about 1798, was a descendant of an old family of South Carolina, and married Charlotte Wofford, a native of Georgia, but descended from one of the pioneer families of Virginia. He engaged in farming in Georgia and became the owner of a plantation and slaves. During the Mexican war his son, W. W. Rich, enlisted, rose to the rank of captain and later held the commission of colonel in the Confederate army. He himself was a veteran of the Florida war. His death occurred in 1848. He was a son of William Rich, a native of South Carolina, and one of the substantial planters of that state. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel Wofford, was a native of Virginia and a member of one of the F. F. V.'s; after his marriage he removed, with his wife, to North Carolina and settled at Turkey Cove, being the first man to locate in that district. The Wofford family furnished many patriots during the Revolutionary struggle.

In the fall of 1859 the subject of this sketch started for Colorado. Reaching Leavenworth, Kan., he spent the winter there. In the spring he and fifteen others hired their passage and crossed the plains, making the journey with ox-teams, and arriving in Denver April 4, 1860. From there he proceeded to Leavenworth Gulch, where he engaged in mining. On the 15th of July he went to California Gulch. He was the first white man in Pleasant Valley, to which he

gave its name. He also named Badger Creek, Texas Creek and Squaw Creek, the name of each being suggested by some incident connected therewith. During the years 1862-65, in connection with mining, he engaged in the mercantile business at Canon City and on Cash Creek, while the winter months were spent in trading with the Ute Indians. He took up and located the first ranch in South Arkansas Valley, where he arrived, on his wedding trip, in a wagon that had but three wheels and was drawn by one ox. The place, which was situated near Salida, was afterward known as Punch's Springs ranch. He remained there for two years and left in 1867, going to Twelve Mile Park in Fremont County, where he traded with the Utes. He gained the confidence of this tribe of Indians possibly to a greater degree than any other white man ever possessed, and frequently he used his influence for the protection of his white brethren.

In the summers of 1868 and 1869 Mr. Rich had charge of a mine at Washington Gulch. In 1870 he contracted and built the river road leading from Pine Creek. In the summer of 1871 he mined on the west bank of Cash Creek. In the fall of 1871 he finished the section of the river road from Granite to Lake City. Afterward he went to California Gulch and worked in the Printer Boy Mine. In the spring of 1872 he went down near Salida, where ten years before he had discovered a copper mine, and there for eighteen months he worked the mine. A severe attack of pneumonia incapacitated him from working in the mine. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Cash Creek and took charge of the night shift on the placer mine, while his wife carried on a dairy. Here he spent the summers until 1877, the intervening winters being spent in the valleys. In 1877 he and his wife went to the Black Hills, starting in March and returning in July, \$140 in debt. From the 1st of August until October he was employed on the Weston Pass toll road, and then came down to his present location at the mouth of the pass and began gathering logs for the building known as Platte station, in the employ of the St. Louis Company. In 1878, 1879 and 1880, he had charge of the toll road and transfer business here and carried on the stage hotel. In 1880 the toll road was abandoned. He then purchased from the company three hundred and twenty acres of land and all the buildings, and soon afterward purchased four hundred and

sixty-eight head of cattle, with which he engaged in the cattle business. Later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, making his ranch a section in extent. In 1881 he began to invest in and develop mining property in Weston Pass, and in the following years he spent many thousands of dollars in the development of the mineral resources of this district.

January 2, 1865, Mr. Rich married Miss Loretta Shields, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and a daughter of Richard and Nancy (McGuire) Shields. Her father, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, came to this country in time to vote for President Jackson. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1859 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, in company with Dave and Will Stout, brothers of Pink Stout, one of the founders of Denver. His wife, on account of her discovery of gold in Nevada Gulch, was the only woman awarded the privilege of voting in the mining camps of those early days. She was of Scotch parentage, was born in Nova Scotia, and is now making her home in Cripple Creek. Mr. Shields was one of the typical pioneer miners of Colorado. He owned the richest claim in Nevada Gulch, and his wife panned the first gold ever taken out of this gulch. During the summer of the discovery he took out \$30,000 in gold. He had valuable mining property in Gilpin County. While he made much money from mines, he devoted it to the development of other mining property, and in that way assisted largely in the developing of the state's mineral resources. During the Civil war he enlisted at Central City and for a short time served as recruiting officer, after which he was honorably discharged. His death occurred in Leadville in 1893, when he was ninety-five years of age. This is especially remarkable when it is considered that on starting for Colorado he was so ill that he had to be carried to the wagon and it was supposed by everyone that consumption would soon terminate his life.

In all of Mr. Rich's enterprises he has received the cordial co-operation of his wife, who has been a most efficient counselor and helpmate. They became the parents of two sons, the elder of whom, Nathaniel A., was born October 18, 1865, and died January 14, 1883. The younger, James W., was born September 19, 1867, and is now engaged in mining at Weston Pass.

WILLIAM R. SMETHERS, former superintendent of schools of Las Animas County and a successful educator, has made Trinidad his home since 1894. He is of southern birth and parentage. His father, Philip Smethers, was born in Tennessee and from there removed to Indiana about 1850, settling upon a farm where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a man of great energy and force of character, and had he been spared to old age, would undoubtedly have attained wealth; but he died in 1863, when forty-two years of age. By his marriage to Catherine Welty, of Tennessee, he had three children: John, of Indiana; William R., who was born in eastern Tennessee in 1845; and Barbara, who is the wife of Thomas Steele, a prosperous farmer of Kansas. The mother still occupies the old Indiana homestead.

In 1863 our subject enlisted in Company E, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war under Major-General Kilpatrick, assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He took part in the siege of Atlanta, and during the southern campaign was in skirmishes or engagements almost daily, but was never wounded. He accompanied Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, and was mustered out at Durham Station, in North Carolina, in 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Smethers resumed his studies in the high school. After graduating he commenced to teach, in which occupation he continued in Indiana until 1886, meantime becoming known as a successful instructor and well-informed man. On coming to Colorado he accepted a position as principal of the public schools of Starkville, where he remained for eight years. In 1893, upon the Republican ticket, he was elected county superintendent of the public schools and the following year moved to Trinidad. His administration of the office was of such a nature as to reflect credit upon his own abilities, and materially advance the welfare of the schools. Having the advantage of years of successful experience as a teacher, he was especially qualified to understand the needs of schools and the difficulties with which teachers have to contend. It has been his aim to keep posted concerning the latest improvements in the educational world, and, with this object in view, he has been a close student of educational journals and literature. He has also kept himself informed concerning the world's advance along every line of thought and discovery.

In 1875 Mr. Smethers married Miss Kate B. Barrett, daughter of a prominent physician in Franklin County, Ind. She is a lady of ability and in girlhood had excellent school advantages. Both in Indiana and Colorado she has engaged in teaching, and for eight years was employed in the schools of Starkville, of which Mr. Smethers was principal. They are the parents of one child, Gertrude M., who was deputy superintendent of public schools during her father's term of four years. Fraternally Mr. Smethers is connected with Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and he is also a member of Canby Post, G. A. R.

JOSE BENDICTO MARTINEZ, whose stock ranch is situated in Archuleta County, was born in Taos County, N.M., in 1853. The first nineteen years of his life were passed on a ranch in New Mexico. When he started out for himself he had no money, and his present prosperous circumstances are due to his energy and perseverance. In 1874 he settled in La Plata County, Colo., and engaged in farming and stock-raising near Durango, also freighted from that city to the mines. The year 1879 found him in Archuleta County, where he homesteaded a quarter-section of land northwest of Pagosa Springs, and upon that place he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1884 he rented the ranch and returned to Durango, where he remained at his former homestead until 1893. During that year he disposed of his interests in La Plata County and returned to Archuleta County, settling on his former ranch, and also buying another quarter-section near. He is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres in one ranch, and here he is engaged in the breeding of sheep, cattle and horses. At times he has as many as twenty-seven thousand sheep in his herd.

Since coming to this county Mr. Martinez has been active in the local Republican party. In 1886 he was elected county commissioner and two years later was elected for a term of three years, during which time he acted as chairman of the board. When Archuleta was cut off from Conejos in 1885, he was instrumental in securing the division. For five years he was chairman of the county Republican committee. He is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance, the Order of the Golden Chain at Durango, and Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Martinez, in 1870, united him with Marię L. Valdez. They have eight

children, all of whom have been given good English educations, and the older daughter, Jennie, is a successful teacher in the Durango schools. The oldest son, Joseph T., is a graduate of the Jesuit College in Denver. The sons are energetic ranchmen and have been dealing in stock with success. The total landed possessions of the family aggregate eleven hundred and twenty acres, divided into seven ranches, the whole forming a valuable property.

LYNN S. ATKINSON, one of the rising young business men of Colorado Springs, has been familiar with contracting and building from a very early age, and under the instruction of his father gained a thorough knowledge of the business which he now successfully follows. For some time he was in partnership with his father, and during that period he made all estimates and managed the finances. Among the contracts filled by the firm were those for the State School for Deaf and Blind, the State Normal School at Greeley, the Alta Vista Hotel, Rouse block, Aurora (Neb.) courthouse, Fullerton (Neb.) courthouse, Lancaster (Mo.) courthouse, DeGraff building in Colorado Springs, Catholic Church here, high school and a business block at Pocatello, Idaho, and Columbia school in Colorado Springs. Upon the different jobs as many as one hundred and fifty men were given employment.

The history of the Atkinson family is presented in the sketch of George W. Atkinson, our subject's father, upon another page. Lynn S. was born in Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., December 2, 1864, and received a public school education. In 1882 he removed with his parents to Beatrice, Neb., where he attended the high school, graduating in 1884. Meantime, however, he had gained a thorough knowledge of the mason and bricklayer's trade and was drawing good wages for his work. In 1885 he entered the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, where he was a student for a year, his intention being to complete the regular course, but he became interested in contracting and decided to leave college. In 1886 he went to California and for a year worked in Los Angeles, San Diego and Pasadena. In 1887 he came to Colorado Springs, where he became a member of the firm of G. W. Atkinson & Sons, but in 1893 the partnership was dissolved, and for a few years he was a partner of his brother,

W. W. Since 1897 he has been alone. He has his office at No. 15½ East Kiowa street.

In Kokomo, Ind., Mr. Atkinson married Miss Mary Marks, who was born in Urbana, Ill., a daughter of J. O. Marks, who was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Kokomo. Mr. Atkinson has one son, Lynn S., Jr. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, Tejon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., P. P. Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

NESTOR ORTIZ resides in the village of Ortiz, Conejos County, of which he was the founder and which is named in his honor. He was born in New Mexico in 1843 and continued to reside there until 1871, at which time he removed to the San Luis Valley. Settling in Conejos County, he built up the little town of Ortiz, where, in 1874, he opened a general store, and this business he has since successfully conducted. He is also the owner of a ranch of five hundred acres, where he raises sheep, cattle and horses. Not only is he one of the largest stock dealers in the county, but he is also extensively engaged in the buying and selling of wool.

When the postoffice was established at Ortiz, our subject was made postmaster in 1891 and this position he has since filled. He is a strong Republican in political belief, and for some time served as county commissioner, but has usually refused nomination for public offices. However, he is deeply interested in everything that bears upon the local welfare and is the leader of his community in all public-spirited enterprises. In addition to his other interests he carries on a real-estate and loan business. He is said by many to be the wealthiest man in Conejos County, and certainly it is true that he has met with unusual success in all of his undertakings.

FREDERICK ORTIZ is engaged in the mercantile business at Ortiz, Conejos County. In 1882 he came from New Mexico, where he was born, to Colorado, joining his brother, who was a business man of Ortiz. Here, in 1885, he embarked in business for himself, and is now the proprietor of the next to the largest general store in the town. Besides this he is the owner of a ranch of five hundred acres in Conejos County, upon which he is engaged in stock-raising. On his place he keeps about fifty horses and four

thousand sheep, and makes a specialty of sheep-raising. He is also interested in the mercantile business in New Mexico.

A believer in the policy of the Republican party, Mr. Ortiz supports its candidates by his vote and lends his influence to all beneficial objects. He has erected a number of buildings in his town, among them being the neat residence which he occupies. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Maria Antonia Salazar, and they are the parents of five children.

ROSWELL, P. SHOEMAKER is intimately connected with the ranching interests of Park County, where he owns eight hundred acres of land and devotes his attention to cattle-raising and haying. He is a man of progressive ideas, of more than ordinary intelligence, and possesses a nature which for genial kindness is unexcelled. By reason of his personal qualities, he is one of the successful ranchmen of the county.

Mr. Shoemaker and his brother, Samuel F., are the only survivors of the eight children comprising the family of Asa and Elizabeth (Blodgett) Shoemaker. His father was born and reared in Elmira, N. Y., and there married Miss Blodgett, a native of Connecticut. About 1829 he removed to Ohio and settled on the state road near Harrisburg. From there, in 1852, he removed to Indiana and settled near Columbia City, where he engaged in lumbering and timbering, and was also extensively interested in trading with the Indians. His death occurred shortly after his removal to Indiana. At that time the children were small, our subject, who was born in Ohio March 20, 1849, being then four years of age. The mother kept the family together until she passed away, nine years later. Our subject was then taken into the home of a sister, with whom he remained for two years, and while there he attended the public schools. Later he joined his oldest brother in Iowa and spent one season in that state.

The fall of 1864 found Mr. Shoemaker in Denver, Colo. He secured employment at sawmill work, for which he was fitted by his experience with engines in his boyhood. As he grew older and stronger, he began work as sawyer, and for fifteen years followed that business through New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado. He has seen much of the growth of the west, through which he has traveled extensively. During the building

boom in Leadville he was employed in that town. In the latter part of the '60s he was in Denver when that city was building so rapidly; he was near Cheyenne and Fort Russell, Wyo., during the building of these places, as well as Elizabethtown, N. M., during its boom days.

In 1872 he settled on the South Platte River, fifteen miles south of Fairplay. From that time until 1885 he was closely connected in his ranching interests and sawmill business with that sturdy pioneer, J. D. Parmelee, and the latter's son. In 1879 they retired from the sawmill business and afterward conducted a shingle, lath and planing mill in Leadville, cutting timber from the principal streets of that city, which they made into shingles. Since 1885 Mr. Shoemaker has given his attention to raising cattle and the haying business. He is a friend of the public-school system and for many years has been a member of the school board.

In 1876 Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Emma Adeline, daughter of J. D. Parmelee. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are living, Anna Maud, Ralph Parmelee and Bertha Adeline.

JOHAN RADFORD, who resides twelve miles south of Fairplay and owns important ranching interests in Park County, was born in Somersetshire, England, October 16, 1834, a son of Francis and Jane (Smith) Radford. He and his sister, Louisa, widow of Thomas Day, and a resident of Somersetshire, are the only survivors of a family of ten children. His father, who spent his entire life in Somersetshire, was a substantial farmer and a highly esteemed man.

Acquiring his education in common schools and spending his leisure hours on the home farm, our subject grew to manhood. For years he assisted his father in the cultivation of the estate. At twenty-seven years of age he rented one hundred and fifty acres and began to farm independently. For seven years he cultivated the same place, after which he rented a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. He prospered until 1878, when he met with a series of reverses, and gave up the farm, afterward buying and selling cattle and engaging in various enterprises.

In 1885 Mr. Radford came to America, landing in New York on the 14th of February of that year. From there he went to Milwaukee, where he visited a brother for a week. He then proceeded to Colorado, and settled in Park County

near his present home. Here he has since given his attention to cattle-raising. His ranch is one of four hundred and eighty acres, while he rents twelve hundred acres of additional land, over which his cattle range.

The first marriage of Mr. Radford united him with Miss Salina Lovelace, by whom he had two children: Francis W., who has a profitable clerical position in London, England; and John E., a ranchman of Park County, Colo. His second marriage took place in 1867 and united him with Miss Ellen Harman, by whom he has four children, namely: Henry M., who is foreman of the Hock Hocking mine; Emeline E., wife of William Hill, of Fairplay; Rosalie E., Mrs. Joseph Clugston; and May E., at home. All of the sons and the two eldest daughters were educated in London, England, and were given excellent advantages, it being the desire of their father that they might be fitted for responsible and honorable positions in the business and social world.

CHARLES G. VOLZ, the owner of a ranch of six hundred and forty acres situated near Jefferson, Park County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1852, a son of Philip and Rosina (Kern) Volz. Of nine children originally comprising the parental family, only three besides himself are now living. His father was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1818, and in 1837 emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he remained until his death fifty-three years later. Some time during the '40s he established a dairy, which he conducted until 1864. Afterward he engaged in the grocery business until about 1888, when he retired from active labors.

Until twenty-three years of age our subject remained beneath the parental roof. When a young man he came to Colorado. With a determination to succeed, he followed any occupation that afforded an honest livelihood. During his first summer here he worked in Denver, Caribou, and at Georgia Gulch. Late in the fall he went into Platte Canon, where he worked on the South Park Railroad, then in course of construction. During the latter part of November he returned to Denver, from which city he proceeded to the foot hills near Morrison and there found employment on a ranch. In May of the following year he went to Summit County, and spent much of the summer at Georgia Gulch, but in August began to work on the Colorado Central Railroad

near Fort Collins. After a short time he went back to Denver, bought a team and began hauling lumber on the divide. In May, 1878, he came to Park County and took up a portion of his present ranch, five miles west of Jefferson. A month later he began freighting from Morrison; later he was similarly engaged from Pine Grove to Leadville and intermediate points. Returning to his ranch in the spring of 1879, he made a number of improvements preparatory to irrigation. His next place of work was Leadville, and later he sank a tunnel in Tarryall, also gave considerable attention to prospecting. In the spring of 1880 he returned to his ranch and has since devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement.

Miss Sophia Cook, a native of Ripley County, Ind., became the wife of Mr. Volz May 1, 1883, and two children bless their union, Magdalene R. and Louisa M. In fraternal relations Mr. Volz is identified with Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., and Lincoln Legion No. 22, Select Knights of the Kansas Division.

WC. JOHNSTON, a well-known citizen of Colorado Springs, came to this city in 1891 and engaged in the real-estate, building and contracting business, as a member of the firm of Johnston & McClintock. Since that time he has built ninety dwellings, either on contracts for others, or for himself to be placed on sale. Besides the residences erected by him, he has had contracts for many large public buildings, among them the Temple Theater, Unitarian Church, Country Club and the girl's hall at the School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind. He has also carried on a loan and insurance business.

Our subject's father, Andrew Johnston, was born in Scotland, and in early life emigrated to the United States, settling in Meigs County, Ohio, and later going to Cleveland, where he bought and sold real estate. At the opening of the Civil war he raised a company of which he was made captain and which became a part of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. After having served for a short time he was raised to the rank of major in recognition of his meritorious service. At Gettysburg he was in command of a regiment on the right wing of the army and was ordered to take a battery belonging to the enemy. He and his men made a heroic assault, but in the attempt every one of the men perished. He was then

forty-eight years of age. His wife, Mary (Clark) Johnston, who was born in Ohio, of Scotch descent, is still living and makes her home at Clinton, Iowa. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, as follows: James, who was a member of the regiment his father commanded and was killed at Gettysburg; George, Andrew, Frank, W. C., and Mrs. Ross, of Clinton, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24, 1861. After the death of his father, his mother returned to Meigs County, and there he attended the public schools. In 1872 he accompanied the family to Iowa, settling near Dubuque, where he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade. At the expiration of three years, upon finishing his trade, he went to Minneapolis, where he worked at the trade and also attended the high school. After two years he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he attended school. Later he was with the Morris Bridge Company, of Youngtown, Ohio, and assisted in the construction of bridges in their western division. He was with this company for eight years, the last three years being their traveling contract agent, during which time he traveled over the entire west, with the exception of California. At the time he made his first trip to Colorado he visited Leadville, then in the height of its "boom." For one year he was engaged as foreman of construction of bridges between Colorado Springs and Leadville for the bridge company, during the construction of the Colorado Midland Railroad. While filling this position he received injuries that caused him to resign. He went to Omaha, where he recuperated, and from there in 1891 removed to Colorado Springs. While in Iowa he was identified with the Sons of Veterans. He is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and the Young Men's Christian Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN A. FARNSWORTH, M. D., who is a rising and skillful physician and surgeon residing in Fort Morgan, was born near Toronto, Canada, on the 4th of July, 1869, being a son of J. H. and Mary J. (Anderson) Farnsworth, of whom mention is made in the sketch of J. B. Farnsworth, presented elsewhere. The common schools afforded our subject a fair education, which was increased by his habits of careful reading and study. Much of his time was given to the management of the stock interests on his

father's ranch in Colorado, and it was not until he was about twenty-three that the way was opened for him to commence the study of medicine. For some time he carried on his studies under private preceptorship. In 1894 he matriculated in the medical department of the Denver University, where he took the regular course of studies for two years. The senior studies he took in the State University of Colorado, from which he graduated both in allopathy and homeopathy.

Upon completing his medical education, Dr. Farnsworth went to Gilpin County, where he opened an office and began to practice his profession at Apex. Some six months later, in February, 1898, he removed to Fort Morgan, and established his present growing and important practice. While he has been here for a comparatively short time only, he has already met with success, and is known as a progressive physician. In his practice he is thoroughly up-to-date, and it is his ambition to keep abreast of the times in the rapid advancement and development of the medical profession. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles, and fraternally holds membership in Fort Morgan Camp No. 192, Woodmen of the World. June 16, 1898, he married Miss Mary J. Dace, daughter of J. M. Dace, a pioneer of Colorado and a business man of Denver.

HON. JAMES CASTELLO, a pioneer of Colorado, was born and reared upon a farm in Pennsylvania and in early manhood removed to Missouri, settling near St. Louis, and becoming interested in the mercantile business. Later he engaged in lead mining at Mineral Point, Wis., and vicinity. He was married in Wisconsin in 1838 to Catherine Hughes, a native of Ohio and in girlhood a resident of Illinois. In 1846 he returned to St. Louis, where he engaged in farming near the city. A man of prominence in his community, he was elected sheriff in 1857 and at other times held various local positions.

During the summer of 1858 one of Mr. Castello's sons had come to Colorado, and in 1860 he crossed the plains, intending to settle in the west. Going to Nevada, he engaged in mining for one year, after which he was similarly interested in Fairplay, Park County. At the same time he carried on a hotel business there until 1868. His family had joined him in 1863. In 1870 he removed to El Paso County, where he founded the town of Florissant, named in honor of his former home town in Missouri. There he

started the first store, which he conducted in connection with ranching.

For one term, during his residence in Park County, Mr. Castello served as county judge. In 1865 he was a member of the first state senate of Colorado, which met in Golden in December of that year, and then adjourned to meet in Denver. However, the proceedings of the convention were not ratified by President Johnson, and hence were rendered null. In 1868, when the United States land office was established at Fairplay for the district now included in Leadville, he was appointed by President Johnson receiver for the same and continued in that capacity until 1872. His death occurred May 18, 1878. His wife died in Florissant, Colo., October 27, 1898, in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom attained mature years, viz.: Charles, who died in Missouri in 1893; Joseph, who is engaged in mining in Rico, Colo.; John, a stockman of Florissant; Lucy, Mrs. George W. Barrett, of Park County, Colo.; Julia, Mrs. W. H. Berry, also of Park County; and Frank F., who resides in Colorado Springs and is president of the Mary McKinney Mining Company.

JAMES P. CURRY, vice-president and a director of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, and an extensive ranchman and sheep-raiser of Morgan County, was born in Valparaiso, Ind., July 22, 1855, a son of J. G. and Elizabeth (Hesser) Curry. He was one of five children, all but one of whom are living. John W. is engaged in the mercantile business at Trent, Tex., of which town he is the postmaster; Julia R. is the widow of Randolph Trinkle, of Denver, Colo.; and Fannie J. is the widow of William Kinnie, of Valparaiso, Ind.

A native of Ohio, born in 1820, our subject's father removed to Indiana in early manhood and settled upon a farm near Valparaiso, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1886. During the Civil war he served his country as a soldier, showing his patriotism during those trying times. He was a man of intelligence and high moral character, and had many friends in and around Valparaiso. When our subject was seventeen years of age he began to work for a neighboring stock-raiser, with whom he continued for two years, and then came to Colorado. In May, 1875, he arrived in what is now Elbert County, and there he was employed on a stock ranch for two and one-half years. With the

money saved during this time he bought a ranch and embarked in stock-raising for himself. As the years passed by he was prospered; and while his residence has changed occasionally, he has continued his stock on the same range. Since 1882 he has made Morgan County his home. Here he has ten hundred and forty acres of ranch property and is the largest individual sheep-grower in the entire county.

When the State Bank of Fort Morgan was organized, he became one of the largest stockholders, and was made a director in the institution. Two years later he was chosen vice-president of the institution, which position he has since filled. His success has truly been remarkable. When he came to Colorado he had no means, nor did he have any friends in the state. In spite of poverty, obstacles and hardships, he worked his way steadily forward until he is now ranked among the wealthiest men of northeastern Colorado, where his stock and ranch interests are exceedingly large and valuable. He has given his attention so completely to his personal interests that he has had no leisure to participate in public affairs. However, he discharges his duty as a citizen and supports men and measures that he believes will assist in the development of the state. From 1893 to 1896 he held the office of county commissioner, in which position he was enabled to materially promote local enterprises. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, which he believes to be the party of progress. Every project for the benefit of the people receives his hearty sympathy and active co-operation. To those less fortunate than himself he has been kind and generous, and more than one has reason to remember him with gratitude. Fraternally he is connected with Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Akron Commandery, K. T.

The marriage of Mr. Curry in 1884, united him with Miss Alma Herrendoerfer, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of two daughters, namely: Flora G., who was born February 28, 1887; and Vera M., February 29, 1892.

INGLEY S. WOOD. The family represented by this well-known citizen of Leadville has been identified with American history from a very early period of colonial settlement and its members have been people of great patriotism and personal energy. In a very early day they crossed the ocean to Massachusetts, and

in that new and undeveloped country sought to establish homes. In the affairs of Plymouth colony they were active and influential. Henry Wood (from whom our subject represents the seventh generation in descent) was married to Abigail Jenney April 28, 1644, as shown by the records of the Plymouth colony. Miss Jenney was a daughter of John Jenney, who came from England in the company of the "Ann and little James," in June, 1623, and his name appears in Governor Bradford's list of early settlers. John Jenney was an assistant governor of Plymouth colony and occupied a place on the judicial bench with William Bradford, Miles Standish and John Alden. Henry Wood was a member of the grand inquest of the colony from 1648 to the year of his death, 1670. Numerous mention of both Mr. Jenney and Mr. Wood appears in the colony records.

That branch of the family through which the subject of this article is descended lived on and near the original grants of land made by the colony on Namasakett Creek, afterward known as Middleborough, Plymouth County, Mass. From that place, early in the nineteenth century, Sylvanus Wood, our subject's father, removed to Ohio, and there became a physician, practicing at Cadiz. He married Amanda Tingley, of Cadiz, who descended from Palmer Tingley, who came to America in the ship "Planter," in 1635, and served as a soldier in the Pequot war. His name is recorded in Sargent's Dictionary of Early Settlers of New England. Six generations of the Tingley family resided in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Several members, including Jeremiah Tingley, Mrs. Wood's grandfather (born 1755, died 1803), took part in the Revolutionary war, as found on the records of the adjutant-general's office of New Jersey. William Tingley, father of Mrs. Wood, migrated from the east to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, and was afterward a resident of Cadiz.

On a farm called "The Moccasin," owned by Dr. Sylvanus Wood, the subject of this sketch was born January 20, 1845. His early childhood years were passed on this farm, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and in the village of Cadiz. At the age of fifteen he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he carried on his studies for two years, and then left the institution in order to enter the pay department of the United States army. He continued in the government service until the close of the Civil war. Afterward he

engaged in the banking business in Ohio and later in Illinois, where he remained until 1876. From that time until 1880 he was assistant state auditor of Illinois and secretary of the State Board of Equalization.

Early in 1880, mining investments which he had made in Colorado demanded his attention, and he established himself in Leadville, in which place he has since had his business office. From 1880 to 1885 he was general manager of the Little Chief, Big Pittsburg and Silver Cord Mines. Since the latter year he has given his attention exclusively to his personal mining interests. He is a member of the board of directors of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville and the board of trustees of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden. In 1869 he married Leonora Chesnut, of Springfield, Ill. They have three sons and three daughters: Tingley C., Leonard E., Benton G., Kathryn B., Leonora C. and Lilian M.

HON. JAMES DOYLE, ex-mayor of Victor and one of its most extensive mine owners and operators, has made a wonderful record in the development of this most marvelous camp. His discovery of the immensely rich Portland mine, named after his birthplace, Portland, Me., gave an incentive heretofore unexampled to the development of the mining resources of this district. So intimately is his name associated with the growth and progress of this camp that, as one of the old residents well said, "As long as Victor is known, the name of James Doyle will be remembered."

A descendant of a family for generations associated with the history of Massachusetts and Maine, Mr. Doyle was born August 20, 1868. He had no broader educational advantages than those furnished by the public schools of Portland. At an early age he began to earn his livelihood, and proved to be so energetic and persevering that a successful future was predicted for him. For a time he was connected with a coal company in Maine, but in 1887 he came to Colorado. For three years he followed carpentering in Colorado Springs. In 1890 the city council elected him superintendent of irrigation for the city.

The first time that Mr. Doyle visited the present site of Victor was in December, 1891, when he located at what was known as Stratton's camp and prospected on Battle Mountain, in this immediate vicinity and into Fremont County. Fol-

lowing up the rich float which he found, January 22, 1892, he made a location where the Portland mine now is. However, this did not give immediate returns, as the reports of expert mineralogists and mining men had been so unfavorable regarding this locality that it was difficult to get any one to place confidence in its future. Even after he had an assay made in Colorado Springs, which showed a value of over one hundred and thirty ounces, he was unsuccessful in an attempt to borrow some money for food, and was obliged to tramp back to the camp hungry. But he was positive as to the great value of his discovery and did not grow discouraged, in spite of hardships. When it came to be realized that his find was a great one, his troubles were greater than before, though of a different nature. People flocked in, and he was overwhelmed with law suits, but he never gave up; in connection with W. S. Stratton, of the Independence mine, he fought the claims that were advanced to harass them.

During the great strike that occurred in 1892 the Portland was the only mine that was kept in operation in this section, and to this fact is due the result he finally attained, as the mine paid fully \$1,000 a day, which gave sufficient funds to carry on the litigation made necessary. The combination finally formed known as the Portland Gold Mining Company, which was incorporated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, included Messrs. Doyle, Stratton, Burns and Harnan. The mine has proved to be more valuable than any other in the camp.

Among the other properties which Mr. Doyle has developed in the camp may be mentioned the Uinta tunnel, which he drove twenty-two hundred feet into Battle Mountain, and on the development of which he expended over \$100,000; also the Santa Rita, on Squaw Mountain, of which company he is president; the Home Run, the Reform and the Benny, all of which he made shippers. He is also interested in Boulder County, where he has some promising property.

Politically a Democrat from youth, in 1894 Mr. Doyle was his party's candidate for the state senate. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Victor and two years later was again elected, this time by acclamation, which will give some idea of the esteem in which he is held. He has always had at heart the welfare of the city and has been most helpful to its enterprises. The original plant of water works was not satisfactory by any means,

and it became necessary to replace the pipes. The bonds issued for the purpose were a load that it seemed impossible to dispose of, but when he heard of the predicament he immediately furnished money enough to do the work, thus placing the credit of the city on a solid foundation and furnishing the start to prosperity that has since been maintained. The water works are of the gravity system, with eight and a-half miles of heavy cast-iron pipe, and furnish a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds at any place in the city. The supply is from a storage reservoir, built at a cost of almost \$30,000. December 13, 1898, Mr. Doyle introduced a bill in the house of representatives granting the city of Victor certain lands for water reservoirs, by which means they will have sufficient supply for all time.

Fraternally Mr. Doyle is connected with Mount Pisgah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Cripple Creek, and Victor Lodge, B. P. O. E. His beautiful residence in Denver is presided over by his wife, whom he married December 6, 1894, and who was Miss Daphne Belle Sutton, a native of Louisville, Ky. The wealth which has rewarded Mr. Doyle's efforts, though it has brought him many responsibilities, has not rendered him less approachable, nor changed his genial, companionable and kind-hearted disposition. Now, as in the days when he was poor, he is ever sympathetic, helpful and kind. The needy have in him a friend, and many a poor boy looks up to him as his benefactor. By rich and poor alike, he is respected as a man of ability, honor and integrity.

DEWITT C. PATTERSON. Throughout Colorado it is a noticeable fact that many of the men who have been most successful in mining and in ranching, and who are wielding the greatest influence of any citizens of the state, are men quite young in years. To this class belongs the subject of our sketch, who is engaged in ranching in Logan County, and is meeting with an increasing and encouraging success in his efforts. Born December 15, 1874, he is scarcely yet in the prime of life, and the prosperity he has so far attained may be taken as an index of greater success in future years.

The entire life of Mr. Patterson has been spent in Colorado. He was born in Longmont more than a year after the arrival in this state of his parents, Robert J. and Frances (Wray) Patterson, of whom extended mention is made in this volume. He was given such advantages as common

schools afforded, but as he was quick to learn, he acquired a broad education. He was a student in both the Berthoud and the Sterling high schools. His eighteenth year was spent away from home, and was devoted partly to farm work and partly to attendance at school. Returning home, he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, and then began in the world for himself.

After riding on the range for six months, Mr. Patterson purchased his present ranch, four and one-half miles northeast of Sterling, and there he embarked in general farming and stock-raising. During the winter months he gives considerable time to feeding stock for other parties. He has never identified himself closely with public affairs, although he would make an excellent official, should he care to accept local positions. He votes for the candidates of the silver Republican party. December 25, 1898, he married Mary E., daughter of Simeon F. and Elmira (Murry) Lent. She was born in Faribault County, Minn., and in 1896 came to Colorado with her father, who is engaged in ranching six miles northeast of Sterling, in Logan County.

GEORGE W. GILL. During the year 1895 Mr. Gill purchased a farm two and one-half miles north of Atwood in Logan County, and here he afterward resided, engaging in the stock business, and at the same time carrying on general farm pursuits. One of the respected citizens of his locality, he gave his aid to all measures for the benefit of his community, especially to such as promote the general prosperity and mutual welfare. His death, March 6, 1899, was a loss to his friends and the citizenship of the county.

The birth of our subject occurred in Vinton County, Ohio, February 18, 1835, and he was one of the ten children of Joseph and Margaret (Dunkle) Gill. His father, a native of West Virginia, born about 1795, in early manhood migrated to Ohio and settled in Vinton County, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred there when he was sixty-one years of age. He was a sincere Christian and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After settling in Ohio he married Miss Dunkle, who was born in Pennsylvania.

July 25, 1861, our subject enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and served

his country faithfully during the dark days of the war. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Shiloh, Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, Missionary Ridge and Sherman's march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service July 24, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. Afterward he always maintained an interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoyed meeting with veterans of the war. March 4, 1866, he married Mrs. Lucinda (Coe) Lake, a native of Virginia, where her father, Sanford Coe, was an influential farmer, and her first husband, James Lake, was also a farmer there. She was the mother of two children by Mr. Lake, of whom the older, Charles L. Lake, is deputy county treasurer of Logan County, Colo.; and the younger, Harvey Lake, is engaged in the mercantile business at Atwood.

After his marriage Mr. Gill engaged in operating a rented farm. In 1872 he removed to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Clay County, of which he was among the earliest settlers. He was successfully engaged in farming there and continued to make that county his home until 1895, when he crossed the line into Colorado, purchasing the ranch where his family now make their home. However, he still continued to hold his Nebraska farm, which he leased. In politics he was from youth a stalwart believer in Republican principles, and always voted the ticket of his party. He became the father of four children, namely: Addie, wife of Wilder Jones, a stockman of Logan County; Samuel, who is engaged in farming in Lane County, Kan.; Frank and Ernest, who reside in Logan County.

FRANK E. BAKER, postmaster of Fort Morgan, and a general contractor, was born in Auburn, Ind., October 14, 1853, a son of George R. and Hannah A. (Hicks) Baker. He was one of seven children, the most prominent of whom was Abner S., now deceased, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Five of the family are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of J. Max Clark, editor of the Greeley *Tribune*, and a member of the state legislature; Edwin E., a civil engineer residing in Greeley; Lyman C., editor of the Fort Morgan *Times*; Frank E.; and Kate M., wife of W. H. Clatworthy, of Fort Morgan.

The father of this family was born in New York state November 5, 1816. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married.

Shortly after his marriage he moved to Crawford County, where he cleared and improved a tract of forest land. From there, in 1844, he went to De Kalb County, Ind., and embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1855. Hethen sold his interests in the business and town removed his family to Sauk County, Wis. During the early years of his residence in that county he devoted himself to farming, but afterward he became agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1883 he came with his wife to Fort Morgan, to spend his remaining days among his children, who had preceded him to Colorado some years. He took up three hundred and twenty acres of land, a portion of which afterward became the town site of Fort Morgan, the other portion of the town covering land belonging to his son, Abner S. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1893. His wife is still living, and, though now over eighty-three years of age, is quite robust and hearty. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Clatworthy.

April 15, 1873, the subject of this sketch arrived in Greeley, Colo. There he spent four years with his brother, Abner S., engaged in farming and stock-raising. Returning to Wisconsin, in January, 1877, he began to work at bridge building on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which work occupied the principal part of his time until 1880. In the fall of the latter year he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Luce, a native of Baraboo, Wis., and a daughter of Joseph C. Luce, who was a veteran of the Civil war and a prominent farmer of Baraboo. After his marriage, Mr. Baker worked at cooperating until August, 1881, at which time he determined to return to Colorado. The 1st of September found him again in Greeley, where he took charge of a crew of men for his brother, Abner S., who had a contract on the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific Railroad, as well as a contract on the Denver & New Orleans, now a part of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf system. Upon the completion of the contract, he superintended construction work, under his brother, on the Ogilvey ditch, east of Greeley; the Platte and Beaver ditches, and the Fort Morgan ditch, and later he had under his supervision the building of the head gates, flumes and dams of these ditches. During this time he was also largely interested in bridge building. In 1896 he was the contractor and builder of the state bridge at

Orchard. In 1882 he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of Fort Morgan, and later purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. In 1884 he removed to his ranch, where he built one of the most substantial houses in the section, and began the improvement of the property, now conceded to be one of the finest ranches in the county. While improving his ranch, he also engaged in the cattle business and carried out contracts for building. In 1884 he established the first lumber yard in Fort Morgan and was largely instrumental in the building up of the new town.

To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born two daughters: Bessie L., born March 17, 1883; and Alice E., October 11, 1887. They also have charge of the only living son of Abner S. Baker, Jr., a bright boy born November 11, 1888, and named for his father. Fraternally Mr. Baker is connected with Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. He was appointed to the office of postmaster March 30, 1898, by fourth assistant postmaster-general, J. L. Bristow, and took possession of the office on the 1st of May. This position he is filling efficiently, discharging its duties with the same energy and faithfulness noticeable of him in every sphere of activity.

JOSEPH P. DILLON, member of the firm of Powell & Dillon, stockmen of Logan County, and also a member of the board of county commissioners, was born in Henry County, Ill., August 23, 1859, being a son of Thomas and Mary (Gleason) Dillon. He was one of fourteen children, of whom the following survive: Kate, wife of Matthew Renhan, of Davenport, Iowa; Thomas, who is engaged in the insurance business at Tampico, Ill.; Joseph P.; Belle, at home; and Alice, who married John McKenzie and lives in Yorktown, Ill. The parents were born in County Tipperary, Ireland, the father in 1817, the mother in 1827. When twenty-two years of age the former came to America, stopping in Providence, R. I., and securing employment in the woolen and cotton mills of Snow & Claffin, of that city. By his strict attention to his duties he soon won the confidence of his employers, and in a short time was made foreman of the mills, which important position he held about twenty years. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he removed to Illinois and settled upon a farm near Yorktown. Two years before his death he sold his Illinois

estate and removed to Iowa, settling in Davenport, where he hoped to spend years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors, but he was called from earth in April, 1897. His life had been prolonged to a good old age, and was a useful and helpful one. His wife is still living in Davenport.

At twenty years of age the subject of this sketch left the parental roof. For four years he was employed by a neighboring farmer and afterward rented the home farm. In 1884 he came to Colorado, arriving in Sterling on the 21st of February, and securing employment with J. H. Simpson, then a prominent cattleman and later a county commissioner. For three years he continued with Mr. Simpson. In the summer of 1887 he worked on the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, driving two teams. In the fall he was employed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad building into Pueblo. The winter months he spent working in coal mines near Trinidad. During the spring and summer of 1888 he was engaged at ditch work and in railroad construction. In the spring of 1889 he began to work for E. A. Reaser near Iliff, taking charge of the ditch and ranch property belonging to Mr. Reaser, who was a prominent broker of Denver. At the same time he leased land for himself and began to buy cattle, his object being to establish himself in the cattle business. In the spring of 1891 he severed his connection with Mr. Reaser and formed a partnership with W. J. Powell, locating five miles northeast of Iliff, where they conduct their present business. They have been prospered and rank among the county's most experienced ranchmen.

In 1896 Mr. Dillon was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Simpson as county commissioner. At the expiration of this term, in 1897, he was re-elected to the office, which he has ably filled. In fraternal relations he is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

AUGUSTUS G. SHERWIN, one of the leading business men of Sterling, where he is a dealer in lumber, coal, lime and cement, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 16, 1848, a son of Eldredge and Mary (Debruler) Sherwin. He was one of six children, of whom himself and his brother William, a contractor and builder in Chicago, are the survivors. His father, who was also a native of Clermont County, there learned the cooper's trade in his youth and afterward fol-

lowed that occupation for years, having in his employ from fifteen to twenty workmen. During the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains in 1852 and engaged in mining on the Pacific coast, but died a short time afterward. His widow afterward kept the family together, and our subject, from the time he was eleven, was the mainstay of the others. When he was seventeen his mother died. He then determined to start out for himself. Going to Minnesota he secured employment on a river steamer that plied the Mississippi between Dubuque and St. Paul, but the work proved too heavy for him and he resigned his position.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Sherwin settled in Glendale, which place he reached with only fifteen cents in his possession. He secured employment with William Coles, a prominent business man in Cincinnati. During the six months he continued there the family became greatly attached to him and wished to adopt him, but he had determined to learn a trade. He had been paid a salary of \$25 a month and board. On leaving that place he began to work in the picture frame house of Appleton Brothers, Cincinnati, receiving \$4 a week and boarding himself. After six months he was promoted to the position of joiner at \$18 a week. He held the position for four months, but on seriously considering the matter, he saw there was no possibility of further advance and decided to try another occupation. He apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, at first receiving \$3 a week, and continuing for six months with the same employer. On leaving he invested his savings in a confectionery business, but the location was a poor one, and he soon disposed of the business.

Next Mr. Sherwin went back to Laurel, Clermont County, where he purchased the interests of his three brothers in a tract of sixteen acres belonging to the old homestead. While superintending this place he also worked for a neighboring farmer for two years, after which he cultivated a rented farm for two seasons, meantime during the winter months carrying on a grocery business. A year later he and a cousin ran a wagon to Cincinnati, where they disposed of their produce. February 23, 1873, he married Leonora, daughter of Dixon and Louisa (Simmons) Buchanan, the former a prominent farmer in Clermont County. For one year after his marriage he continued to farm. In 1874 he removed to

Brazil, Ind., and began to work at the carpenter's trade, in which, after three months, he was furnishing employment to sixteen men. His second year was an unfortunate one, but the third year was so successful that he realized \$2,250 in clear profits at its close. For years he continued contracting and building with marked success. His next location was at Point Pleasant, Ohio, where, with a partner, he engaged in the mercantile business, but through the dishonesty of his partner, he lost his entire investment and, upon closing out at the end of eighteen months, was obliged to borrow \$200 to settle up the business. Going to Butler, Ky., he resumed carpentering, but work was scarce, and it was three years before he cleared himself of his indebtedness. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where his ability as an expert mechanic soon became recognized, and he was made foreman in the erection of many of the city's business blocks.

In August, 1883, Mr. Sherwin came to Sterling, arriving here on the 19th of that month. A month later he took up a homestead on Cedar Creek, seven miles north of town, which he later changed to a pre-emption, and also took up a timber claim. From that time he devoted himself to contracting and building in and near Sterling, and also invested in cattle, stocking his ranch with a good grade of cattle. He has erected the principal buildings in Sterling, including the court house and the Broadway school. In 1894 he removed into Sterling, and in September established the business he has since conducted, having practically the entire lumber business of the town. He also deals extensively in coal. Retaining his ranch interests, he owns four hundred and forty acres on Cedar Creek and leases seven hundred and twenty acres of state land, much of which is in alfalfa. Since the spring of 1895 he has been a member of the town council. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. A loyal citizen, he favors all measures that will benefit the town and county. He is patriotic, and when a mere lad, shortly after his mother's death, offered his services to his country as a soldier in the Civil war, but being under the stipulated age, he was rejected. He is temperate in his habits, avoiding the use of whisky; and, although for twenty-three years he used tobacco, he finally came to see the evil in the moral influence, and has never since used it in any form. He and his wife are the parents of

four children. Claude A., who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, is a stockman of Logan County, Colo.; Leonard W., who was born in Brazil, Ind., attends to his father's stock interests; Lida, born at Butler, Ky., and Helen, born in Logan County, Colo., are with their parents.

HON. CHARLES W. BOMGARDNER, mayor of La Junta and member of one of the leading business firms of the city, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., January 27, 1860, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Bomgardner. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis in 1837 and there purchased and improved a farm. Through his unaided efforts he secured a competency, and now, at seventy-five years of age, is enjoying the prosperity for which he labored in his younger days. When in need of the services of an attorney, during the earlier part of his residence in Indiana, he always consulted the firm of Porter, Fishback & Harrison, and in this way became well acquainted with the junior member of the firm, afterward president of the United States.

The wife of Isaac Bomgardner was born in Ohio and is now seventy years of age. Of a gentle Christian character, she has long been identified with the Baptist Church. Of her thirteen children, eight are living. Our subject spent the years of his youth under the parental roof. In 1882 he came to Colorado and for a year clerked in the St. James Hotel in Denver, after which he followed the carpenter's trade in that city and Grand Junction. In 1885 he came to La Junta. After having farmed for one year, he entered the grocery business, and in 1889 embarked in the hardware business with a brother and Mr. Howard. Later Mr. O'Neil succeeded Mr. Howard, the firm now being Bomgardner & O'Neil. Their trade is the best in the line in Otero County. They carry in stock, not only hardware, but also a general line of farm implements, harness, etc.

Active in local politics, in the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bomgardner changed his allegiance from the Republican party to the silver movement. In 1888 and 1889 he served as a member of the board of town trustees. For one year, while the county was being organized, he held the office of county judge by appointment. He is now serving for a third term as mayor of La Junta, in which responsible position he has accomplished much for the benefit of local enterprises. He is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.,

of this city, and is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was united in marriage with Miss Edith Behymer, of Denver, by whom he has one son. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bomgardner are connected with the Baptist Church of La Junta.

HON. WEBSTER BALLINGER. The duties of legislator and newspaper editor have occupied much of the time and thought of Mr. Ballinger during past years. Three times elected a member of the Iowa legislature, since coming to Colorado he has twice been elected to represent Park County in the state legislature, and during the entire period of his service he has proved himself to be a progressive, public-spirited man, desirous of promoting local interests and of advancing the general welfare of his state.

Born in Barboursville, Ky., February 25, 1841, the subject of this sketch is a son of Frank and Jane (Adams) Ballinger. He was one of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Webster; William, president of the Keokuk and Quincy Canning Company, and a resident of Keokuk, Iowa; Jennie, wife of Loren G. Rowell, a prominent attorney of Kansas City; Madison, a practicing attorney of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lucy Lindsey, who is the only ordained lady minister of the Christian Church in Missouri; and Adam, who is clerk and bookkeeper for the Keokuk and Quincy Canning Company.

A native of Kentucky, born in the year 1801, Frank Ballinger was a drummer boy during the war of 1812 and was present at the battle of New Orleans. On approaching manhood he took up the study of law and met with success, although he did not have the advantage of a collegiate education. At the age of twenty-seven he began the practice of law. He was a man of strong moral force, and when an amendment to the state constitution was offered in the Kentucky legislation, providing that every unborn slave should be free at twenty-one years of age, in behalf of the emancipation amendment, he took the stump and spoke throughout the state in favor of the measure. Prior to this he had served as a member of the Kentucky legislature. Bela M. Hughes, who was one of his contemporaries in Kentucky, and who later became a pioneer of Denver, declared Mr. Ballinger to be the greatest lawyer in Kentucky. He was a political associate and personal friend of Cassius M. Clay. His death occurred in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1871.

Under private tutors at home and in the primary department of Bacon College, the subject of this sketch gained much of his education. His studies were finished under Professor Kimball. Prior to the outbreak of the war, and just before the call was made for seventy-five thousand men, he went to Sandusky, Iowa, and made a speech in behalf of the Union, enlisting seven young men for service. Going to Keokuk the next morning, they organized a company, and he was offered one of the commissioned offices of the company, but, not feeling qualified for the work, refused a commission, and thereupon officers were chosen from among veterans of the Mexican war. He was made third sergeant of Company A, Second Iowa Infantry. At Fort Donelson his regiment led the charge and he was one of the first men on top of the Confederate breastworks. Prior to the charge he and some forty others requested from General Smith, who commanded the division, permission to charge the works. General Smith refused such permission, stating to General Tuttle, the colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, Mr. Ballinger's regiment, that if he wished to show his personal bravery and sacrifice two companies of his men he could do so, but not a whole regiment. A message was dispatched to General Grant, however, and the answer came back that these were the boys he was looking for. The charge was made and twenty minutes later the fort was taken.

For bravery in the battle of Corinth Mr. Ballinger received special mention. He also took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. September 6, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant and was mustered out of service in May, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn. Returning to Keokuk, Iowa, he began the study of law under Miller & Rankin. In the fall of 1865 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. The next year he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1870 he represented his state in the lower house, also serving in an extra session following this. In the year 1865 he was chairman of the soldiers' state convention, which nominated Thomas H. Benton, Jr., for governor.

Coming to Colorado in 1873, Mr. Ballinger settled six miles northeast of the present site of Como. There he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land and later acquired additional property, until his ranch numbered nine hundred and forty acres. In 1881 he was appointed to the office of district attorney. Three years later he

removed to Como, where he has since resided. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for the legislature and was elected, serving in the seventh general assembly. In 1889, purchasing the *Como Headlight*, he reorganized it into the *Como Record*, and has since made of it a thorough, up-to-date, newsy country paper. In 1892 he acquired an interest in the King Solomon mine, which has proved a paying property from the first. In November, 1898, he was elected to the state legislature on the fusion ticket, and is the present representative from Park County. Fraternally he is connected with Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W.

September 2, 1866, Mr. Ballinger married Miss Mary L. Morris, a native of Texas, and a descendant of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. She was a daughter of Hon. Richard Morris, who was judge of the courts of Galveston and Houston. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger all but one are living. They are: Webster, who is engaged in railroad work; Mamie; Richard M., who is the publisher of the *Como Record*; Sallie, Lucy, Frank, Randolph and Sidney.

JOHAN F. DOLE, county treasurer of Washington County, is one of Akron's leading merchants, and also a successful stockman. In 1896, in partnership with J. M. Gillette, he embarked in the cattle and sheep business on a ranch seven miles northeast of Akron, where are now some one hundred and fifty head of cattle and three thousand head of sheep.

Mr. Dole was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 19, 1857, a son of Joseph R. and Maria Ellen (Armacost) Dole, being the third of five children. The other members of the family are: Charles, proprietor of a steam laundry in Salt Lake City, Utah; Eva, who resides in Fairfield, Iowa; Joseph Wilbur, a teacher in the Fairfield schools; and Frank, who is deputy treasurer of Washington County, Colo. The father, a native of Kentucky, born in 1825, accompanied his parents to Clermont County, Ohio, at eight years of age, and there grew to manhood and engaged in the sawmill business. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his wife to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in tilling a rented farm for twelve years, and then purchased farming land. In the fall of 1898, retiring from active life, he established his home in Fairfield, Iowa, where he now resides. His wife was born in

Clermont County, Ohio, in 1833, and was united with him in marriage June 17, 1849.

In common schools our subject obtained a fair education. In 1880 he left home and went to Orleans, Neb., joining his brother Charles, who had preceded him there some six years and was engaged in the mercantile business. The two continued the business in partnership until 1887, when our subject came to Colorado, arriving in Akron July 8, and establishing a branch house in this town. He and his brother dissolved partnership November 2, 1888, he taking the business here, while his brother became sole proprietor of the store at Orleans. During his residence in Orleans he was married, on Christmas day of 1884, to Mary E. Lapp, who was born near Plymouth, Ind., and by whom he has three sons, Earl, Ray and Joseph.

Since coming to Akron Mr. Dole has been one of the leading factors in the building up of the town and in the development of this section of country. In 1891 he was chosen mayor of Akron, and was also the successful candidate for the office of county clerk, running on an independent ticket. In 1895 he was the candidate, on an independent ticket, for county treasurer, and notwithstanding the fact that both the Democrats and Republicans had candidates in the field, he was elected by a handsome plurality. In 1897 he was re-elected to the office, this time as a Populist candidate. He has filled the office with efficiency and in a most trustworthy manner. In fraternal relations he is connected with Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Akron Commandery No. 21, K. T.; Akron Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; also Akron Lodge No. 89, I. O. O. F.

EALVIN CHEAIRS was one of the earliest colonists of Logan County, where he is now living retired. He was born in North Carolina September 23, 1819, a son of Joseph and Tabitha (Green) Chairs. Of eight children comprising the family, the only survivors are he and his sister, Lively, the widow of Lemuel Smith and a resident of Yazoo County, Miss. His father a native of North Carolina, there grew to manhood and married, after which he engaged in farming. In 1830 he removed to Bolivar in western Tennessee, where he made his home for nine years. From that place he went to Marshall County, Miss., which continued to be his home until his death, in 1843.

The education of our subject was such as com-

mon schools afforded. When eighteen years of age he went to Texas on a tour of inspection, seeking a suitable location, but after six months, finding nothing satisfactory, he returned home. He continued on the home farm, assisting in its cultivation, until the death of his father. In the fall of 1844 the estate was divided among the children, and about the same time (September 11) he was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Hamer. With his wife, he settled upon a tract of land inherited from his father. Being a thorough business manager, he was prospered and acquired an extensive property in Marshall County. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was the owner of seventy slaves, through whose help his large plantation was conducted. When the war closed the adjacent counties were newly subdivided and his large properties in land became a part of Benton County. In 1877 his son, J. J., came to Colorado on a trip for his health and, being deeply impressed by the country and greatly benefited by the climate, he returned to Mississippi and made arrangements to settle in Colorado. At the same time our subject also decided to remove to this state.

June, 1878, found Mr. Cheairs located two miles northeast of Sterling (then a town of but one shanty, in which the postoffice was located). After two years he removed to this town, and with the first carload of lumber ever shipped into the place, he built the first house in Sterling, doing all the work himself; for, while he was not a carpenter by trade, he was very handy with tools. His first wife had died in 1858, and July 24, 1865, he married Mrs. Sarah A. (Davis) Jaratt, widow of John A. Jaratt. She was the mother of a daughter by a former marriage, Sarah A. (Jones) Cheairs, the wife of J. J. Cheairs. By his first wife, our subject had seven children, all sons, who lived to be men, but three are now deceased. The survivors are: Joseph J., mentioned elsewhere in this volume; William H., a farmer of Benton County, Miss.; Benjamin F., who is engaged in farming in Coahoma County, Miss.; and Calvin, Jr., who is also living in Coahoma County.

Since settling in Colorado, Mr. Cheairs has dealt in farm loans, warrants and real estate, and has done much to encourage the growth of Sterling. He is deeply interested in religious work, and is serving as a trustee in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was long an elder. When the building of a new house of

worship was being agitated in 1898, he took an active part and subscribed the largest amount given toward its construction by any single contributor. The edifice, when completed, was one of the finest in this part of the state. In early life he was a supporter of the Whig party. Prior to the war he opposed the secession of the southern states. In later years he became an adherent of the Democratic party. During his residence in Mississippi, he was actively identified with the blue lodge of Masonry, but has never transferred his membership to Colorado. He and his wife have many friends among the people of Logan County, where they have resided for so many years and in the progress of which they have been so deeply interested.

W. MC COLLISTER, one of the substantial professional and business men of northeastern Colorado and an influential citizen of Akron, was born in Atchison County, Mo., December 21, 1859, a son of John and Jane (Kirkwood) McCollister. The other members of the family besides himself are: Belle, wife of W. T. Buckham, a business man and public official of Rockport, Mo.; Clara, wife of R. E. Goudy, a ranchman and cattle-raiser of Tarkio, Mo.; Hattie, at home; and James A., who is with our subject. The father, a native of Ohio, born near Chillicothe in 1832, was a son of Andrew McCollister, a prominent farmer of Ross County. There he grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Missouri with his wife and his parents, both families settling in Atchison County, where they secured a tract of government land and engaged in farming. The father and his parents died in that county and there the mother is still making her home. Our subject's maternal grandfather, James Kirkwood, was a native of Virginia and a member of one of the old families of that state. From there he removed to Sullivan, Ill., later settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he spent the closing years of his life in retirement from business cares. He died in March, 1899, at eighty-nine years of age. His wife was in maidenhood Maria Young, and was born in Ireland, but came to America at an early age.

At sixteen years of age our subject entered the Normal School at Kirksville, from which he graduated in 1879. Afterward he became a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he took the regular course of studies, grad-

uating in 1883. Next he matriculated in the University of Iowa, from the law department of which he graduated in 1884. On the completion of his course of study he visited his home, then went to California on a tour of inspection with a view to location. Returning east as far as Colorado, in 1886 he settled in Akron and opened a law office, where he began a general practice. His broad knowledge of his profession soon caused him to become an authority in legal matters. As the town prospered he met with success and during the days of the boom he was one of the principal factors in the upbuilding of the town. In 1893, through a business deal, he became proprietor of the City drug store of Akron. In 1897 he erected a substantial building at Brush and opened a branch drug store in that place. In 1895 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of district attorney; and, while the district is largely Republican, he was defeated by only thirteen votes. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Akron, which office he filled for one term. Fraternally he is a member of Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M., also Star of Jupiter Lodge.

The marriage of Mr. McCollister, June 16, 1890, united him with Miss Mary C. Wilson, a native of Marion County, Iowa. Their two children are: John W., born April 2, 1891, and Hattie Lee, August 5, 1896.

FRANK H. WHITHAM. During the time that he has engaged in the mercantile business in Holyoke, Mr. Whitham has established a reputation for fair dealing in every transaction and has built up an important trade, that is not limited to his town, but extends through Phillips County. He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 27, 1866, a son of James M. and Emily Almira (Munhall) Whitham. His maternal grandparents were John and Mary Ann (Wells) Munhall, the latter a daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Hoffman) Wells; Mr. Wells lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Whitham was one of thirteen children, and the fourth among nine now living. Of these, Charles W., born May 29, 1859, is in Fairfield, Iowa; Hannibal, born January 6, 1861, is in Dawson City, Klondike; Martin Luther, born January 25, 1863, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; John W., born October 29, 1868, makes his home in Seattle, Wash.; Emily, born March 5, 1873, is in Holdrege, Neb.; Grace, born December 12, 1874,

married C. Hulsebeck, and also resides in Holdrege; Rollo C., born July 7, 1876, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Nellie, born October 15, 1881, makes her home with our subject.

The father of Mr. Whitham was born in West Liberty, W. Va., June 29, 1823. When a young man he went to Washington County, Pa., to establish his home. November 18, 1846, he married Miss Catherine Mount, by whom he had four children, but the only one now living is William J. (born November 30, 1849), of Phillips County, Colo. In 1850, accompanied by his family, James M. Whitham removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and there his wife died May 2, 1855. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Emily Almira (Munhall) Dravo, February 20, 1856. She was the widow of A. A. Dravo, whom she had married January 4, 1854, and by whom she had one son, Samuel A. Dravo, now a prominent lawyer of Holdrege, Neb. She was born near Wooster, Ohio, January 13, 1837, and is now living in Holyoke, Colo.

In 1880 James M. Whitham and his family removed from Fairfield to Thayer County, Neb., where they remained until 1886, and then settled in Imperial, Neb. At that place he engaged in the lumber business with a son. In 1887 he brought his family to Holyoke, Colo., where he engaged in the hardware business and resided until his death, November 5, 1897. While in Washington County, Pa., he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he removed to Iowa he put his membership in the Lutheran Church of Fairfield, while in Nebraska he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty-three years he was a member, in high standing, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the time of his settlement in Holyoke he was intensely interested in the development of the town and was actively interested in all undertakings that had for their object the bettering of the condition of the people.

On the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, our subject entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, five miles southwest of Holyoke. For two years he worked in a hardware store owned by his father. In 1889 he commuted on his homestead and went to Arickaree City, Colo., where he embarked in the hardware business. After six months he added to his hardware stock a general line of merchandise, and continued in business at that place until April 15, 1891, when he removed his stock of goods to Holyoke and

established himself in business in this town. Here he built up a prosperous business. In 1895 he formed a partnership with his father and brother R. C., and a general mercantile and hardware business was conducted until the death of the father, after which our subject purchased the interest owned by his father, also his brother's interest, and has since conducted the store alone. In politics he is a Republican.

December 14, 1893, Mr. Whitham married Miss Emma M. Tipton, who was born in Glenwood, Iowa, August 20, 1874. She has filled the office of noble grand in the Rebekah Lodge, to which and to Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., Mr. Whitham also belongs. Their wedding was an elaborate social affair, two hundred invitations being issued. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Collett, in the Baptist Church at Holyoke, after which a reception was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall by the parents of the groom, with the aid of the members of the Rebekah Lodge. One child has blessed the union, Strayer Earl, born December 3, 1894.

Mrs. Whitham is a daughter of Theodore D. Tipton, who at the time of her marriage was a stockman, fruit-grower and grain-dealer in Glenwood, Iowa. Mr. Tipton was born October 1, 1841, and was married, in Chicago, Ill., in 1873, to Miss S. E. Strayer, who was born in Ohio October 8, 1852, and whose father, S. D. Strayer, was born in Maryland in the year 1828, and her mother, Nancy Strayer, in Ohio in 1834. In 1859 Mr. Tipton made his first trip to Colorado. During the following years he made several other trips from Nebraska west. July 4, 1862, he left Central City to join the army and served in the Union cause for fourteen months and fourteen days. Returning to Colorado in 1864, he went on to Montana. Indians were numerous and hostile. In his charge he had the wife and daughter of Judge Brown of Nebraska City; when they reached Soda Springs, the party with whom he traveled determined to go to Boise City, Mont., which left him and the two women to make their way, as best they could, in the midst of many dangers. Highway robbers attempted to capture the women and rob Mr. Tipton, but he succeeded in saving the women after they had made full preparations for committing suicide, believing this preferable to falling, alive, into the hands of their captors. They finally arrived in Virginia City, Mont., after six months and nineteen days of exhausting and dangerous travel.

In that place Mr. Tipton kept a livery for six months, after which he went to Butte and built the second house in that town. He was in British America in 1866 and in 1867 mined at Unionville, in Orapahua Gulch, three miles from Helena, but lost his mining interest through fraud. Going to Red Mountain City in 1868, he located a number of mines, and later located mines at Butte. In 1870 he started for California, but while spending the winter at Salt Lake City was accidentally crippled, and then went back to Colorado, and from there to Glenwood, Iowa. During 1871-72 he had a store at Nebraska City, Neb. On selling out, he went to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1873 he came to Colorado and mined in Sherman Mountain, and at other times he visited this state. In 1886 he located southwest of Holyoke. When this town was first started he moved into it, and afterward made his home here (meantime engaging in the stock business) until July 18, 1894. He then moved to Lebanon, Mo., where he now resides.

HON. M. B. GERRY, attorney-at-law of Telluride, was born in Hamilton County, Fla., November 27, 1843. He was reared on a farm and enjoyed the meager advantages which that frontier portion of Florida afforded. Early in 1861 he entered the Confederate service, in which he continued until 1865, meantime being twice promoted in recognition of gallant action on the battlefield. His family fortune, which had been large, was swept away by the war, and at its close he found himself penniless, with the burden of the support of his widowed mother and three sisters. At once engaging in the lumber business, he followed it with varying success for some years. In 1869 he began the study of law at Macon, Ga., and the next year was admitted to the bar. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he experienced the usual obstacles which young and inexperienced lawyers meet. However, perseverance and determination won the day, and in time he prospered. In 1871 the governor of Georgia appointed him judge of the city courts of Macon, which office he held for one year.

Removing to Colorado in January, 1873, Judge Gerry engaged in the practice of law in Denver, but in the fall of 1874 went from there to Pueblo, where he soon obtained a large practice. In 1877 he settled in Lake City, the county-seat of Hins-

dale County, and associated himself with Adair Wilson and John G. Taylor in the practice of law. All the members of the firm were well known and they soon had a lucrative law practice, extending through the San Juan country. In 1878 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention, which met in Pueblo. In the fall of the same year he was nominated by the Democratic party for senator from the twenty-first senatorial district, but was defeated by Hon. Frederick Peck, the Republican nominee. In 1882 he was the Democratic nominee for district judge of the seventh judicial district, and was elected by a large majority. The district was largely Republican, and his election was attributed to his personal popularity and well-known reputation as an attorney. The seventh was then the largest district in the state, comprising La Plata, Dolores, San Juan, San Miguel, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties; its southern boundary was the territory of New Mexico, its western boundary the territory of Utah, and its proximity to these territories, as well as its own character as an unsettled mining district, attracted to it roughs and desperadoes, thus making the office of the district judge by no means a sinecure.

In 1887 Judge Gerry was appointed by Governor Adams railroad commissioner for the state of Colorado, but refused to qualify under the then existing laws in relation to railroads. September 13, 1888, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. H. Elbert. During the same year he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the supreme court, but was defeated. He then again engaged in practice in Pueblo, but subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession for some years. In 1895 he returned to Colorado, locating at Durango and associating himself with C. A. Johnson, under the firm name of Gerry & Johnson. In 1896 he came to Telluride, where he is now engaged in practice. He has served as county attorney for San Miguel County. Besides his practice, he is interested in mining in San Miguel and Hinsdale Counties. Fraternally he is a member of Pueblo Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. E. In 1868 he married Hattie F., daughter of Hon. Charles T. Ward, of Macon, Ga., and they have an only child, Lila, who is the wife of J. J. Hamilton, postmaster at Rome, Ga.

There are few who have taken a deeper interest in politics than Judge Gerry. He is well informed concerning the issues before the people to-day, and not only has opinions of his own, but possesses the courage of his convictions, and champions Democratic principles with a firmness that opposition cannot modify. He ranks among the attorneys and jurists who by their ability have honored their chosen vocations, and who in turn have been honored by their fellow-citizens.

FRANK M. SMITH, M. D., of Holyoke, Phillips County, was born in Erie County, Pa., January 1, 1859, a son of Amos and Catherine (Roberts) Smith. He was one of nine children, of whom four besides himself are now living. Mary, the eldest of the family, is the wife of Frank M. Cole, of Erie County, Pa.; Amos R. is a practicing physician and surgeon at Eddy, N. M.; Belle is the wife of Irvin S. Knight, who is engaged in the elevator and milling business at Hay Springs, Neb.; Ida is the wife of Frank Crane, a farmer of Erie County, Pa.

The father of our subject was born in the Hudson Valley of New York in 1821, and there grew to manhood and married. For some years he engaged in farming in his native place, but afterward purchased a farm in Erie County, Pa., where he continued to reside until his death, in September, 1887. His wife, also a native of the Hudson Valley, was born in 1821 and died June 11, 1897. She was a daughter of Welsh parents, who came to America shortly after their marriage.

In Waterford (Pa.) Academy our subject took a college preparatory course. He then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Maryland at Baltimore, from which institution he graduated with honors in March, 1887. After graduating he went to Texas and engaged in practice with his brother, who was located in Colorado City. However, he spent only six months in that state. September 19, 1887, he arrived in Holyoke, where he settled and opened an office. Here he built up an extensive practice. A year after coming he engaged in the drug business, carrying it on in connection with his practice. In January, 1896, he was appointed local surgeon of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at this point. At the same time he was appointed examiner for the Burlington voluntary relief department, both of which offices he still

holds. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is connected with Holyoke Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., in which he has twice served as worshipful master. He is also a member of Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and Holyoke Lodge No. 46, A. O. U. W. His political affiliations are strongly in sympathy with the Republican party. He is a member of the town council and in this position, as well as in other ways, has been helpful to the interests of the town.

May 14, 1888, Dr. Smith married Millie, daughter of Joseph Bower, who was for many years a millwright in Canada (where she was born), but later made his home in Wattsburg, Pa. Their marriage has been blessed by two sons: Orville Vernon, born November 27, 1891; and Myron H., January 10, 1895.

VICTOR GARDINER HILLS. The name of Mr. Hills stands high among the civil and mining engineers of Colorado. The position he has attained with those of his own profession proves him to be a man of fine intellectual powers and excellent judgment. Various organizations bearing upon his chosen occupation number him among their members, notably the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the American Institute of Mining Engineers (headquarters, New York City), the American Society of Irrigation Engineers and the Colorado Scientific Society. For some years he has acted in the capacity of consulting engineer of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, of Cripple Creek, in which famous mining center he has his headquarters.

Born at Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1855, Mr. Hills passed the first fifteen years of his life in the east, and from there, in 1870, removed with his parents to Highland, Doniphan County, Kan. He was given excellent educational advantages and from an early age displayed especial aptitude for engineering. In 1877 he graduated, with the degree of B. S., from Highland University, at Highland, Kan., and received from that institution, three years later, the degree of M. S. While in college he devoted considerable attention to the study of civil engineering. After the completion of his university course he was for two years employed as principal of a public school.

The year 1879 found Mr. Hills in Leadville,

which was then the most famous mining camp in the world. After having taken a course in assaying, he became manager for a prospecting company, of whose surveying and assaying he had charge for one year. In 1880 he began engineering at Kokomo, Colo. The following year he received a commission as United States deputy mineral surveyor, and had charge of a large business in Summit County. His name became known as that of an efficient and judicious engineer, whose judgment was wise and ability unquestioned. He was selected to write the mining review and statistical article for Summit County, published in the 1882 New Year's edition of the *Denver Republican*, and the article was one that in every respect did justice to the resources of his county, while at the same time it deepened the estimation in which his ability was held by the general public and the representatives of his profession.

After his marriage to Miss Maddie Flick, in 1883, Mr. Hills moved to Pueblo, and for nine years afterward was prominently identified with engineering work in that city and county. In 1886 he became the first city engineer of the consolidated city of Pueblo, and this office he filled efficiently for two terms. As engineer of Pueblo County, which position he held from 1885 to 1891, he had charge of a large amount of iron bridge construction and river improvements; and the recognized fact that no county in the state has better roads and bridges than Pueblo, is to be attributed not a little to his indefatigable energy while acting as county engineer. Much of his time while in Pueblo was given to hydraulic engineering, canals and reservoirs, as an expert in river channel changes and ditch damage suits. He was also extensively engaged in mining engineering, in which capacity he traveled over Colorado, and also went into Utah and New Mexico. Since 1892 he has been interested in the camps of Creede and Cripple Creek, and acts as consulting engineer for the Portland, Anchoria-Leland and other mines.

The attention of Mr. Hills has been so closely given to professional work, that he has had little time, even if he had the inclination, to mingle in politics and public affairs. However, he does his duty as a citizen and keeps in touch with the issues before our nation to-day. He has been especially interested in educational work, realizing the importance of a good education as the foundation for all business and professional success.

DAVID W. MC CORMICK. The visitor in Trinidad notices, picturesquely situated in the canon between "Prospect Point" and "Simpson's Rest," one of the most elegant residences in the city. Here, in the house he erected in 1889, Mr. McCormick is passing the twilight of his years, in retirement from the cares that once thronged his busy life. After years of activity, he can now, in his leisure, look back upon the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, strong in the knowledge that he has done all within his power to make the world better for his having lived.

Mr. McCormick was born in Lewistown, Pa., September 30, 1819, a son of David and Jane (Thompson) McCormick, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was the youngest and is now the sole survivor of a family of five. Of these one died in childhood. John C., who spent a short time in the west, returned to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the work of a mail contractor. Jane married Theodore Franks, who obtained a position under the government and moved from Pennsylvania to Washington, D. C. Eliza T. married Thomas Stuart, a merchant of Lewistown, but who spent his last years in Philadelphia.

When a boy our subject assisted in his father's store in Lewistown, which, his father having died, was conducted by the mother in behalf of the estate. When twenty-two years of age he accepted a clerkship in a country store, and there he remained for five years. In 1855 he started west. At that time the Kansas free state troubles were just beginning. Arriving in Leavenworth, he opened a general store and for two years engaged in business, but lost \$60,000 by being burned out, without insurance. Building another store room, he gave the business into the hands of his brother-in-law and returned east, where he spent one year in visiting different points, among them Washington, D. C., the home of his sister. On his return to Leavenworth, he became connected with a store, but after a year a friend in the quartermaster's department persuaded him to come west.

In May, 1860, with ox and horse teams, Mr. McCormick started across the plains, going via the old Santa Fe trail, and reaching Las Vegas, N. M., in June. There he spent two years as clerk in a store. In the latter part of 1861 he opened a mercantile store in Mora, about thirty miles from Las Vegas, and there he was inter-

ested in business for a year. In 1862 he received a government contract to furnish supplies to the troops on the frontier. Disposing of his business, he started for Kansas City, and during the journey passed through what is now Trinidad. He arranged with a Mr. Baca to secure a mule train of twenty mules, and also arranged with a miller at Council Grove, Kan., for flour. Passing through Lawrence and Topeka, he reached Kansas City. The wildest excitement prevailed there. The war frenzy had reached its height. He made fruitless attempts to secure some one to undertake the trip across the plains, but all feared the lawless element that roamed at large. Finally, George Bryant, of Westport, a town twenty miles from Leavenworth, Kan., agreed to make the trip. Four hundred head of cattle were bought, one hundred and fifty of them from Russell & Wadsworth, who were going out of the cattle business. The supply wagons were loaded at Westport, there being twenty wagons with six thousand pounds of flour, and four to six yoke of oxen for each wagon. April 20, 1862, the train began its long journey, pursuing a trail a little to the north of the old Santa Fe trail. They reached Fort Union, N. M., May 22, having had a little delay by waiting at Council Grove, Kan., for some repairs. In spite of the many perils to which they were exposed, there was no serious mishap in that lonely journey, and the only loss was that of a few cattle that were poisoned by drinking alkali water. A part of the train was sent from Fort Union to General Canby, commanding at Santa Fe, for orders regarding the disposal of supplies. By him the order was given to proceed down the Rio Grande to Fort Craig, where there was a military post. There a part of the supplies were left, the remainder being distributed among various posts. The cattle were turned out on the range near Las Vegas, to fatten for beef.

With such expeditions as these, our subject spent his time until the close of the war. He then took the post agency at Las Vegas, and was engaged in delivering supplies from there to stations and posts below on the Rio Grande, as far as Fort Craig. A large amount of dry goods had been bought by the company, which they expected to dispose of in New Mexico, but failing to do so, a train was made up and started to Chihuahua, Mexico, Mr. McCormick going ahead to see as to the prospects there for the disposal of the goods. Finding it unsatisfactory (as English goods could

be sold for less than American products), he sent an unfavorable report back, but the company disregarded the report and proceeded. He stopped the train and took the merchandise to El Paso, Tex., where he opened a store, remaining until October, and disposing of the goods.

After a visit to his old home and his sister in Washington, D. C., Mr. McCormick went back to Kansas in the spring of 1865, and there found letters from his former employers, requesting him to return to Las Vegas and resume his old relations with them. Again he crossed the plains, this time accompanied by his brother, John. After a few days in Las Vegas he started back to Kansas City, to fill a contract, but was stopped by the government authorities at Fort Lyon, on account of the Indian depredations. He then went via stage to Denver, where he bought a draft on New York, and proceeded to Atchison, thence to Kansas City, where he outfitted ten or twelve trains, and after reaching his destination with these supplies, was obliged to go to St. Louis to fill another contract, this work taking the remainder of 1865 and part of 1866.

In 1867 Mr. McCormick came to Trinidad and established a general store. The town was then a village, with a few hundred people, and indicating to a stranger little promise of growth. After two years he sold his business, and began to buy and ship wool, establishing a store on the Cucharas, above what is now Walsenburg, and remaining there for several years. From there he went to a point forty miles away, where he engaged in stock-raising and ranching, and continued there until 1888, when he returned to Trinidad. Here he became interested in buying and improving real estate. To replace the adobe building that stood on the corner of Main and Commercial streets, in 1888 he erected the McCormick block. He has improved other property in the city. He votes the Democratic ticket, but the nature of his business has been such that he could not as a rule accept local offices, though he served for a short time as justice of the peace. During his visit to Washington in 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and he well remembers the excitement that prevailed in the city when the dreadful tidings spread among the people.

April 20, 1868, Mr. McCormick married Mrs. Helen N. Boice, widow of Stephen Boice, and a daughter of Alexander and Lucy Hatch. Her father was born December 7, 1801, and her mother in March, 1805, both in New York state, and

she was born at Le Roy, that state. During the Civil war her father went to New Mexico and afterward engaged in the mercantile business there. He also had extensive mining interests in Colorado, principally near Breckenridge.

HON. JOHN LUDLOW PENDERY, who is one of the most public-spirited and liberal citizens of Colorado Springs, and owns and occupies a beautiful residence on North Nevada avenue, was born in a log cabin in the woods, in what is now Wyoming, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 20, 1823. He is a son of Alexander Pendery, who was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., and a grandson of Ralph Pendery, who accompanied his father from the north of Ireland to Virginia and settled upon a plantation; later he removed to Ohio and settled on a raw tract of land at Wyoming, where he spent his remaining days. The place is now occupied by Israel H. Pendery, a brother of our subject. Upon the same homestead Alexander Pendery spent his life, dying there at eighty-five years of age. He was a member of the Whig party and a great admirer of Henry Clay. His life was that of an earnest, sincere Christian, and his kind heart and great generosity brought him many warm friends. On his mother's side Judge Pendery descends from John Ludlow, one of the first settlers of Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and the first clerk of the town. He was a member of a New Jersey family that originated in England. Gen. Israel Ludlow, son of John Ludlow, was born in New Jersey and was the surveyor-general of all of southern Ohio, settling near Cincinnati, at what is now Ludlow Station. He followed civil engineering, together with the real-estate business. At his death he was buried in what is now the heart of Cincinnati, Main and Fourth streets. His daughter, Mary, was born near Ludlow Station, Ohio, and was a most estimable lady, a devoted wife and mother, and a consistent member of the Christian Church. She was fifty-six years of age at the time of her death. Of her ten children three are living: John Ludlow; Israel, who is now sixty-eight years of age; and Mrs. Gephart, of Ohio.

After attending public schools for some years our subject attended Carey's Academy, six miles out of Cincinnati, a school that is still in existence. He graduated there and then took up the study of law with Fox & Lincoln, in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio,

after an examination by Judge Swain, later on the supreme bench of the United States. In 1844, two years before his admission to the bar, he was sent to New Orleans and Texas to secure some necessary evidence for an important case. For eleven years he practiced in partnership with William Garrard, member of a prominent Kentucky family, but in 1857 he determined to remove to Kansas. His main reason in forming this decision was the condition of the country in regard to the slave question. In Cincinnati he was appointed United States commissioner and cases under the fugitive slave law came before him, it being his duty to recognize this law, although he considered it the most infamous law ever passed by congress and sustained by the supreme court of the United States. However, it being recognized by all courts, he was obliged to give it recognition, although he did not believe that it was right to hold men as slaves, or buy and sell them.

In the celebrated Rosetta case, which was tried before Judge Pendery at Cincinnati after the Dred Scott decision, he held that where a slave was brought into a free state by his master, the latter could not invoke the fugitive slave law nor the police regulations of a free state, to take the slave back into a state of bondage. The case was contested by able counsel, but the learned commissioner decided the slave was free.

Shortly after this Judge Pendery resigned and joined his influence with the free state men of Kansas. Locating in Leavenworth, he formed a partnership as a member of the firm of Pendery, Bailey & McCook. Mr. Bailey was afterward minister to Hong Kong, while Mr. McCook was a brother of Gen. Alexander McCook. When the war broke out, his junior partner entered the army, and he formed a partnership with Judge Brewer (now of the United States supreme court) as Pendery & Brewer. He also had as his partner for a time I. S. Kalloch, since mayor of San Francisco. When Judge Brewer was elected to the supreme court of Kansas, Judge Pendery took into partnership Luther M. Goddard, who had previously been in his office and is now on the supreme bench of Colorado. During his entire period of residence in Leavenworth he steadily refused official positions. In 1878 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he was soon joined by his law partner, Judge Goddard. In addition to the practice of law, he engaged in mining. He located a mine that no one else would have

and this was sportively called the Judge Pendery mine, and is recorded as such in the records. At a considerable depth he unexpectedly struck a large vein of silver, and in less than a year sold the mine for \$200,000. Since then, at different times, he has been interested in more than one hundred pieces of mining property. He partly owned Colorado No. 2, located and later sold the Rubie mine, and was connected with many mining associations, in which he owned interests. In 1884 he returned to Leavenworth and afterward with his wife traveled all over the country. In 1891 he came to Leadville to look after his property and while en route there stopped in Cripple Creek. He was familiar with mining camps and prospects, and became convinced this region would develop into a fine mining district. He located the Combination, Rubie and Lafayette mines, the last-named of which he still owns and is now developing; it is situated on the southern slope of Bull Hill, adjoining the Lucky Gulch. With Judge Goddard he has been interested in the leasing and development of five and ten-acre lots of school land.

For some years past Judge Pendery has spent considerable time in travel. Politically he is now a Democrat. In early days he was a Henry Clay Whig. He was a member of the Clay Guard of Cincinnati, who attended the funeral, and served as a pall-bearer of that famous statesman and followed his remains to the grave. He has never sought political honors. Twice, during the war, he was nominated by both parties for mayor of Leavenworth, but declined the honor. He is an attendant upon the religious services at the Episcopal Church, and gives a liberal support to that denomination.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, Judge Pendery married Miss Catherine Oliver Rockey, who was born in that city and died in Leavenworth. She was a daughter of Henry Rockey, a pioneer merchant of Cincinnati. The son of Judge Pendery by this marriage, H. R., graduated at Exeter and in 1873 from Harvard University. For six years he was receiver of the United States land office in Leadville, and is now a member of the law firm of Phelps & Pendery, of that city. He has two children: John M., who is attending the School of Mines at Golden; and Katie.

The second marriage of Judge Pendery was solemnized in Denver in February, 1880, and united him with Mrs. Rebecca (Hensley) McNulty, a native of Cincinnati. Her father,

E. Hensley, who was born in Virginia in 1810, was a member of an old family of that state and was related to the Benhams. When a young man he removed to Cincinnati, where he became a member of the firm of Briggs, Swift & Co., large pork packers of that city. In 1857 he went to Leavenworth, where he was a wholesale commission grocer and also successfully engaged in the real-estate business. He died in that city at seventy-four years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Friend and was born in Canada, thence accompanying her father, Charles, to Lockland, a suburb of Cincinnati. She died in 1851. Of her two daughters, one is living in Vancouver, British Columbia. The other, Mrs. Pendery, was educated in the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, from which she graduated. She was first married to John McNulty, a cattleman of California, and after his death she returned to Kansas, taking her two children, Frank and Maude McNulty.

Personally Judge Pendery is a man of many fine qualities. From his Virginian ancestors he inherits the large-hearted hospitality for which the Old Dominion was once so famous. In disposition he is genial and accommodating, yet firm and determined when once convinced of the justice of any cause. Now in the twilight of an honorable career, he can review his past with just pride, feeling that he has done all within his power to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. He is held in high esteem, both by those who are honored with his intimate friendship, as well as by that larger circle of acquaintances whose regard he has won by his integrity, intelligence and ability. He loves the mountains of our state and says that they have fed him when hungry and have always been his strong friends. It is his desire that, when his earth life shall be ended, his remains may rest beneath the shadows of the mountains he loves so well.

RIENTZI E. PENISTON, who is engaged in mining enterprises in Hinsdale County, is treasurer of the Gold Quartz Placer Mining and Milling Company, owners of an immense body of rich gold-bearing quartz. Since coming to Lake City in 1876 he has engaged to some extent in merchandising, but principally in mining, and has experienced all the reverses and successes, the "ups and downs" of a miner's life. The Hinsdale Electric Light and Power Company was originated through his instru-

mentality. He now gives considerable attention to the construction of an electric power plant that will furnish power to the different mines, but more especially to the Gold Quartz Placer mine.

The first of the Peniston family known in the English lists of baronets was Sir John Pennistone, eldest son of Sir John de Pennistone, in the fourth generation from Sir Giles de Pennystone, who built Penniston in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and enjoyed great possessions in Cornwall. He was succeeded by a long line of sons and grandsons, all of whom formed distinguished alliances. The immediate branch of the family can be traced back only six generations, to Anthony Pennistone, "Gentleman Adventurer" to the Bermudas, who was allotted six shares of land. The ground where the old hall stood was strictly entailed. In it seven generations of the family were born. The Herald's College allow the family the Pennystone arms: three Cornish chough, parted pale on a field; or, crest a griffin rampant.

Richard Tucker Penniston commanded an American privateer during the war of 1812, and was off the coast of France at the time of the great Napoleon's fatal step of giving himself up to the tender mercy of the English. Mr. Penniston staked his head that he would land him safely in America, but his offer came too late. He was a very high Mason. Among the family heirlooms are a knight's signet, or thumb ring, and a lady's diamond ring set solid, in an emerald back. Coming from the "distant" side, there is a very old silver sword hilt, bearing marks of great antiquity. It belonged to our subject's great-great-grandfather Kiel, who was supposed to be a refugee of the Jacobite war. From its armorial bearings its original owner was of a Crusader and knight baronet ancestry. The great-grandfather on our subject's mother's side was Joseph Walker, surveyor-general of the island of St. Christopher. The grandfather was Hon. John Walker, who inherited the estate of Knapton Hill, and built Relief on the Flats and Victor, the residence of the American consul.

The father of our subject, Joseph Vesey Peniston, was named for a great-uncle, Joseph Vesey, whose body-servant, Denmark, headed the negro insurrection in Charleston, S. C. Denmark was a Malay, and not a negro, as has been erroneously stated. Joseph Vesey Peniston was a sea captain, born in Bermuda, and for years resided in Baltimore, Md., where the subject of this sketch was born in 1850. His mother was Jose-

phine, daughter of John Walker. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Platte County, but the father was an invalid during the five years of his residence there and finally returned to Baltimore, where he died. He left two daughters and one son. The older daughter, Frances, married Dr. Samuel Rixey, of Platte County, Mo., where she died. The younger daughter, Catherine E., resides with her brother.

After the death of the father, the family returned to Missouri, where our subject received his education and worked on a farm. In 1866 he went from Leavenworth via Denver to Fort Saunders with a freighting expedition. On his return to Missouri he entered an academy at Platte City, where he continued to study until 1869. He then came to Colorado and engaged in the mercantile business at Las Animas with his uncle, Frank M. Walker. For seven years he also held the office of postmaster. In 1876 he came to Lake City and established a mercantile business, but he has given his attention principally to mining since his removal here. From Independence mine he shipped the first five carloads of ore shipped by rail from Hinsdale County.

Politically Mr. Peniston was a Democrat until 1892, when he took an active part in the organization of the People's party and was a member of the convention held by the Populists and silver advocates, which resulted in the nomination of David H. Waite for governor. Several times he has been chosen to serve as mayor, city clerk and member of the city council, and he has also filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1892 he was a candidate before the convention for the state legislature, but withdrew in favor of another candidate. He and his wife (formerly Loretta J. Hunt) and their daughter, Ruth E., have a pleasant home in Lake City and are popular in the most select social circles.

GEORGE A. SCOTT, one of the very earliest settlers of Ouray, where he has resided since August, 1875, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., April 29, 1844, a son of James F. and Hannah (Neff) Scott, both natives of Ohio. His father, who for a number of years engaged in steamboat building at Murrys ville, Va., espoused the cause of the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and during the war served as high sheriff of Jackson County, Va. Now eighty-five

years of age, he is retired from active labors and makes his home with his oldest son, our subject. His other children are: Elizabeth, widow of James A. Hicks; Winfield, a merchant of Sioux City, Iowa; Henry, who is engaged in the abstract business at Portland, Ore.; and James E., who is similarly engaged in Monona County, Iowa.

July 17, 1861, when seventeen years of age, our subject entered the Union army as a private in Company F, Fourth West Virginia Infantry, and was soon promoted to first sergeant, then second and first lieutenant of said company. He first served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia and took part in the battle of Beech Creek, Fayetteville and Charleston, and later was transferred, with his regiment, to the army of the Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Haines' Bluff, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Tusculumbia and other engagements. Re-enlisting with his regiment, he was transferred to the Eighth Army Corps, army of Virginia, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Staunton, Lynchburg and Snicker's Ferry, in which latter battle, on the 18th day of July, 1864, he was shot five different times and was left on the field for dead. He was cared for by citizens of the neighborhood until the fourth day after the battle, when a detachment of Union soldiers took charge of the wounded, and he was sent to the hospital at Annapolis. There he remained until August 28, 1864, when he was given leave of absence for sixty days on the surgeon's certificate of disability, and then returned to Wheeling, W. Va. He was mustered out October 3, 1864, on account of disability. One ball that entered his body in the battle was extracted from his thigh in 1892; another ball he still carries in his other thigh; while a ball that entered his side was taken out from beneath his shoulder blade by a surgeon in the Confederate army. He received a flesh wound in the left leg and was shot twice in the right hand.

While Mr. Scott was in the army his parents had removed to Iowa, and there he joined them on being discharged from the service. He was still far from well, and his wounds troubled him for several years. With a desire to complete his education, he entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he remained for two years. Later he took a complete course in a commercial college. From 1868 to 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa, and in June of the latter year he came to Colorado, where he was

employed in a Denver dry goods house until the spring of 1875, the time of his removal to the San Juan country.

Settling at the present site of Ouray in August, 1875, Mr. Scott erected the first cabin within the town limits and located several mining claims, among which was the Grandview and Ophir. At the first municipal election held in the town of Ouray in April, 1877, he was elected town clerk. In 1880 he was made a commissioner of Ouray County. He has made mining, ranching and merchandising his principal pursuits. In 1878 he bought a ranch ten miles from Ouray, and there he engaged in raising hay for ten years, when he sold the place. From 1881 to 1890 he engaged in the drug business in Ouray, and after 1890 was interested in a machine shop for the repairing and sale of mining machinery. He owns three hundred and sixty acres, comprising a grain and stock ranch in the central part of the county, and this property he leases. He is also largely interested in real estate in the city of Ouray.

Politically Mr. Scott votes the Republican ticket in national affairs, but is independent in local elections. He was elected mayor of the city of Ouray at the election held April 4, 1899. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. October 24, 1882, he married Alice L., daughter of A. J. Sparks, of Del Norte, Colo., but a native of Bureau County, Ill. They have two daughters, Louise and Helen.

SAMUEL G. PORTER is engaged in the wholesale flour, grain and coal business at Victor, being general manager of the Victor Supply Company, which was incorporated in March, 1896, and carries on a large business, aggregating \$200,000 in annual sales. The officers of the company are as follows: James R. Porter, president; H. E. Johnson, vice-president; J. K. Mullen, of Denver, treasurer; C. L. Smith, secretary; and Samuel G. Porter, general manager.

The president of the company, who is the father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1828. During the California gold excitement of 1849 he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained for a time, later returning to Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska and settled at Plattsmouth, where his son, Samuel G., was born March 15, 1865. In an early day he engaged in freighting

to the Rocky Mountains. At the time of his removal to Nebraska, it was still a territory, and no railroad had as yet been built west of the Missouri. His experiences in those pioneer times were thrilling. When he began freighting he had a train of oxen, with which he hauled produce into Colorado and Wyoming. Afterward he also established a mule train, in addition to his ox train, and was one of the largest and most successful freighters of his day. While he had frequent encounters with Indians, he never lost a white man.

In 1867 Mr. Porter successfully carried out the relief of the imprisoned soldiers at Fort Phil Kearney. The fort had been attacked by Indians, who had killed some of the soldiers, while they besieged the survivors of the garrison. The government relief trains had been unable to reach the fort, and the Indians, having killed many and inflicted a great deal of damage upon property, were in the first flush of victory, and ready for any desperate deed. After the failure in attempted relief by the government trains, Mr. Porter went under special contract with the government, to secure the release of the men and stock at the fort, and he successfully executed the difficult task. Notwithstanding their number Mr. Porter forced his way in and saved the day, after numerous engagements and being corralled for twenty-one days in one spot. Although his contract provided for reimbursement, his loss of \$125,000 has never been settled by the government, although he accomplished the desired result. In this engagement he used repeating rifles, he having been the first to equip his train with this style of rifle. At the peace conference at North Platte, in 1876, Red Cloud, who was in the fight at the fort, told Mr. Porter that "The white man lay on his belly, fought like a badger and his gun was loaded all the time," it being the chief's first experience in fighting against a force equipped with repeaters. He had just cause to believe in their results, for four hundred Indians were killed in the battle.

After having successfully accomplished the relief of the fort, Mr. Porter was requested by the government to leave the fort in good condition for the winter. He made a contract to supply the fort with wood for the winter. During the fulfillment of this contract the Indians assembled in great numbers, and in the well-planned battle that followed, they made open cavalry charges. They succeeded in taking the

entire train, driving off all of the stock and destroying the property belonging to the train. However, it cost them no less than four hundred lives. It was estimated by the white men engaged that there were no less than three thousand Indians in the fight. Though they were forced to abandon their property, the white men found shelter in the fort and succeeded, with the aid of the soldiers, in driving off the Indians with small loss to the whites.

In 1872 Mr. Porter accompanied General Crook into Arizona, on a mission to pacify the Navajo Indians. After three years he settled in Omaha, Neb., and there engaged in business until 1882, when he moved his family to the southwestern part of Nebraska, adjoining the Colorado line, establishing a ranch where he has since engaged in the stock business and in merchandising. In public affairs he has always been interested and active, voting the Democratic ticket at all elections, local or national. When Nebraska was admitted to the Union he was nominated by the Democrats for governor of the new state.

Educated in Omaha, our subject carried on the study of German in the German Catholic school, and gained a good education. When the family moved to western Nebraska, he took charge of the mercantile business in which his father engaged. In 1886, in connection with his father and Harmon Brothers of Omaha, he built a manufactory in Denver. In 1894 he came to Victor and started his present business, in which line he was the pioneer. He was among the first to buy property in this part of the town, and erected a warehouse at No. 606 North Fourth street. From time to time the business has been enlarged, until it is now the most extensive of its kind in the place. In 1895 a branch was started in Cripple Creek.

Following his father's example, Mr. Porter takes as deep an interest in public affairs as in business, and keeps himself posted concerning national issues, voting the Democratic ticket in both state and national elections, but in local affairs supporting the best man. In the councils of the Democratic party he is a local leader. He is a young man of superior ability, and the success with which he has already met is but the precursor of future honors and successes. In 1889 he married Lillie C. Foote, of Connecticut, daughter of Capt. Ralph C. Foote, and they and their daughter, Celeste, reside in the comfortable

residence at No. 603 Granite avenue, which he erected in 1894.

THOMAS R. HOFFMIRE, who has been a member of the bar of La Junta since 1890 and attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad since 1894, is one of the well-known attorneys of Otero County. Much of his life has been spent in the west. Born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, February 2, 1863, he was a child of seven years when the family removed to Abilene, Kan., and there his boyhood days were passed in the acquirement of an education. Graduating from school in 1881, he came at once to Colorado, where for two years he taught in La Plata County near Pagosa Springs. In 1883 and 1884 he held the position of under-sheriff of La Plata County. Going to Durango, Colo., he was there employed as chief of police in 1885 and 1886, while 1887 was spent mainly in mining in or near Silverton.

Meantime Mr. Hoffmire had devoted considerable time to the study of law. Coming to La Junta in 1888 he continued his readings and in 1890 was admitted to the bar in Pueblo. Since then he has engaged in the practice of law. In 1891 he received appointment as deputy prosecuting attorney for the tenth judicial district, which position also made him public prosecutor of the county. He continued in this capacity until January 1, 1898. He is attorney for the La Junta State Bank and for a number of prominent business men of his town. His attention is largely given to criminal law practice. In 1891 he married Miss Josephine Patterson, a resident of La Junta, and sister of Captain Patterson, of the Fourteenth United States Regiment of Volunteers.

Politically Mr. Hoffmire is a Republican. The party, recognizing his ability, and desiring his services in offices of trust, has frequently selected him as its nominee for positions of honor. For four years he held the office of city attorney, and in 1896 he was nominated to represent the second congressional district in congress. During campaign times for the past six years he has "stumped" the state, as his party's standard-bearer, and, as a member of the executive committee of the state central committee, has been one of five to plan and take charge of political campaigns. In this work his gift of oratory has been of the greatest assistance to the cause he supports. He is a fluent speaker, with the tact to gain his hearers' attention and the ability to

arouse their attention and hold their interest unflagging. Nor has this been a cultivated art, for when in school he always won the prizes for speaking, and he can scarcely recall the time when it was difficult for him to find appropriate words in addressing an audience. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks in Pueblo, and is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. of P., also belongs to the grand lodge of the state. He owns one of the oldest ranches in the county, a place of one hundred and sixty acres, lying four miles east of this place, on the Fort Lyon canal, and upon which good improvements have been made.

JOSIAH F. SMITH. In the entire city of Pueblo, with its thousands of inhabitants, there is no one (unless possibly one gentleman be excepted) who has resided here for so long a period as the subject of this sketch. It was in May, 1858, that he arrived on the present site of the city, in company with eight men. At the mouth of Fountain Creek he established a trading post. Indians were very numerous and roamed at will over the surrounding plains. There were also many Mexicans, whose language Mr. Smith soon learned to use with fluency. During the months that followed, much of his time was spent in hunting game, and as he was an expert marksman, he succeeded in supplying himself and others with all the meat necessary for table use.

Almost the whole life of Mr. Smith has been spent upon the frontier. However, the first nineteen years he spent in Dayton, Ohio, where he was born September 3, 1829, and where his father, Oliver Smith, a native of Vermont, engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1840, at fifty-four years. There were ten sons in the family. All attained years of maturity and each gained prominence in his own community. On coming west, our subject spent one winter at Fort Laramie, Wyo., where he engaged in trapping and hunting. From there he went to California over the old Spanish trail, and engaged in mining at Sherlock's Gulch and Mariposa for a year. Next he engaged in trapping and trading among the Indians in Washington Territory. In the spring of 1858 he went down the Missouri River in a small boat, traveling thirty-five hundred miles, to St. Louis. From there he proceeded to Colorado and established a trading post where East Pueblo now stands. In 1859 there was a large influx of immigration to

this locality, and in the fall of that year he sold his trading post and returned east.

After his marriage, in the spring of 1860, to Annie Badgley, of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, Mr. Smith again came west, this time joining the miners at California Gulch (now Leadville), where he spent the summer in mining on Cash Creek. Returning to Pueblo County, he preempted one hundred and sixty acres, which now forms a part of the city of Pueblo. Here for two seasons he farmed, hunted and sold game. In 1863 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under A. C. Hunt, who was United States marshal, and this position he filled for four years. During four months of 1865 he had charge of the United States prison at Denver. During almost the entire time since the spring of 1859 he has served as justice of the peace, and from 1880 to 1886 he was police judge, it being the law at that time that a police judge must also be a justice of the peace. When not occupied with official duties, he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains, where he owned some good claims. In 1865, on the Republican ticket, he was elected sheriff of Pueblo County, but resigned one year later, in order to accept the position of foreman of a large ranch where Mexican help was employed. In the spring of 1898 he retired from the office of justice of the peace and since then he has had no business cares, except those connected with the management of his property. The greater part of his one hundred and sixty acres he sold at a good price, but, unfortunately, has lost a large part of his money through the endorsement of notes for friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: Hattie F., wife of A. R. Bartholomew, of Pueblo; Lois, who became the wife of E. A. Bartholomew, but died at thirty years of age, leaving two daughters, who reside with their grandparents Smith; Frank, who is a member of the First Colorado Regiment, now in service in Manila; and Solomon P., who is with his parents.

MRS. ISABEL MOORE. The influence which woman may wield for good, in the advancement of educational institutions, in the realm of literature and art, as well as in the every day amenities of life, finds a fitting illustration in the career of Mrs. Moore, who is one of the most prominent and popular women of Ouray County. A resident of the city of Ouray since 1882, she has become well known for her wide

scope of knowledge, her acute reasoning powers, keen discernment and business ability, as well as for the gentle manners and sweet womanliness that are usual feminine attributes.

A descendant of seven generations of worthy New York state ancestors, and a daughter of Israel S. and Mary (Andrews) Lynch, the subject of this narrative was born in Norwich, N. Y. When she was eight years of age her parents moved to Kansas, where she was educated in grammar and high schools, and later was a student in the Normal School in Albany, N. Y. In 1884 she became the wife of Albert Moore, their marriage being solemnized in Ouray, to which city she had come in the early part of the same year, while Mr. Moore had settled here in 1876. He was born and reared in Cincinnati, a son of Hugh Moore, who was born in Scotland and was for several years captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi River. When a young man, Mr. Moore came to Colorado, after a brief sojourn in Lawrence, Kan. At once settling in Ouray, he engaged in the hardware business here for several years, and for two terms served as postmaster. In this place his death occurred August 13, 1886. He left, besides his wife, a daughter, Eleanor.

In 1893, on the Populist ticket, Mrs. Moore was elected treasurer of Ouray County, and filled the office for two terms. Since then she has held the position of county superintendent of schools. For this office she is well qualified by natural gifts and by education. Her practical experience as a teacher in New York state, where every modern equipment has been adopted and the best methods of instruction used, has enabled her to work in educational circles with commendable success. She labors industriously to advance the interests of the county schools, to increase their usefulness and enlarge their equipments, and her work in this line has met the approval of those best qualified to judge its merits.

In the organization of the Woman's Club of Ouray, Mrs. Moore took an active part, and she has since been enthusiastic in its work. Especially has she been active in securing the organization of a public library, for her connection with schools has shown her that much depends upon the quality of the books read by the young. The library was started under the auspices of the Woman's Club, and by means of personal contributions and entertainments has been supported by them, Mrs. Moore acting as librarian.

She gives careful attention to the works chosen, selecting that which is loftiest and best in history, science, fiction and romance, and endeavoring to promote, among the young, a love for good literature. Mrs. Moore was the presiding officer in the Woman's Federation of Labor, the first organization of the kind in the United States. In addition to her other interests, she is actively identified with the Daughters of Rebekah, and at this writing is an officer in the State Assembly of the order.

ANDREW J. THOMPSON, county judge of Montrose County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 9, 1815, a son of Bernard and Mary (Phillips) Thompson. His grandfather, Bernard Thompson, Sr., was a large land and mill owner, having extensive properties on the Potomac River in Virginia, and during the Revolutionary war he served as colonel of a regiment; his brother, Charles, was private secretary to George Washington. Our subject's father, who served in the war of 1812, was given, in part return for his services, a land warrant in Morgan County, Ill., and removing to Illinois in 1834, engaged in farming and the millwright's trade, entering upon his own land a few years later. Of his ten children our subject is the sole survivor.

When the family moved to Illinois, Mr. Thompson was a young man of nineteen years. Two years before this he had been apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade at Newton, Ohio, a town eight miles from Cincinnati. At the same time he had also begun to read law. During his residence in Illinois he engaged in his trade and also in the profession of law for some years, afterward also acquiring farm interests, and carrying on a mill and a store. He remained in Illinois until 1888, when he came to Colorado and settled in Montrose County, purchasing a farm here.

August 29, 1839, Mr. Thompson married Mary J. Whittaker, with whom he has passed nearly sixty years of happy wedded life. They became the parents of ten children. Of these, Laura is the wife of Levi Wilmot, a farmer residing at Hotchkiss, Delta County, Colo.; Emma married Milton Ingleman, a merchant and miner living at Canon City, Colo.; Lewis C. is deceased; Julia is the wife of Samuel A. Ingleman, of Montrose; Eva married James F. Rogers, a merchant at Canon City; Leona is Mrs. John R. Miller, of Ridgway; Frank L., who is a talented musician,

is also a mining expert and has recently invented a machine for reducing and separating ores; Charles, a farmer, resides in Montrose; Edward is an instructor in music at Farmington, N. M.; and Harry is an attorney at the same place.

The first vote of our subject was cast in 1836 for Martin Van Buren, and since then (a period of sixty-three years) he has never failed to vote at every county election. During his residence in Illinois, he was an active worker in the Democratic party, and for eight years he was a justice of the peace there. In 1842 he was appointed postmaster of Bethel, Ill., and was continued in that position under thirteen presidents, with only one interval of three years. Upon the occasion of his final retirement from the office he was notified that there was over \$100 due him, on account of some change in the postal regulations. For four years he was judge of Morgan County. In 1874 he was elected to the Illinois legislature and served for one term. Shortly after coming to Montrose County he was elected county judge, which position he has since held, a period of nine years, or three terms. Since 1847 he has been connected with the Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand of the lodge. His first attendance upon the grand lodge of Illinois (which was held in Springfield) was in 1851, and afterward he was fourteen times elected a delegate to the grand lodge. In 1851 he received the Rebekah degree.

SAMUEL P. VANATTA, who is engaged in the practice of law at Cripple Creek, was born twelve miles west of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Pa., March 5, 1831. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm and in attendance upon a country school. At eighteen years of age he secured a position as teacher of a district school, receiving \$12 per month in compensation for his services. After teaching in his native county for one term he went to Columbiana County, Ohio, and there taught school. During his leisure hours, for two years, he read law with a firm in New Lisbon. In that town he was admitted to the bar May 9, 1853. He opened an office and began to practice in New Lisbon, but some eighteen months later removed to Logan, Ohio, where he carried on a general practice for four years.

In 1860 Mr. Vanatta removed as far west as Iowa, settling in Vinton, where he built up a good practice in his profession. During his residence there, in July, 1862, he enlisted as a pri-

vate in Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was at once elected captain of his company. The soldiers were mustered into service on the 10th of October, and rendezvoused at Iowa City, thence went down the Mississippi and were stationed at Helena, Ark. In January, 1863, they went upon the White River expedition, thence proceeded to Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that city. Afterward they were ordered to Black River to meet Gen. Joe Johnston, thence marched to New Orleans, and with General Banks took part in the Red River expedition. During this expedition our subject was taken ill and sent to a hospital in New Orleans, where he remained for three months. He was then honorably discharged on account of disability. Returning home, six months later he was appointed enrolling commissioner of Benton County, Iowa, and while acting in this capacity enlisted between six and seven hundred men in the county.

After the war Mr. Vanatta continued to practice in Vinton. In September, 1876, he removed to Sioux City, the same state, where he practiced in connection with his son, John K., and gained a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. Four years were spent there and a similar period in Lincoln, Neb., after which he went to Cass County to look after a large tax-title property. He succeeded in winning his case, although he was contested for seven years. He was recognized as an authority on tax-title in the state. Going to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he looked after his property interests in that city for two years, after which he spent eight months in Nebraska City, Neb. In December, 1896, he came to Cripple Creek, where he has since made his home. On account of deafness, he does not practice in the courts, but gives his attention principally to his civil and real-estate practice.

The marriage of Mr. Vanatta, September 4, 1852, united him with Miss Mary H. Jordan, of Columbiana County, Ohio. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom three of the daughters are deceased. The oldest son, John K., a prominent attorney of Colorado Springs, is represented elsewhere in this volume; Edward G. is a lawyer at Eldora, Colo.; William D. is engaged in contracting and building at Goldfield, this state; James H. is a contractor and builder in Colorado City; Samuel P., Jr., is an extensive farmer of Lincoln County, state of Washington; Charles A., the youngest son, is cor-

poral of Company M, First Colorado Infantry, now in Manila; Eva is the wife of John Carriher, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Mr. Vanatta was made an Odd Fellow in Vinton, Iowa, in 1864. He was first identified with the Grand Army of the Republic in Lincoln, Neb., and is now connected with M. W. Anderson Post of Cripple Creek. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. While he has never sought office, he has been quite active in local politics and has always supported the candidates of the Republican party.

JOHAN UGLOW, representative of Hinsdale and San Juan Counties in the state legislature, and editor of the Lake City *Phonograph*, was born in Palmyra, Wis., October 12, 1859, a son of John and Elizabeth (Jolliffe) Uglow, natives of England. His father, who came to America in early life, settled in Wisconsin and continued to reside there until his death in 1873. By occupation he was a merchant. Of his family of seven children all but two are still living. Mary is the wife of John Garbutt, of Darien, Wis. John was second in order of birth; Luther is a business man of Palmyra, Wis.; and William H. is engaged in the furniture business there; Clara W. is a teacher in the seminary at Evansville, Wis.

At fourteen years of age our subject went from Palmyra to Winneconne, Wis., where he became an apprentice on the Winneconne *Item*. He learned the printer's trade, remaining for eighteen months with the same paper, after which he was employed on the Oshkosh *Independent*, and later was connected with other newspapers in Wisconsin. He went to Minneapolis in 1880 and for fourteen years worked in the composing room of the Daily *Tribune*. In December, 1894, he came to Colorado. After a short sojourn in Colorado Springs he settled in Lake City, purchasing the *Phonograph*, which he has since conducted. Under his control the paper has been a staunch Populist organ, supporting the men and measures of that party. Established in 1875, it was published under the name of the *Silver World* until 1889, when the title was changed to the *Phonograph*. It is a bright and newsy sheet, filled with local happenings, as well as matters of general interest.

For six years Mr. Uglow was secretary of the Typographical Union, and for one year served as its president; in 1893 he was chosen its delegate

to the convention of the International Association held in Chicago. For years he has been a firm friend of the silver cause and an active worker in the People's party. During his residence in Minneapolis he was the Populist candidate for city treasurer. In the year 1895 he was appointed city clerk of Lake City, which office he has since held. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace and police magistrate, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the state legislature, receiving a fair majority on the Populist ticket. The principal industry of Hinsdale County (mining) has received more or less attention from him ever since he came to the west. He has not only kept in touch with mines and mining, but has invested personally in them. He is connected with the Gold Pick, Lode Star, and organized the Pomeroy Gold Mining and Milling Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. June 11, 1884, he married Nellie Beggs, daughter of James Beggs, who served as a lieutenant during the Civil war. They are the parents of two daughters, Florence and Nettie.

ADDISON MORRELL WRENCH, cashier of the First National Bank of Telluride, was born in New York state in 1867, a son of B. L. and Mary E. (Champion) Wrench, natives respectively of England and New York. His father, who during his active life has been a successful business man, is still residing at Yorkville, the old family home. In the family there are five children: Bernard L., living in Whitesboro, N. Y.; A. M.; Carrie; George P., a business man of Cleveland, Ohio; and Raymond C., who is with his parents.

Educated in public schools in New York, in 1886 Mr. Wrench came west and for one year was manager of the St. Paul Rubber Company, of St. Paul, Minn. From Minnesota he came to Colorado in 1888, and settling in Telluride, began the study of law under L. L. Nunn. In 1889 he took a course in Colorado College. Afterward he returned east, where he visited for a short time, coming back to Telluride in 1890, and accepting a position as assistant cashier of the old San Miguel Valley State Bank. In the latter part of the same year the bank was merged into the First National Bank, of which he has been cashier since July 24, 1897. Previous to accepting the cashiership he engaged in the real-estate

and loan business in Telluride, and this he still carries on, besides discharging his duties as cashier. Since the organization of the bank he has been one of its directors. The business of the bank is carried on in a building erected especially for the purpose, and the finest bank building west of Pueblo.

In addition to his position as cashier and his duties in connection with the purchase and sale of real estate, Mr. Wrench was interested with L. L. Nunn in the erection of an electric plant in Utah. In 1894 he assisted in the organization of the Telluride Board of Trade, of which he was afterward treasurer for some years. He is interested in mining, and is connected with the Telluride Power and Transmission Company, of which L. L. Nunn is manager. As a Republican he takes a warm interest in politics, and is in sympathy with the principles for which his party stands. In 1892 he married Minnie M. Wood, of New Hartford, N. Y., by whom he has a son, Addison W. During the years of his residence in Telluride he has witnessed its growth from a camp of one thousand people to a prosperous city, with water works, electric lights, and all the conveniences of modern life.

JOHN M. MAXWELL, who is recognized as one of the ablest attorneys of Leadville, also president and treasurer of the Leadville Abstract Company, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1849, a son of George M. and Martha (Mills) Maxwell. His father was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, an educator of national reputation and was for many years president of the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a member of a family that removed from Connecticut to Ohio in an early day.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Col. John Mills, was an active business man of Marietta, Ohio, for many years president of a bank at that place, also president of the Marietta chair factory there, and one of the builders of the first railroad from Marietta to Cincinnati. He was one of the founders of Marietta College, from which his son-in-law, Rev. George M. Maxwell, and the latter's three sons graduated. Colonel Mills married Deborah Wilson, the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was appointed in April, 1775, by special act of congress, as brigadier-general, which position he

held until promoted. He was present at the siege of Boston and accompanied the troops to New York City. August 9, 1776, he was commissioned major-general, and placed in command of a division commanded by Parsons and Wadsworth. He organized an expedition of nine thousand state troops that marched against the British forces at Newport. At East Haddam, Conn., where he was born in 1714, his eyes closed to the light in 1789. Martha (Mills) Maxwell, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is the daughter of Deborah (Wilson) Mills, the granddaughter of Martha Brainard (Spencer) Wilson, the great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Spencer, a surgeon of the Revolutionary war, and the great-great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, an officer of the Revolutionary war, as above stated.

Rev. George M. Maxwell died in 1897. In his family there are five sons and one daughter, the latter, Mary W., being with her mother in Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. H. Allen Maxwell has been connected with the high schools of Louisville, Ky., for several years; N. Wilson is connected with a paper in Hamilton, Ohio; and Joseph F. is an attorney in Denver. The education of our subject was begun in public schools in Cincinnati. At sixteen years of age he entered Marietta College, from which he graduated in 1872. Afterward he read law in the law office of Stevenson & Maxwell, attorneys in Cincinnati, and in 1875 was admitted to practice at the bar. For two years he engaged in professional work in Cincinnati, after which he came to Colorado and settled at Boulder, engaging in practice in that city until 1879. From there he came to Leadville in 1879, where he has since become known as an able and successful attorney.

The marriage of Mr. Maxwell, in 1880, united him with Emma C., daughter of Rev. L. H. Long, for years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Urbana, Ohio, and at the present time a resident of Columbus, Ohio, but retired from professional work. For one of his years, (seventy-six) he is hearty and robust. He married Elizabeth Crumbaugh, who is still living. They became the parents of one son and two daughters. Charles T. Long, their son, is a traveling salesman in Ohio, and the daughter, Mrs. Warren A. Moore, resides in Leadville. Mrs. Maxwell was educated in a ladies' seminary in Ohio, and is a highly educated, refined and cultured lady.

Besides his practice, Mr. Maxwell is largely interested in mining in Leadville. Fraternally a Mason, he served as grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., during 1891-92, and Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment, K. T., of Colorado, 1898-99.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS. In the history of northeastern Colorado there are few instances of greater success than that shown in the career of the subject of this article. But a comparatively few years have elapsed since he established his headquarters in Logan County, but these few years have enabled him to rise from limited means to a position among the most extensive and prosperous cattlemen of the state. He is now one of the largest cattle dealers in Colorado, his herd numbering four thousand head, in addition to which he handles about twelve thousand head annually. By his purchase, in the spring of 1898, of the old Western Union ranch of eleven hundred acres, ten miles northeast of Sterling, on the Platte River, and adjoining his homestead, his ranch possessions have been increased to twelve hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under the ditch; and he has three hundred acres in alfalfa, which he uses in feeding his stock. Besides the feed raised on his ranch, he buys large quantities for his stock, having, in 1898, paid \$8,000 for hay purchased during that year.

In Brownville, Neb., the subject of this article was born May 22, 1870, a son of William H. and Jane (Woodson) Harris. He was one of seven children, three of whom are living, his sisters being: Esther, wife of H. T. Sutherland, a cattleman of Logan County; and Belle, who resides with her father in Sterling. William H. Harris was born in St. Joe, Mo., in 1832, and there grew to manhood. Shortly after his marriage he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the Civil war. Afterward he engaged in freighting across the plains from Leavenworth, Kan., to Denver, and made many trips across the plains. About 1866 he settled in Brownville, Neb., where he engaged in farming. Prior to his service in the army he made his home in Kansas for four years, and while there served as county judge of his county. After settling in Nebraska he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he removed to Colorado and settled three miles north of Sterling, where he became interested in the stock busi-

ness. In the years that have since elapsed, while he has made several moves, he has remained in the vicinity of Sterling, and in 1898, retiring from active labors, he settled in Sterling, where he now lives, surrounded by the comforts secured from his former labors.

The education of our subject was completed in the high school of Sterling. After his graduation in 1891 he became a teacher in the district schools, where he taught for two terms. Later he was employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Sterling, where he spent one year. He then turned his attention to the buying and shipping of country produce, such as poultry, potatoes and general farm products. However, this did not prove successful. In a short time he began the business of buying and gathering bones, which he shipped to market. In 1893 he and a cousin organized the Bravo Ditch Company, and pushed the ditch through to completion, also took out homesteads under the ditch and secured water for their property. They traded their surplus stock for work from neighboring farmers in the improvement of their homesteads. Shortly after this, Mr. Harris had a contest for his homestead, but after some months of litigation he won the case. From that time he engaged in buying and shipping cattle, one carload at a time. His earnings were invested in ranch property. In 1894 a drought in Nebraska caused a short crop of farm products there. He was a heavy shipper of alfalfa to that state and also a large buyer and shipper of alfalfa seed. He made money rapidly and extended his business of shipping cattle, alfalfa and seed through 1895 on a larger scale. Meantime the price of cattle had gradually risen and the demand for stock had increased among the ranchmen. Early in 1896 he went through Idaho and Montana, buying cattle, which he shipped into Colorado and disposed of among ranchmen in this section. He also bought many steers and shipped to Nebraska feeders. In 1897 he continued to buy on an increasing scale and shipped many carloads of cattle into, as well as out of, the state, handling during that year twelve thousand head of cattle. At the time that he first began to ship cattle, his second car was consigned to an Omaha commission house, but, before returns had been made for the cattle, the firm failed and he feared there was no hope for payment; the loss at that time would have been a heavy blow to him. However, in the final settlement of the business, he

received a check in full for his stock. During 1897 he began running cattle on the range and increased his herd constantly. He buys almost all of the cattle shipped from this section of the country and is considered an authority in the cattle business. In the transaction of his business, he has traveled over sixty thousand miles by rail. In 1898 he opened an office in Sterling, where he makes his headquarters, but necessarily much of his time is spent in other places. His success has been truly remarkable. Even in Colorado, where instances of rapid successes are common, it is not often that a man is found who, in a short space of five or six years, has risen to a position of such influence and prominence as has he, and his standing proves that he is a man of sagacious judgment and great energy.

PETER P. KENNEDY, who has been engaged in business in Lake City, was born in New York February 27, 1834, a son of James and Catherine (Reynolds) Kennedy, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. His father, who was a farmer, removed from New York to Richland County, Ohio, and there died when his son, our subject, was a boy of fourteen years. The wife and mother had previously passed from earth. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.

When fifteen years of age our subject went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to learn the shoemaker's trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship he went to Flemington, N. J., and established a shop of his own, but one year later removed to another town in that state, where he remained about eight years. Going to Illinois he worked at his trade in Galesburg for a year, then went to Rosetta, Henderson County, where he carried on a store for two years. In 1863 he went to Montana, where he engaged in mining, with some success, for a year. On his return east he spent six months in Galesburg, then went to Kirkwood, Ill., and established a shop, erecting a building and remaining for ten years. In 1874, at Minneapolis, Kan., in partnership with G. H. Justice, he established the firm of Kennedy & Justice, and built up an extensive business in the repair and manufacturing line.

Coming to Colorado in 1876, Mr. Kennedy engaged in mining for two years, although at the same time he retained his interest in the Kansas store. In 1878 he settled in Lake City, where for several years he retained his interest in mines, at

the same time working at his trade. In 1882 he disposed of his business interests in Kansas and three years later bought a store in which he carried a full assortment of boots and shoes, clothing, men's furnishings and notions. In the early history of the Golden Fleece mine he was owner of a one-third interest in it, and he is still one of its stockholders. He was also interested in the Governor Pitkin mine, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the mine was sold for \$135,000. He is still interested in mining stock.

Mr. Kennedy is a Master Mason, belonging to A. Lincoln Lodge No. 518, A. F. & A. M., at Kirkwood, Ill. Active as a Baptist, he was instrumental in the building of the church here, and has served as a trustee since its organization. For ten years he served as a member of the town board. In 1881 he erected a residence that is one of the finest in the town. At Rosetta, Ill., in 1862, he married Caroline A. Hildreth, who was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, but did not meet Mr. Kennedy until after her removal to Illinois; she died in Kirkwood, that state, in 1872. The present wife of Mr. Kennedy, whom he married in 1874, was Mrs. Mildred A. (Taliaferro) McFarland, who was born in the city of Richmond, Va., member of a prominent southern family, and was first married to Capt. John McFarland, of Ohio.

J. F. SANDERS, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Delta, and the present mayor of the town, is well known among the people of western Colorado. His interests are inseparably associated with the growing town of Delta, which, situated fifty-one miles east of Grand Junction, in the center of a fine fruit-growing country, has before it a future of importance and influence. In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminent among others, because those who bear them are men of ability, culture and energy. Such men increase the prosperity of a place and promote its commercial importance, while their wealth, put in circulation in the neighborhood, becomes a factor in the general prosperity.

Such a man is the subject of this article. It would be impossible to write a correct history of Delta and omit his name therefrom; for, while he has not been a resident of the town for an extended period of years, his connection with its interests has been very intimate. He is a son

of Henry and Catherine (Sheare) Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania, where the latter died at seventy-three years of age. The former, who was for some years a farmer of Bucks County, moved to New York state in 1848, settling in Broome County, where he followed merchandising and farming. In 1894 he came to Delta, and has since made his home with his son, our subject.

Born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1854, J. F. Sanders spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in New York, but from there accompanied his parents to Luzerne County, Pa. He received a public-school education, but when quite young was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years in Pennsylvania, and on that account his educational privileges were limited. In 1880 he came to Alma Park, Colo., and for several years engaged in mining and prospecting, also carried on the blacksmith's trade. In 1886 he went to Ouray, where he in 1893 located the Bachelor mine, now one of the largest silver producing mines in the San Juan country, and in this he still owns a one-third interest. Associated with G. R. Hulbert and C. A. Armstrong, he brought the mine up to its present producing point.

Coming to Delta in 1894, Mr. Sanders embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on for a few years, and he also operated a canning factory. During 1894 he purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he has since been president and which is recognized as one of the solid financial institutions of this section. His bank and mining interests, however, by no means represent the limit of his activities. He is connected with all of the leading bridge and ditch companies of Delta County and is president of a number of these. Other projects for the benefit of local interests receive his hearty co-operation. He owns a grain ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and a fruit orchard of one hundred and twenty acres, containing about fifteen hundred trees, the most of which are apples. In the town of Delta he has important property holdings. In 1896 he built the Sanders opera house and the following year erected the Farmers and Merchants Bank building, these being two of the best buildings in Delta. In 1894 he built his residence, the finest in the town, and besides this he owns six other dwelling houses here.

With so many important business interests in his charge, it might be supposed that Mr. Sanders

would find it impossible to give any attention to public affairs, but he finds time to keep posted concerning the great problems before the nation to-day. In politics he advocates Democratic principles. As mayor of the town, he has used his influence for those measures which he believes will promote the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the town. In fraternal relations he is past grand of Delta Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F., and Delta Encampment No. 36, and is a member of the state grand lodge and grand assembly. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Catherine Ferguson, by whom he has five children, Dora M., Charles H., Cora B., Robert R. and Mary E.

JEROME A. WEIR, a pioneer of Colorado, is the owner of Beaver ranch, comprising two hundred and sixty acres four miles south of Colorado Springs. In the early days of this city he operated a lumber yard, on the site of which he afterward built Weir's block, comprising fourteen rooms in one story, on the corner of Tejon street and Bijou avenue. He is also the owner of large interests in Dakota and has property in Glenwood Springs. Through his efforts a postoffice was established at Weir's Mill, and he was appointed the first postmaster.

At Wiretown, Sussex County, N. J., Mr. Weir was born March 4, 1840, being a son of George and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Wire. His father, who was of German descent and a native of New Jersey, engaged in wagon, plow and carriage manufacturing, and was also a merchant, justice of the peace and the postmaster at Wiretown, a town named in his honor. The family name was originally Wire, and has been changed to its present form within recent years. About 1847 he removed to Philadelphia, and eighteen months later came as far west as Illinois, where he spent one winter in Peoria, and then removed to Nauvoo, Ill. He died in that town when fifty-two years of age. Twice married, he had seven children by his first union. His second wife, our subject's mother, was Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of New Jersey. Her grandfather, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, was born in Scotland, and was a member of a noble family there. During the persecutions of those days a price was set upon his head and he fled to America, settling at Johnsonburg, N. J., where he engaged in the practice of medicine. Her father, Moses Kennedy, who was born at Johnsonburg, participated in the Revolutionary war, with four brothers, all phy-

sicians. When a young man he removed to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, making the long journey with an ox-team and settling in the wilderness. Mrs. Wire was twice married and had seven children, three of whom were born of her marriage to George Wire. They are: Mrs. Catherine Smith, of Muscatine, Iowa; Jerome A. and Austin H. The last named, a lumber merchant and twice mayor of Lincoln, Neb., and past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nebraska, during the Civil war was a member of the Third, and afterward the Second, Colorado Infantry, and served from 1862 until the close of the Rebellion. He is a prominent worker in the Baptist Church. The mother of this family died when eighty-two years of age.

When the subject of this sketch came to Colorado in the spring of 1861, he located claim No. 28, immediately above the claim owned by H. A. W. Tabor. Securing employment, for which it was agreed he was to receive \$2.50 per day, he worked for three weeks, but as he failed to be paid a cent of his wages, he proceeded to Buffalo Flats, near the present site of Breckenridge, and in the fall of the same year he returned to his old home. It was his intention not to come back to Colorado, but when he reached Moline and took his way across lots to his home, he found the lots were all fenced up, and he then and there resolved to return to Colorado, and in reply to his mother's inquiry if he was going back, he promptly answered "Yes." In 1862, with his brother Austin and George Van Horn and George W. Kennedy, a cousin, he again came west, driving a two-yoke ox-team and a wagon, and bringing with him three yoke of cows bought in Iowa. The party proceeded up the Platte River and at Fremont's Orchard turned toward Denver. They were attacked by a party of seventy-five Indians and had a running fight, but when our subject showed his intention of using his gun, the red men hastily dispersed. At that time they were within seven miles of Denver. He prospected in Buffalo Forks, where he had a cabin above the timber line; but as it took much of his time to obtain provisions and take them to his remote home, he determined to go lower. In January, 1863, he went to the Little Buttes and obtained work as a carpenter, which trade he had learned in boyhood. Learning that a sawmill was being operated at Dead Man's canon on the Little Fountain he started there. On the day before he reached that place Espanosa, a Mexi-

can, had killed a man at the mill, and Mr. Weir was followed at some distance by men who mistook him for Espanosa, but fortunately they soon discovered their mistake. During the summer he was employed at the mill, but before he had received any pay the mill burned down and he lost all that was due him. He, however, continued in the milling business, becoming a partner of C. T. Judd & Co., and locating a mill on the divide, fifteen and one-half miles from the present site of Colorado Springs. Later he bought the controlling interest in the mill, which was afterward known as Weir's mill. A letter to different forts brought him orders for lumber and he soon had charge of a flourishing business. During the Indian raids of 1865 and 1868 he narrowly escaped with his life. After the first fire in Denver he shipped lumber there for the use of carpenters in rebuilding. Shingles he sold at from \$15 to \$20 per thousand, and lumber at \$65. With an eight-yoke ox-team hitched to a wagon he hauled \$500 worth of shingles to Denver.

On selling his interest in this mill Mr. Weir located another mill sixteen miles below Canon City, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1868 he again went to the divide, locating a mill near the east end of the pinery on Squirrel Creek. When the Indians threatened the life of the settlers in 1868, and in fact killed three boys and a man near his place, one day from seventy-five to one hundred Indians came to the mill and demanded food, but he refused to permit them to enter, knowing that they would destroy everything in the mill, once they were permitted to enter. Undoubtedly they must have been very hungry, as he saw them devouring a pigeon and a hawk, raw. A party of settlers were on their trail and they soon left.

From the mill on the divide Mr. Weir furnished the lumber used in the erection of the first buildings in Colorado City (now the Springs), and also the lumber from which was constructed the first hotel, a building afterward used as an annex to the beautiful "Antlers," destroyed by fire October 1, 1898. When the sheep business became profitable to El Paso farmers he was able to sell large quantities of lumber that was used in the building of sheds, etc. In 1882 he removed from the divide to a point eighteen miles from Montrose toward Ouray. He also purchased a mill at Gunnison and manufactured lumber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Since the burning of his mill in 1883, he has engaged in the real-

estate business in Colorado Springs, and built the Weir block, which has a frontage of two hundred feet in Bijou avenue, and a depth of one hundred and eighty feet. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, in Colorado Springs, and became a charter member of Lodge No. 6. In the El Paso Pioneers' Society he is a prominent worker. While living on the divide he served as school director and aided in building the first schoolhouse there.

The first wife of Mr. Weir died August 24, 1886, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Rouse, of Colorado Springs. His second marriage took place in Moline, Ill., and united him with Miss Mary H. Huntoon, who was born in Illinois. Of this union two children were born.

ALBERT BARBEZAT is engaged in raising cattle and also carries on a general farming and threshing business in Yuma County. He came to Colorado in 1887 and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles north-east of Yuma, where he settled; and, with a few head of cattle and horses, he began working in the stock business. To-day he is one of the substantial ranchmen of the county. Besides his farming and stock interests he has operated a threshing machine since 1892 and has had charge of almost all of the threshing done in this section.

A son of Frederick and Louise Barbezat, our subject was born in Switzerland September 9, 1845. He and his sister, Lise, wife of William Hujuenin, of Switzerland, are the survivors of the three children of their parents. His father was born in Switzerland February 20, 1818, and in youth learned the watchmaker's trade, which he followed until his death. His wife was also a native of Switzerland, born November 21, 1819. Our subject received a fair education in the industrial school at Neufchatel, Switzerland, from which he graduated in 1863. Immediately afterward he came to the United States. Landing in New York City, he continued his journey westward, arriving in McLean County, Ill., May 17, 1863. He had learned the trade of a watchmaker in his native land, but did not follow the occupation in America. Instead, he secured employment on a farm in McLean County. Working for others for some years, he saved his earnings and applied them to the purchase of property. In the fall of 1868 he married and afterward settled down to independent farming.

From Illinois Mr. Barbezat removed to Neb-

raska in 1884 and established his home in Seward County, where he spent three years in farming. In 1887 he came to Yuma County, where he has since made his home. He and his wife have had nine children, and all but two are living. The political belief of our subject brings him into sympathy with the Populist party. During his residence in Illinois he was tax collector for one year, and since coming to Colorado he has served as justice of the peace in his district for six years. He is interested in educational matters and for some years has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Robert Morris Lodge No. 247, A. F. & A. M., of Minonk, Ill., and Rutland Chapter No. 117, R. A. M., of Rutland, Ill.

DIXON BUCHANAN, superintendent of Harmony ranch, the largest in Logan County, is one of the pioneer ranchmen of this part of Colorado. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 21, 1856, a son of William D. and Louise (Simmons) Buchanan. He was one of fourteen children and the fifth among seven now living, the others being: George M., who is engaged in the confectionery business in Sterling, Colo.; Laura V., also of Sterling; Leonora, wife of A. G. Sherwin, a dealer in lumber and coal at Sterling; Kossuth, a stockman at Iliff, Logan County; Eugene, a cattleman living at Sterling; and Ida, wife of G. W. McClain, of Sterling.

William D. Buchanan was born in Clermont County in 1818, and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in farming throughout his entire active life. His death occurred in 1871. His wife, also a native of Clermont County, born in 1819, continued to reside on the old homestead after his death, but in 1886 left Ohio and joined her three sons who had preceded her to Colorado. She pre-empted land eight miles north of Sterling and there she and her daughter reside. Our subject was educated in common schools. In 1876 he came to Colorado and settled near what is now Iliff, Logan County, entering the employ of Hon. J. L. Brush. He soon gained the confidence of his employer, by whom he was made foreman of a large cattle ranch. He continued with the same gentleman for twelve years. When, in 1887, his name was mentioned as candidate for sheriff of Logan County, Mr. Brush pressed him to remain as foreman and, as an inducement, offered him an increase in salary, although he was already receiving large wages.

However, his name was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate and he was elected by a handsome majority. On the last day of December, 1887, he severed his connection with his former employer and began the duties of his new office. For two terms he served as sheriff of the county, and during that time (four years) proved a most capable official. The stealing of cattle had become so common that cattlemen were constantly losing their stock, and he set about to break up this gang of pilferers. The result was the arrest of a number of notorious characters, who had sworn never to be taken alive. It is said of him by his acquaintances that he has never known the meaning of the word "fear." The difficult duties devolving upon the sheriff of a county whose principal industry is the cattle business were discharged with fidelity.

Upon the expiration of his second term in 1892, Mr. Buchanan resumed the cattle business. Two years later he received from President Cleveland an appointment as receiver of the land office at Sterling, which office he filled for three years. Afterward he engaged in contracting and during 1897 constructed an irrigation ditch for Brown Brothers, also the Harmony ditch for McPhee & Mullen. In the fall of 1897 he was employed by McPhee & Mullen to take charge of Harmony ranch near Crook and to superintend their extensive cattle interests at this place, where they range four thousand head of cattle. To this work he has since given his attention. In 1892 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for state senator, but the fusion ticket that year being a strong one, defeated the "white wing" Democrats, as his ticket was designated. He is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

October 22, 1882, Mr. Buchanan married Jennie, daughter of Lorenzo Page, a large farmer of Clermont County, Ohio. Three children were born of their union, Louise D., Mary C. and Ruth.

THOMAS J. JACKSON, city attorney of Durango, is known throughout La Plata County as an able and enterprising lawyer. Such has been the energy with which he has prosecuted his professional affairs that he has achieved a large degree of success. Possessing a bright mind and a genuine love for the best in literature, he has endeavored to foster among others (and especially among the young) a desire to acquire knowledge. Through his efforts a library was

started in Durango in 1885 and for some time he served as president of the literary association having charge of this work. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud, and the people of Durango, appreciating his ability, accord him a place in the foremost ranks of professional men.

A son of William and Nancy A. Jackson, the subject of this sketch was born near Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1851. After completing common school studies he entered the state university in 1871 and graduated three years later. He had already obtained a fair knowledge of law, and this study he continued while teaching school. In 1877 he was admitted to practice before the supreme bench of Tennessee, and afterward practiced at Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., but from there in 1883 he came to Colorado, settling in Durango, where he has since carried on an extensive practice. At the same time he has been interested in mining in the San Juan country and owns a claim on Bear Creek.

A pioneer of the Democratic party in La Plata County, Mr. Jackson came here when the party was greatly in the minority and had but few representatives. He has since continued to be one of the local leaders. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which position he served for two years. In 1893 he was county attorney and since 1897 has served as city attorney. In 1894 he married Mrs. Henrietta Metcalfe, widow of Dr. Tom Metcalfe, of Leadville. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His attention is given almost wholly to his practice in the various courts, which requires his close thought and much of his time, and in which he has met with a success that justifies the effort.

JOHAN L. DOWELL, a stock-raiser of Archuleta County, is in partnership with his brother, J. C. Dowell, the two owning four hundred acres of valuable land eight miles northeast of Pagosa Springs, where they have made extensive improvements, including a substantial house, barns and all buildings required on a stock ranch. The nucleus of the present property was formed in 1883, when our subject homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, and to this he and his brother have added until the ranch has reached its present proportions. Since coming here they have devoted much of their time to the

raising of Shorthorn and Galloway cattle, of which they keep from three to four hundred head.

In addition to ranching, our subject is also interested in coal-mining, and owns a mine with a ten-foot vein, which he operates. In town and county affairs he has maintained a deep interest, and, closely associated with the development of local resources, he has always acted the part of a progressive citizen. Upon the formation of Archuleta County in 1885, he was appointed county judge and served until the first general election. In 1889 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled for two and one-half years, although elected but for two years. Besides these positions he has served as justice of the peace for precinct No. 1. The Republican nominee for county judge in 1898, he was elected by a large majority, and is now filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Judge Dowell is a son of Manley and Harriet (Lloyd) Dowell, the former of Virginian birth and descent. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1844. His education was obtained principally in an old log cabin, which answered, in a crude way, the purpose of a school. In 1859 his parents moved to Martin County, Ind., and settled on a farm. While living there, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, with which he fought in the battle of Chickamauga. During a part of his service his regiment acted as mounted infantry under Colonel Wilder. In 1862 he was captured by Confederates at Munfordsville, Ky., but was soon paroled. While he was discharged from the regular service in April, 1864, he continued in the army (with the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois) until October of 1865.

On being honorably discharged and returning home from war, Mr. Dowell soon went to Illinois and from there to Kansas in 1869. As a manufacturer of wagons, he continued in Kansas until 1876, when he came to Del Norte, Colo., and for two years was engaged in freighting from that point to San Juan. In 1878 he settled in what is now Archuleta (then Conejos) County, where he took up a squatter's claim and began farming and stock-raising. From there, in 1883, he moved to his present ranch. He has never married. He is a charter member of Pagosa Post, G. A. R., now in process of organization. He has many warm friends among the people of this

county who, during his long residence among them, have come to appreciate his worth of character.

COL. JOHN FRANCISCO. To those acquainted with the early history of southern Colorado the name of Colonel Francisco is familiar. A pioneer of this section, no one has taken a deeper interest than he in its development and growth, and few have done more to advance its welfare. He is a typical frontiersman, familiar from youth with the wild scenes of the west, enjoying its freedom, experiencing its adventures, yet retaining, in spite of his long life far from our great cities and their refinements, the chivalrous tastes and unflinching courtesy of his Virginian ancestors.

The birth of our subject occurred in Bath County, Va., in 1820. In 1836 he went to Missouri and settled in Saline County. Three years later he came across the plains from Independence, Mo., with a freight train of oxen and horses, the trip taking from May to October. During his absence on the plains his father died. As soon as he learned this, he returned home and took charge of the plantation, continuing there until 1845. On account of poor health, in 1845 he went to Wisconsin, hoping that the change would benefit him. For three years he prospected and mined there, after which he went to Missouri, and thence across the plains to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, Mexico. About that time he established a mercantile business in Rio Riba County, N. M., where he continued for two years, and later was in business at another point in the same territory. He was also employed as government sutler at a military post above Fort Garland, and built the first house in the fort. He continued there from 1851 to 1862, and meantime established branch stores at other points.

In 1861 Colonel Francisco was elected from Costilla County to the first territorial legislature. The next year he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. About the same time he sold out his business and removed to Pueblo, where he built the first house of any importance in the town. He also located an old Spanish grant now occupied by the village of La Veta, and there built a fort for defense from the Indians. The grant comprised seventeen hundred acres. He improved, irrigated and cultivated the land, and there he engaged in ranching, with his nearest neighbor twenty miles away. Gradually he

brought the land under cultivation, until one thousand acres had been improved. For a number of years he kept from five hundred to one thousand head of stock on the ranch, and, as there was an abundance of range and water, the industry proved a profitable one. The village of La Veta has been built on the original tract, the most of which property he has sold. As a pioneer, he has prepared the way for those of succeeding generations. His mind is stored with reminiscences of his fellow-workers (among them Kit Carson) and his fund of information concerning pioneer days makes him an interesting and genial companion.

MARY F. BARRY, M. D., who is a successful practicing physician of Pueblo, came to this city in 1891, being influenced in the selection of a location by the hope that the climate of Colorado might prove beneficial to her sister. She had previously met with success in LaCrosse, Wis., and had established a large practice and gained an excellent reputation among the people of that city. On coming to Pueblo and entering upon practice, she confronted, as do all women physicians, a certain amount of opposition, but in the end her skill and ability triumphed and gained for her a good practice and a high position in the medical fraternity. Without solicitation on her part, in January, 1896, she was appointed county physician of Pueblo County, in which capacity she served for two years. In the fall of 1898 she was nominated by the fusionists of Pueblo to represent this district in the state legislature, and in the election that followed was successful in winning the victory. Since then she has devoted much of her time to the discharge of legislative duties, which require her presence in Denver a few months of each year. She is actively identified with the Pueblo County Medical Society, in which she held the office of secretary for two years. The Colorado State Medical Society also numbers her among its active members.

Dr. Barry was born in Waukegan, Ill., and is a daughter of William and Marcia (Deming) Barry, natives respectively of Lynn, Mass., and Salisbury, Vt. Her paternal grandfather, John Barry, a native of Massachusetts, was a representative of an old Puritan family of that state. Her father, when a young man, settled in Lake County, Ill., where he was engaged as a contracting painter, and there he died when sixty-six

years of age. His wife was a daughter of William Deming and a member of an old family of Vermont. By her marriage she had eight children, but only three of these are now living. The doctor, who was one of the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Waukegan, Ill., and the normal school in Oshkosh, Wis. In girlhood she taught school for one year, but her chosen field of labor lay in a different direction. It had been her ambition from childhood to become a physician, and, while she received little encouragement in the development of her evident talent in this direction, she persisted with the determination of one who realizes that true success can alone be found in following the bent of one's native talents. For a year she studied with Dr. Clark, of Waukegan. Later she matriculated in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, where she took the complete course of lectures, graduating in 1887, with the degree of M. D. As a result of a successful competitive examination, she received the appointment of interne in the Mary Thompson hospital for Women and Children in Chicago, where she remained for a year. Afterward, for two years, she practiced in LaCrosse, Wis., from which place she came to Colorado.

While her time has been devoted largely to professional work, Dr. Barry has found leisure to keep posted concerning current political events and matters affecting the welfare of the people. When the silver wing of the Republican party was organized in Colorado by Hon. H. M. Teller, she at once entered its ranks, for she is a firm adherent both of protection of home industries and the raising of silver to its proper standard. She has served as a delegate to local and state conventions, and has identified herself closely with her chosen party. In religion she is connected with the Congregational Church.

M. W. WILCOX, M. D., who has made Pueblo his home since 1878 and is engaged in the practice of homeopathy, with office in the Pope block, is of New England birth and parentage. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Wilcox, who was born in England, emigrated to America during colonial days and settled in Killingworth, Conn., opening a mercantile store in that place. During the entire period of the war with England he served in the army of his adopted country. Afterward, with a party of men, he followed the line of the Connecticut

river northward to old Fort No. 12, now Charles-town, N. H., and from there to Newport, N. H., of which he was one of the first settlers. He continued in the mercantile business until he died, when two sons succeeded him. One of these sons was Albert, who was born and reared in Newport, and continued in business there for more than sixty years, dying when eighty-four. In the affairs of the town he bore an active part, and was esteemed as a man of ability and honorable character. He married Caroline Knowles, who was born in Ipswich, N. H., of English descent, and died in Newport at the age of seventy-eight. Of their three daughters and one son, two daughters are deceased.

The son, who forms the subject of this notice, was born in Newport, N. H., on Christmas day 1844, and was reared in his native town. He prepared for college in the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. Choosing the profession of medicine for his life work, he studied first under private instruction and then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1869, with the degree of M. D. Later he spent one year in the hospital at Detroit and at the same time took the studies of the senior class of Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. Returning to his native town he engaged in the practice of the allopathic school for two years. However, his attention had been directed to homeopathy, and a careful investigation caused him to take up its study, which he carried on in Lawrence, Mass. He also attended lectures in the Boston University Medical School. On completing his studies of that department of the medical science, he formed a partnership with Dr. Langee, and continued with him for four years in Lawrence. When Dr. Lawrence went abroad he continued in the old office, but finally his health failed and a change of climate became necessary. He came to Colorado, where he recuperated for two years, and in 1880 commenced to practice in Pueblo. He is a skillful exponent of the homeopathic school of medicine, and in point of years of practice, its oldest representative in Pueblo. At one time he was active in the Knights of Pythias, but he now has no connection with fraternal organizations. While he is a Republican in his advocacy of national issues, he is not interested in or identified with politics, preferring to devote himself exclusively to professional work. His marriage took place in Tilton, N. H., and united

him with Miss Mary Brown, who was born and reared in the Green Mountain state, and is a refined and cultured lady, and an earnest member of the Episcopal Church.

SIDNEY R. PROBST. With many of the important interests and industries of Logan County Mr. Propst has for years been intimately identified, and few of its residents are better known than he. With two others, he bought the quarter-section on which the town of Sterling stands, and the three platted the land in lots and did much of the first building, Mr. Propst erecting what was the largest house in the town. In 1891 he removed to the suburbs of Sterling, where he has since owned and occupied a very desirable homestead. He is largely interested in the cattle and horse business, and has been connected with other important business enterprises.

Born in Pickens County, Ala., February 16, 1846, our subject was a son of Michael B. and Jane (Smith) Propst. He was one of ten children, of whom besides himself eight are living. They are: Belle, wife of S. D. Clanton, of Merino, Colo.; John, who lives in Pueblo; Mary, wife of J. J. Weir, of Sterling; Ferdinand F., of Oakland, Ala., and William C., of Merino, Colo. (twins); Thomas K., also of Merino; W. Edna, who is the widow of A. J. Weir and holds office as clerk of Logan County; and Lena E., wife of C. M. Woolman, of Sterling. The father was born in North Carolina January 8, 1821, and there grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Pickens County, Ala., where he engaged in farming. He was an extensive land owner and slave holder, but the war crippled him financially, as it did so many other southerners. In 1876 he disposed of his property in Alabama and came to Colorado, settling in Merino, where he purchased a tract of land and established his home. From that place, in 1882, he went to Sterling and has since made his home in town.

When sixteen years of age our subject enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., and was sent to the front. With his regiment he took part in the following engagements: Murfreesboro, Big Black near Vicksburg, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, and the many skirmishes around Petersburg. In one of these minor battles he was captured by Union soldiers and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md.,

where he was retained until June 25, 1865. The close of the war brought him release. He returned home and for two years attended the Summerfield high school, after which for two years he represented the interests of a cotton-gin manufacturer as traveling salesman. He resigned the position in order to enter the Southern University at Greensboro, where he took a course of two years. Afterward, for a year, he again traveled for the cotton-gin manufacturer.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Propst came to Colorado, traveling by train to Julesburg, thence going by private conveyance to Greeley, and from there to Denver. Later he came down the river to Merino. For some time he engaged in hunting buffalo and other game, after which he joined what was known as the Buffalo colony, this colony founding what was then called Buffalo, now Merino. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres. Shortly afterward he returned to Alabama, and at Tuscaloosa, that state, February 10, 1874, he married Miss Missouri A. Powell. With his wife he came to his land in Logan County. In 1876 he took a government contract to carry the mail from Sidney, Neb., to Greeley, Colo., and upon taking the contract he moved to Sidney, where he remained for five years. Meantime he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land near Sterling, to which he removed in 1881. After three years upon that place he removed to town.

During the early days of Logan County Mr. Propst did much to foster worthy enterprises. In 1885 he brought the first imported horses into the county, and it is due in no small degree to his influence that the county now produces some of the finest horses in the state. He represented the Canon City nursery in this section and did all in his power to interest people in the planting of trees, realizing that in this way the county might be given the quiet beauty of a rural district in the east or south. He is now chairman of the school board and his work in the interests of the schools has been most helpful. In politics he is a Populist. During early days he served as justice of the peace for several years, and also as notary public. In 1892 he was the Populist candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. His first wife died October 7, 1892. Of the six children born to their marriage four are living, viz.: Alice, wife of J. E. Buchanan, assistant principal of the Sterling high school; Sidney R., Jr., clerk in the general store of Pettit Brothers at

Iliff; Frank P. and Myron L., who are students in the Sterling school. In February, 1894, Mr. Propst was a second time married, his wife being Miss Della M. Hague, of this county.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS is one of the well-known and highly-esteemed ranchmen of Morgan County. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Owen County April 24, 1846, being a son of Alfred and Sarah (Beard) Edwards, whose family consisted of six children, all but one now living. John W. lives in Greeley, Colo.; Artamisa, also a resident of Greeley, is the widow of Richard Beatty, who was killed in the Civil war; William H. was fourth in order of birth; David L. lives at Globe, Ariz.; and James A. in Eaton, Colo. The father, who was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1815, was a child of one year when his parents removed to Shelby County. There he grew to man's estate. Going to Owen County he bought a farm and began agricultural pursuits. Shortly afterward he established domestic ties. In 1854 he took his family to Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind., and purchased a farm there, but not feeling satisfied, returned one year later to his Kentucky homestead. On that place he resided until his death, in 1875.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Edwards, was born in Virginia, of Welsh parentage. Upon reaching manhood he went to Kentucky, of which region he was a pioneer. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Washington Beard, was a native of Virginia, to which state his parents had emigrated from Scotland. He enlisted in the war with the Indians and took part in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in Owen College, from which he graduated in 1876. At sixteen years of age he went to Hancock County, Ill., where for four years he was employed on a farm. Afterward he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where for one year he worked as an apprentice in a wagon shop. During the following year he worked on the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill. Returning to Kentucky in 1868, he was employed for one year on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad. Afterward he planted and raised a crop of tobacco. In 1872 he entered Owen College, where he studied for two consecutive years, then engaged in teaching school for

a year. Later, returning to the college, he completed the course and graduated in 1876. The next two years were spent as a teacher in district schools in Owen County. In 1878 he went to Boone County, and for two years rented a farm and was engaged in the sheep and cattle business. Finding that the raising of sheep was a profitable industry, and reading of the extensive free ranges in Colorado, he determined to come west and pursue his sheep husbandry. On the 14th of February, 1880, he arrived in Greeley, and from there, two months later, he came to Morgan County, settling across the river from his present homestead. There he engaged in the sheep business in partnership with Quincy Eaton, with whom he also had the contract to carry the mail from Buffalo to Greeley. In 1882 he severed his connection with Mr. Eaton and after their sheep were divided he came across the river to his present location. Here he owns one hundred and sixty acres which he had purchased while in Kentucky, prior to his removal west. After six years in the sheep business, he disposed of his flock and, shipping out a supply of registered Shorthorns from Iowa, he embarked in cattle-raising. He was engaged exclusively in this industry until 1893, when he disposed of his cattle and turned his attention to haying, he having some one thousand acres of hay land. Since then he has purchased numerous heads of cattle and horses and has quite a bunch of stock.

May 25, 1887, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Annie B. Tetsell. They have four children: Gracie, Artie, Owen and Viola. In 1892 Mr. Edwards was the Populist candidate for county commissioner, and again in 1895, the latter time being elected by a small majority; however, the election was contested, and he and his opponent left it to a committee of three to arbitrate, but he resigned in favor of his opponent, although he had already taken the oath of office. Since the organization of the school district he has been a member of the school board. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

brought forty-five head of cattle. He embarked in the stock business and in general farm pursuits, which he has since successfully conducted, devoting especial attention to the raising of horses and hogs.

Mr. Korf was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1849, a son of Leopold and Charlotte (Orns) Korf, of whose thirteen children he and Gusta, his sister, of Germany, alone survive. His father, a native of Prussia, born in 1817, grew to manhood there and engaged in farming. His first wife died in 1859, and afterward he married Catherine Olthoeg, by whom he had five children, four now living, viz.: Mina, Frederick, August and Henry. About 1880 he came to America and settled in Gage County, Neb., where his son, Leopold, had preceded him eight years. From there in 1886 he came to Colorado, establishing his home in Yuma County, where he still lives.

Educated in the common schools of Germany, our subject on leaving school determined to seek a home in the new world. In the spring of 1870 he made arrangements to start for America. His capital consisted of \$100. In securing his passports he was obliged to pay the judge \$40 to arrange his papers so that he would be freed from compulsory military service. In April, 1870, he arrived in New York with a young friend whose intention, as his own, was to push on to the west. However, his finances were such that he told the friend to go on alone, while he remained in New York and earned some money for railroad fare. His friend had a little surplus himself, so loaned our subject \$20, and they proceeded to Chicago together. After working for six months on a farm in Cook County, they went to Iowa and during the following year were employed on a farm and at railroading in Floyd County. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Korf settled in Nebraska, while his friend returned to Germany.

On arriving in Nebraska our subject settled in Lancaster County, where for two years he worked as a farm hand. Meantime he homesteaded eighty acres of land. In the spring of 1874 he removed to his new farm, and there he remained for six years. He then traded his farm for a better one of one hundred and sixty acres in Gage County, giving a money consideration for the same. He removed to his farm and, being pleased with the prospects, persuaded his father to come to America. He prospered even beyond his expectations. In 1886 he came to Colorado,

LEOPOLD KORF has made his home in Yuma County since 1886, during which year he came to Colorado and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, also homesteaded eighty acres and took up a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising a part of section 1, township 4, range 48, and situated eighteen miles north of the village of Yuma. With him he

believing he could be more successful in the stock business here than in Nebraska. He is a hard-working man and deserves the prosperity with which he has met. Politically he is a Republican. For several years he served as a member of the school board. He is one of the substantial ranchmen of Yuma County and has many friends here.

The marriage of Mr. Korf to Miss Caroline Schlak occurred in 1878 and was blessed by one child, Gusta, now the wife of William Smalley, a stockman of Washington County. Mrs. Caroline Korf died less than two years after her marriage. In Hancock County, Ill., Mr. Korf married Miss Sarah Schwere, whom he brought with him to Nebraska and later to Colorado. Of the eight children born to this union, four are living, all of whom are at home.

PETER J. BAUGHTSON. The ranch and cattle industries of Logan County have a representative in the subject of this sketch, who has resided here since 1885 and has been closely identified with local enterprises. Immediately after his arrival he took up a homestead nine and a-half miles northeast of Crook, also a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres, making his ranch one of three hundred and twenty acres. The property lying at the foot of the free range is conveniently situated for the cattle industry. In 1898 he assisted in the building of the Settlers' ditch, and is one of the stockholders of the company, having valuable interests in the land under the ditch controlled by the company.

A native of Sweden, Mr. Baughtson was born December 14, 1847. He was one of six children, of whom four, including himself, are living. The father of the family, Baugt Peterson, was born in Sweden in 1822, and in youth learned the tailor's trade. Afterward he divided his time between tailoring and farming. Accompanied by his wife, Maria (Nelson) Peterson, and their children, in 1868 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Omaha, Neb., where he secured work as a section hand on the railroad. As soon as he was in a position to do so, he went to Polk County, that state, where he took up land and began the improvement of a farm. On the same place he now resides. His son, our subject, accompanied him to America and settled in Nebraska, where he was employed at bridge-building and construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad. In the employment of this company he went to Montana and

Utah, where he remained for some time. In 1878 he came to Colorado and, repairing to the mountains, he engaged in prospecting for five years. His mining ventures prospered and extended over Lake and Eagle Counties. During this time he located many properties, among them the valuable Black Iron mine in Eagle County, a silver and lead property. However, the failure of the Leadville National Bank in 1883 swept away his fortune and left him without means of any kind. He continued to mine as before, but in 1885 abandoned that occupation and came to Logan County, where he turned his attention to the stock business. Since then he has become known as one of the prosperous men of the county. He possesses all of the thrift and honesty for which the Swedes are noted the world over. He is upright, conscientious and faithful to every duty. Since coming to this country he has allied himself with the Republican party, for whose candidates he votes, both in local and national elections. In religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church.

H. D. AYRES, sheriff of Logan County and one of the well-known citizens of Sterling, was born in Mississippi, February 8, 1859, being the only son of Felix G. and Mary E. (Davis) Ayres. He has an only sister, Carrie, who is the wife of Dr. J. N. Hall, of Denver. His father, a native of Mississippi, was there reared and married, and gained prominence among the cotton planters of his state, but his life was a short one; had it been prolonged to age, doubtless he would have been one of the distinguished men of the south. He was always solicitous to secure good government and served for one term in the legislature, where his influence was given to the advancement of progressive enterprises and the maintenance of justice and the law. He died when his son was only three years of age and the latter was reared by his mother, whom he accompanied to Colorado at thirteen years of age. They settled in Greeley, of which colony they were among the pioneers. After two years they removed to Sterling.

About 1884 Mr. Ayres established himself in the drug business in Sterling, and he continued in this business for six years. Meantime, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Davis, a native of Iowa, but at the time of their marriage a resident of Sterling. After disposing of his drug store in 1890, Mr. Ayres was appointed deputy

sheriff, which office he held under Sheriff Buchanan for two years. Afterward he was postmaster of Sterling for two years. In 1895, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected sheriff of Logan County, and his service was so satisfactory to the people that at the expiration of the term he was re-elected. He is a man of great force of will and strength of character, and is admirably qualified to fill his office acceptably. In addition to the offices already named, he served one term as member of the town board and a similar period as treasurer of the board. Fraternally he is connected with Sterling Lodge, I. O. O. F. He and his wife have four children, Felix G., Margaret, Carrie and Morris.

HORACE SIMPSON HARP. It is to one of the most prosperous stockmen of Rio Blanco County that we call the attention of our readers in this sketch. Not only has Mr. Harp gained a reputation for success in the raising of stock, but he has also built up a reputation as a business man. He is proprietor of the Meeker and Rifle livery barns and also proprietor of the stage line running between those two points, as well as the line running north from Meeker. The success he has gained reflects especial credit upon him, for he started in business without capital and has worked his way unaided by the gift of money or the influence of friends.

Years ago William C. Harp, a native of Tennessee, removed to Iowa and settled in Marion County, where he was a drover and stockman for thirty-five years. He married Hannah Brouse, who was born in Ohio and had several brothers who participated in the Civil war. Of the family born to this union, Charles is a farmer, and J. F. a physician in Iowa; Thaddeus is interested with his brother in the management of the stable at Rifle, Colo.; Sherman is employed by Swift & Co.; Isaac is a farmer in Iowa; Sarah married A. E. Reece and resides in Kansas; Maggie is unmarried and lives in Iowa.

In Marion County, where he was born in 1860, the subject of this sketch spent his early years and received his education. At twenty years of age he came to Colorado and after a short time in Denver started in the cattle and livery business in Pitkin County. In 1884 he came to Rio Blanco County, and in 1887 started a stage line from Meeker to Rifle, a distance of forty-two miles; this he has since operated. For a time he carried on a hotel in connection with the

livery business. In 1896 he opened a stable in Rifle, where he has since conducted a livery, in conjunction with that in Meeker. On the White River, near Meeker, he owns a ranch of several hundred acres. He also owns another farm and considerable stock, besides the horses used on the stage line and in the stables. His business consumes his entire time and he has been unable to identify himself with politics, even if he had the inclination. Politically he votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Valentine Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Harp, in 1893, united him with Charlotte Beamer, of Mesa County, Colo., daughter of George Beamer, formerly a farmer in Missouri. They are the parents of two children, Horace and Margaret.

JEROME H. BOYD, M. D., surgeon for the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad at Victor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 1857. He is a descendant of a family that came to America with the first expedition following the "Mayflower." They finally settled in Wheeling, W. Va., and at one time owned one hundred and sixty acres where the city now stands. His father, George Austin Boyd, now residing in Denver, was born in Virginia, and shortly after attaining his majority removed to Missouri, settling in Franklin County. At the time of the great gold excitement of 1849, he started for California, overland, with three wagon loads of saddles. He remained in the far west until 1853, returning the year of the total eclipse. At the time of the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 he again crossed the plains. Opening a store at California Gulch, he remained there for two years, and then returned to St. Louis, where he acted as live stock agent for the Wabash Railroad and conducted a hotel as well. From there he went to Texas, where he carried on a stock business until 1887; but, the climate not proving healthful, he returned to Colorado and settled in Denver. He has been especially interested in the development of barren lands and in fruit growing. Politically he is a Republican. He had two brothers, John and Harmon, who served in the Mexican war, and another brother, Elias, who was captain of a Missouri company called into service during Price's raid in the Civil war.

In a family of ten children, our subject is the oldest of the seven survivors. He was educated

in public schools and the St. Louis University. For a short time he was employed as bookkeeper for the Bank of North America, but resigned in order to turn his attention to the study of medicine. In 1878 he graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, and began to practice at Waxahatchie, Tex., but in 1880 settled in Fort Worth and while there acted as city physician. In 1883 he came to Colorado, hoping that the climate would benefit his health. Opening an office at Louisville, Boulder County, he not only engaged in general practice, but also acted as mayor, postmaster, proprietor of a livery business and owner of the only drug store in the town. In January, 1895, he came to Cripple Creek and Victor, and seeing the opportunity offered him, he decided to settle in Victor. Here he has since made his home. He is the oldest surgeon connected with the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, and has also acted as surgeon for several of the largest mining companies.

During the first administration of President Cleveland, Dr. Boyd was postmaster at Louisville. For three years he was chairman of the Boulder County Democratic central committee, and also served on the congressional committee. He is a member of the State and Cripple Creek District Medical Associations. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters; Victor Lodge No. 367, B. P. O. E.; Camp No. 125, Woodmen of the World; Hiawatha Tribe No. 25, I. O. R. M.; and Calantha Lodge No. 66, K. P., at Louisville.

At Waxahatchie, Tex., November 27, 1878, Dr. Boyd married Emma Lee Foard, by whom he had one child, Willie Alice. January 1, 1887, he married Catherine, Etta, daughter of Anton Rosenbaum, who was born in Germany and came to America when young. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd have one child, Pearl Elizabeth.

HON. ALBERT N. TURNEY, of Yuma County, is one of the prominent public men of northeastern Colorado. After having acceptably filled positions in his county, he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, being elected to the assembly in the fall of 1898 as the fusion ticket candidate and receiving a handsome majority. Since entering upon his duties as a legislator he has stood third in amount of work accomplished in the house, only two members having secured the passage of a greater number of bills than he. The measures which he has advocated have been of a kind that

would benefit the cattlemen whom he represented. His efficient service has given him a high place in the regard of his constituents.

Near Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born October 14, 1864, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nisley) Turney, being the only survivor of three children. His father was born in Somerset County, Pa., and his mother near Harrisburg, Pa. Both were active members of the Lutheran Church, in which for many years the father was an officer, being one of the mainstays of the church at Knoxville, which he attended. In 1852 he came west as far as Illinois, settling near Galesburg, where he worked as a farm hand for two years, and then purchased a tract of land. Upon the farm that he cleared and improved his entire active life was passed, and there he died in 1885. His wife had passed away six years previous to his death. She was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Schwartz) Nisley, who were of German extraction. Our subject's paternal grandparents, William and Mary Turney, descended from English ancestry.

The education of our subject was obtained in Knox County, Ill. April 18, 1866, he arrived at Wray, Colo., where he was employed for two months. He then went forty-five miles northwest of Wray and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Phillips County (at that time a part of Weld County). He proved up on his claim, and in January, 1887, homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres two miles south of the other quarter-section, and, removing to the homestead, remained there until 1889. When Yuma was set off from Weld County, he was appointed county treasurer of the new county, and removing to Yuma, assumed the duties of his office. At the first regular election he was elected to the office, being the candidate of the Republican party. Twice afterward he was returned to the office, which he filled for three full terms. At the last two elections he was the candidate of the People's party. In 1897 he began in the cattle business, and has since become the possessor of important interests in this industry. In religious belief he adheres to the Lutheran faith, in which he was reared. Fraternally he is connected with Yuma Tent No. 6, K. O. T. M.

January 11, 1888, Mr. Turney married Alice, daughter of Charles Varney, who was a prominent manufacturer of Boston, Mass., and invented the first shoe-pegging machine ever placed on the

market. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Turney are: Albertine, born November 11, 1888; Vera, July 6, 1890; and Edith, June 8, 1892.

CHARLES JOHN, of Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, January 11, 1835, a son of Conrad and Agnes (Trappe) John. He received a military education in Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. At the age of nineteen he entered the German army and continued in the service as a lieutenant of hussars until 1859, when he resigned his commission. Coming to America during that year, he joined his step-brother, pastor of a church in Lawrence County, Ohio. April 15, 1861, at the first call made for volunteers in the Union service, he enlisted in the army, becoming a first lieutenant in the Ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Mounted Militia, and continued to serve as such for two and one-half years. During 1865 he was connected with the provost-marshal's office in Augusta, Ga., and in October of that year was honorably discharged from the service. He took part in a number of important engagements, as well as many skirmishes of lesser importance. While he was never wounded, he suffered extremely from the exposure of army life and has never recovered from its effects.

After the war was over Mr. John became a street railway conductor in Cincinnati, but in 1866 he enlisted as a private in the regular army and for years afterward he was connected with life on the frontier. He had received an appointment as captain of a colored regiment, but refused to accept; later, however, he was given the rank of sergeant-major of the regulars. As a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1866 he went to California, where for three years he was stationed at different government posts. In 1869 he came to Fort Garland as chief clerk of the quartermaster's department, and here he continued with the army for five years, when he resigned from the service. Afterward for seven years he was employed in the store of Ferd Meyer. In 1877 he was elected county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket and at the expiration of the term was re-elected. In 1881 he was chosen county clerk and subsequently, by re-election, was continued in the office for ten years, since which time he has been clerk of the district court. Upon retiring from the county clerk's office he was appointed right-of-way agent for

the Denver & Rio Grande and the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroads, which positions he still holds, his duties being to locate the right of way, examine titles, etc.

For years Mr. John has been interested in educational matters and has served as a member of the Fort Garland school board. He is largely interested in real estate in this section, and has one hundred and sixty acres three-quarters of a mile from the village. He is married and has four sons.

WILLIAM J. CHAMBERS, M. D. One of the first physicians to locate permanently at Cripple Creek was Dr. Chambers, who has since built up an extensive practice and is now recognized as one of the skillful, successful practitioners of the place. Of eastern birth, born in Albany, N. Y., November 14, 1863, he spent the years of boyhood and youth in his native city and received an excellent education in the New York State Normal. When still quite young he entered, as clerk, a drug store in Philadelphia, where he continued, a trusted employe, until twenty-four years, and then resigned in order to turn his attention to the study of medicine. He entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in which famous institution he took the regular course of study, graduating in April, 1889.

At once after completing his medical studies, Dr. Chambers came west, and for a year engaged in practice at Omaha, Neb. From there he removed to Denver, where he built up a good practice and remained for two years. In the spring of 1892 he came to Cripple Creek, where he has been in continuous practice since. For several years he was extensively interested in mining in this district, but has sold the greater part of his mining stock, although he still retains his interest in certain properties. Among the mines which he assisted in developing are the Old Calumet, Iron Duke and Golden Age, as well as many smaller leases. In 1897 he disposed of much of his mining stock, and has since given his attention more closely to his practice. For three years he held office as county physician and for four years served as city physician. In politics he is an active worker in the silver Republican party and a firm believer in its principles. He is a blue lodge Mason, connected with Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M. In everything pertaining to his profession he maintains a deep interest, and by thoughtful reading of medical periodicals keeps abreast with all the improve-

ments in the science. For a number of years he held office as treasurer of the District Medical Society, with which he is actively identified.

THOMAS W. LAWRENCE came to Colorado in 1873 and settled in Denver, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building, his city address being No. 1328 Washington avenue. In 1889 he started the Lincoln County reservoir and irrigation system, which is one of the finest in this part of the state. The reservoir is about ten miles from Hugo, the county seat of Lincoln County, and will furnish water for irrigating thousands of acres of land, besides affording a fine place for fishing.

Mr. Lawrence was born in London, England, in 1844. His father, T. S. Lawrence, was born in Kent, England, and emigrated to America in middle life. Prior to that he had for thirteen years been engaged as foreman for the Central Gas Company of London. In the United States he became interested in boats on the Mississippi River and owned the Lord Nelson trading boat. For six years he engaged in the bacon business in New Orleans, and later, was engaged in the building business in Madison, Wis., which he followed until his death at fifty-seven years. His father, Robert, was captain of the Lord Nelson trading boat.

By the marriage of T. S. Lawrence to Charlotte Stevens, who was born in Kent and died in Madison, Wis., at sixty years, there were born five sons and two daughters. Of these John T. served through the entire period of the Civil war, as a member of the Ninth New York Infantry, and is now living in Madison, Wis.; R. S. is a bookkeeper; George S. is a builder and contractor in Madison, Wis.; Edward is county clerk and recorder of Dane County, Wis., which position he has held since 1886; Hannah is the wife of W. C. Colby, of Madison, Wis.; and Charlotte is the wife of W. G. Hawkins and lives in Colorado.

When the family emigrated to America the subject of this sketch was three years of age. He received his primary education in New York City, and later attended the schools of Madison, Wis. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the trades of blacksmith and plasterer. On leaving Madison he went to Chicago, where he was employed for two years. From there he removed to Denver, where he has made his home for more than twenty-five years. He owns a fine home in Denver and is well fixed financially. Politically he

is independent, voting for the men whom he deems best qualified to represent the people, irrespective of their political affiliations.

The marriage of Mr. Lawrence took place in 1880 and united him with Miss Hannah Barker, of Denver. She is a daughter of A. H. Barker, who put up the first house built in Denver and was sergeant-at-arms in the first legislature. By occupation a miner, he devoted his life to that business and located, among other claims, the Grant-Winnebago mine. His death occurred in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence became the parents of three children, but one son died, unnamed, in infancy. The others are Edgar and Lucille.

CHARLES W. KINKEL, county commissioner of Morgan County, owns one thousand acres of ranch property twenty miles south of Fort Morgan, which property he purchased in the spring of 1896, and upon which he has since engaged extensively and successfully in the cattle business. He is one of the representative men of his locality, and is especially prominent in the Republican party, of which he is a local leader. In 1891, 1892 and 1893 he served as a member of the town board, and in the fall of 1896, on the party ticket, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners, in which position he has been helpful to the county's interests.

A native of Prussia, born February 4, 1866, Mr. Kinkel was one of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Henry, of Boulder, Colo.; William, living in Denver; Louise, of Frankfort, Germany; Louis, who is proprietor of a meat market in Fort Morgan; Charles W.; George, also of Fort Morgan; Mattie and Augusta, who make their home in Frankfort, Germany. George Kinkel, our subject's father, was born in Prussia about 1826, and in youth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed during his entire active life. He died in 1888, and is survived by his widow, who is now (1899) seventy years of age. She was in maidenhood Minnie Feisel and was born in Prussia.

In common schools in Germany our subject acquired his education. When sixteen years of age he came to the new world, landing in New York, May 20, 1882. For ten months he worked in Carbon County, Pa., at railroading, after which he came west, arriving in Denver in the latter part of February, 1883. For six months he worked on a ranch. In the fall he came to Fort Morgan, where for more than a year he

worked on the ditch. Afterward he was employed on ranches. In 1888 he opened a meat market in the town and afterward conducted a successful business until the spring of 1896, since which time his attention has been given chiefly to ranching and cattle-raising.

In 1892 Mr. Kinkel married Maggie, daughter of J. H. Farnsworth, of Fort Morgan, and they had one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Kinkel died July 15, 1896. Fraternally our subject is a member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Fort Morgan Chapter No. 31, R. A. M.; Akron Commandery, K. T.; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver; also Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World.

ARTHUR R. BROWN, ex-judge of Eagle County, came to Colorado in 1880 and settled in Leadville, where for two years he was interested in mining and also engaged in the practice of law. In 1882 he removed to Red Cliff, the county-seat of Eagle County, and a mining camp that was then three years old. He has witnessed the growth of the town from a small camp to a village of almost fifteen hundred people, and has himself contributed to its development. For some years he has devoted himself to mining and the practice of law, but after his first election to the office of county judge, much of his time was given to his official duties.

Judge Brown was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1850, a descendant of Peter Brown, who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower." His paternal grandfather, a native of Stonington, Conn., and a colonel in the war of 1812, engaged for years in the manufacture of woolen goods and in the distillery business, accumulating a small fortune through his various enterprises. Politically he voted with the Democrats. His son, the judge's father, Lorenzo S. Brown, was born in New York state, where for a considerable number of years he followed the distillery business. He was a Republican in politics and prominent in local affairs. His last years were spent in retirement and he died when eighty-four years of age, his death occurring in Utica, of which city he had long been a prominent resident. He owned large tracts of real estate there and also had an interest in the banking business of A. H. Brown & Co., in which all of his brothers were also interested. Besides this, he owned stock and lumber interests. He married Elizabeth C.

Brainard, a native of New York; her father, Maj. Chauncey Brainard, engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of woolen goods, having mills at Cedarville, N. Y., and was a major in the war of 1812. Some of the money he received when he was paid off by the government is now in the hands of our subject.

In the family of Lorenzo S. Brown there were three children. Clara B. became the wife of Timothy E. Wilcox, M. D., a surgeon in the regular army, with the rank of major. Susan M. is the wife of Adelbert J. Rhodes, who is engaged in the coal business in New York. Our subject, who was the only son, spent his early years in his New York home, and was educated in the schools of Utica and the military school at Clinton, N. Y. On leaving school he went to Michigan, where his father owned large tracts of pine land, and there he engaged in the lumber business for eight years. In the interests of railroad bondholders, he went to Indiana, where he remained for seven years. Since coming to Colorado, his attention has been largely given to the practice of law and mining, and he not only owns mining interests of his own, but manages important properties for others. Fraternally he is a Mason, connected with the Knights Templar and Shrine. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

In New Bedford, Mass., Judge Brown was united in marriage with Miss Florence C. Shaw, a sister of Capt. Charles F. Shaw, who was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, and a daughter of Frederick P. Shaw, who was a wholesale grocer in New Bedford, and later in Saginaw, Mich.

FRANK B. WEBSTER, district attorney of the twelfth judicial district, is an able and prominent attorney of Alamosa. The principal part of his life has been passed in Colorado, for, though a native of Schuylkill County, Pa., born in 1863, he has been a resident of this great western state since 1872, during territorial days. His boyhood days were spent in Denver, where he attended the public schools and gained a fair education. When a youth of fifteen he went to Boulder County, and following the occupation so common in the mountain regions, began to mine. For nine years he operated mines that were leased.

Abandoning the work of a miner in the fall of 1887, with a determination to enter the professional world, Mr. Webster took a course in the

Denver Business College. Upon its completion he came to Alamosa, May 17, 1888, and here secured employment as stenographer in the office of C. C. Holbrook, with whom he remained for some time, meanwhile reading law during such spare moments as came to him. In 1891 he was admitted to practice before the Colorado bar. During the same year Judge Holbrook was elected to the district bench, and Mr. Webster then opened an office and began to practice for himself. In the years that have intervened he has built up an excellent practice and become well known in the fraternity.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Webster was elected district attorney for the twelfth judicial district on the straight ticket of his party, and this position he has filled acceptably since 1897. Since his admission to the bar he has served as county attorney for Costilla County. He is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the valley and as a young man whose prospects for the future are most promising. In matters relative to Alamosa, its welfare and its progress, he is always interested. From 1893 to 1897 he served as attorney for the city. He has also been attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for a number of years. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Mary A. Cowell, by whom he has one child, Bessie E. Fraternally he is past chancellor of Alamosa Lodge No. 96, K. P., and captain of the Sierra Blanca Division No. 21, Uniform Rank.

WILLIAM W. HASSELL. The Hassell Iron Works Company, of which Mr. Hassell is president and general manager, is one of the flourishing business concerns of Colorado Springs. Their first foundry was erected in Colorado Springs in 1893, but in January, 1896, it was destroyed by fire, and, as it was only insured for one-third of its value, the loss was a heavy one for the proprietors. Removing the business to the Springs, in the early part of 1896 they built a plant, which has since been repeatedly enlarged, as every six months it has been found necessary to build an addition equal to the size of the original building. The fire in Colorado Springs during the latter part of September, 1898, entirely destroyed the office and warerooms (then located at Nos. 18-24 Huerfano street west) entailing a severe loss. Fortunately the foundry and machine shops were located below the burned district, so that the company was enabled to con-

tinue its business. In the spring of 1899 an office and store room were opened at No. 19 East Pike's Peak avenue. The works are situated at the corner of Sierra Madre street and Mareno avenue.

Mr. Hassell was born in Newark, N. J., August 17, 1860. His father, John, a native of Manchester, England, was a son of John Hassell, Sr., also a native of that city, and who settled in New York City, where he became a successful physician and editor of Wood's *Materia Medica*. John, Jr., was a brass manufacturer for a time, but took up the study of dentistry in New York City and afterward followed that profession in Newark, N. J., until his death. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gibb, was born in New York City, member of an old family there and of remote Scotch lineage; she is now living in North Carolina. Of her four living children, our subject is the youngest and the only one in Colorado. He spent the first eight years of his life in Newark, after which he lived in New York City, near what is now Riverside Drive. Becoming interested in the Van Winkle & Weedon School Publishing Company, Mr. Hassell remained with them until 1884, when he came to Colorado for his health. He was so decidedly benefited that he concluded to remain. In 1885 he started in the manufacture of patent woven wire fences, and from that drifted into the manufacture of iron fences, and in time developed a machine shop and foundry from his original business.

For a time the firm was Hassell & Talcott. In 1893 the Hassell Iron Works Company was organized, with himself as president and general manager. They manufacture the iron work and casting for the Midland Railroad Company, hoisters and hoisting machinery for miners, structural iron work, columns and beams, and ornamental fence work. The machine shop is modern in every respect. The business is the largest in its line in El Paso County, and employment is furnished to thirty-five men. They have had contracts for equipping all the structural buildings erected during the past eight years, and their work is noted for its substantial character. Their main building is 50 x 190 feet, and is furnished with three electric motors for power. There is a separate pattern shop, 40 x 50, also an iron room, 16 x 60, besides the office and sales-room on Pike's Peak avenue.

In Colorado Springs, in 1890, Mr. Hassell married Miss Catherine Ott, who was born in Albany,

N. Y. They have two children, William Bradford and Julia Frances. The family are connected with Grace Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Hassell is a Republican and a staunch supporter of the present (McKinley) administration. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an interest in all projects for the advancement of the city where he resides.

CHARLES B. NEWTON, a pioneer of Costilla County, now residing near Fort Garland, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1822, a son of Jonah and Sarah (Vanderveer) Newton, natives respectively of New England and New Jersey. When he was a child his father died and when he was nine years of age he went to Steubenville, Ohio, to make his home with Rev. Charles Beatty, for whom he was named and who was president of a ladies' seminary in that city. At eighteen years of age he left his foster father's home and went to Alexandria, Mo., where a friend lived. After a year or more in Missouri, he accompanied Captain Gordon to the Rocky Mountains in 1842. Captain Gordon had been an officer in the United States army and had spent considerable time among the Sioux Indians on the frontier.

Going up the Missouri River to Fort Pierre, the company of three men traveled on horseback together, but at the fort they separated, and Mr. Newton returned to Fort Leavenworth, where he enlisted with the First Dragoons. For two years he was on duty at the fort, meantime making several excursions into New Mexico, Colorado, and as far west as Oregon. When the Mexican war broke out, he served under Colonel Kearney, and went to Santa Fe. He took part in the suppression of a Mexican uprising at Taos and also participated in the battle of Embudo, N. M. From the ranks he was promoted to be corporal, and later sergeant. After five years in the regular army, at the close the war he was honorably discharged.

In 1849 Mr. Newton established a store in Taos County, N. M., which he carried on for two years. Afterward, for several years, he engaged in trading with the Indians, in partnership with Tom Tobens. Meantime he made a number of expeditions to Fort Laramie. During much of the time until 1860, while he was thus engaged, he made his headquarters in Taos and Arroyo-hondo, N. M. He was also a great hunter and, while on his trading expeditions, always carried

his gun with him. Often he has killed antelope and deer on the land where Denver now stands, but at that early day there was not even a log hut to indicate a future settlement. From 1860 to 1870 he was employed as clerk for Ferd Meyer, of Costilla. About 1870 he settled on land near Fort Garland, and later purchased a claim adjoining, and here he has since engaged in farming and stock-raising. The place is situated five miles from Fort Garland and is maintained under his supervision, for he is still quite active, in spite of advancing years. Politically he has been a staunch Democrat from youth. He is married and has two children.

T. WALKER owns and occupies a stock ranch one mile east of Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County. This tract of land he homesteaded in 1884, but, it being then a military reservation, he was not allowed to locate upon it. However, two years later, he took up his residence here and has since built one of the most substantial ranch houses in the county. Giving all of his time to ranching, he raises stock and owns about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, for which he cuts hay and alfalfa for feed.

A son of David H. and Caroline (Skinnell) Walker, our subject was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1844. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Second Virginia Cavalry, from which he was transferred to the Thirty-fourth Virginia Infantry, and served until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. During the siege of Petersburg he took an active part, and when the fort was blown up he was near the front and received a severe wound, the scar of which he will always carry. After the close of the war he returned home, but in January, 1866, went to Boone County, W. Va., and for three years worked in a sawmill there. From that place he went to Kansas and engaged in the sawmill business on the Osage Indian reservation, remaining for four years in Kansas. He was in the town of Independence before it was built up. On account of the fact that he had served in the Confederate army, he was disfranchised and not permitted to take any part in political affairs, but in the spring of 1871 a petition requesting the legislature to remove the political disabilities by reason of his having served in the southern army was voluntarily drawn up by the citizens of the town of Independence. This bill was passed in the legislature March 6, 1871.

After having conducted a sawmill business in Independence for some time, in the fall of 1872 Mr. Walker disposed of his property in that place and went to Sherman, Tex., where he operated a sawmill for a year. In 1873 he removed to the Indian Territory, where he worked at his trade. From there, in the spring of 1879, he came to Pagosa Springs, Colo., and set up a sawmill on the San Juan River, two miles east of town, where he carried on a sawmill and lumber business until 1890. Meantime he homesteaded his present ranch and began the improvement of the property where he now resides. His attention has been given almost exclusively to the sawmill business and ranching, his only effort at mining having been in connection with a gold mine, which, however, did not realize his hopes.

At the first election in the new county of Archuleta, in the spring of 1886, Mr. Walker was elected county assessor. He has been one of the local workers in the People's party, by which, in 1895, he was nominated for county judge. Measures for the benefit of the people receive his hearty support. He is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master. His marriage, in 1874, united him with Rose V. Shelton, by whom he has one son, Gladwyn.

CHARLES NEWMAN, president of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company, operating in the prosperous mining camp of Rico, is himself a resident of Durango, where he ranks among the influential citizens and mine owners. He is of eastern birth, a member of a family that has been long and honorably associated with the history of Boston. The first of the name to settle in this country was John Newman, a native of England, and for years connected with the marine mercantile business, owning a trading vessel that engaged in traffic between England and Boston. John's son, Robert, grandfather of our subject, was sexton of the Salem street Church in Boston and he it was who held the lantern on the night that Paul Revere made his famous ride. He was one of the well-known and honored citizens of Boston. When he died his remains were interred in the famous old burial ground, Copp's Hill, near which his home had been.

Charles Newman, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Boston, and for many years engaged in business as a carriage and wagon-maker in that city. His last years were spent in Read-

ing and Groton, and in the former town served as selectman for some years. Like other members of the family, he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to St. Andrew's Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., in Boston. His death occurred in Groton in 1871, when he was seventy-one years of age.

Born in 1851, a son of Charles Newman, our subject was four years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and in 1860 he returned with them to Massachusetts, settling in Groton, where he was educated in the high school and Lawrence Academy. After his education was completed, in 1867 he returned to Kansas, and became clerk for an older brother in the mercantile business at Osawatimie. In 1873 he removed from there to Colorado, making the trip to Denver overland, by mule-team. In September of the same year he went to Del Norte in the San Luis Valley, where he formed a partnership in the drug business with M. T. Chestnut, W. L. Stephens being admitted into the firm in 1875, since which time the firm of Newman, Chestnut & Stephens have continued in active partnership. In 1876 they opened a branch drug business in Silverton, of which Mr. Newman was placed in charge, and in 1878 a branch was started at Alamosa, with Mr. Chestnut in charge. In 1880 they opened a branch drug store at Chama, N. M., and the same year started a wholesale and retail branch in Durango, Mr. Newman taking up his residence here at that time. In 1882 a branch house was opened in Pueblo, and all of these enterprises they conducted, with success, until they disposed of them all in 1891. In 1875 they became interested in mining, and finally, on their withdrawal from the drug business, they gave their attention wholly to this industry, in which they have important interests in various sections of the San Juan country. Mr. Newman in 1879 located the Swansea mine, in Dolores County, near Rico, and the firm continued to develop the mine until they sold it a few years later. Afterward Mr. Newman became president of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Newman is active in his party. From 1874 to 1879 he was postmaster of Del Norte, and in 1892 he was elected to represent the nineteenth senatorial district (comprising La Plata and Montezuma Counties) in the state senate, where he rendered able service. He is the owner of considerable property

in Durango, besides his important mine interests. In 1875 he married Marion L. Chestnut, a sister of M. T. Chestnut, his business partner; he has two daughters, Edna and Velina. Fraternally he is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., San Juan Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T., and Colorado Consistory of Denver.

JOHN W. HORNER. In every community there are a few men whose ability makes them conspicuous in the professional or business life of their locality. Such a man is the subject of this review, who has long engaged in the practice of the law in Colorado, for years in Denver and, since the latter part of 1895, in Cripple Creek. In addition to his practice, he is interested in mining and owns stock in two valuable claims that are leased.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in his native village, Baptistown, Hunterdon County, N. J. His education was obtained in common schools and the Trenton (N. J.) Academy, also in Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., where he graduated. On the conclusion of his studies he turned his attention to educational work. He became proprietor of the Clinton (N. J.) Academy, and remained at the head of that institution for one year. Afterward he was for three years principal of the high school at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he became well known for his successful work as an educator. For one year he was employed as civil engineer in the building of the Lehigh Valley & Susquehanna Railroad.

Coming to Colorado in 1865, Mr. Horner spent about two years in mining in Gilpin and Boulder Counties. He then went to Denver and completed his law studies, which he had begun in the east. He was admitted to the bar in Denver in 1868 and at once began to practice in that city, where he gained a large and valuable clientele and accumulated considerable property. Unfortunately, through the failure of investments, he lost almost all the fruits of his years of labor, and when he came to Cripple Creek his means were limited. Since then, however, he has gained a good financial footing and is prospering.

In December, 1870, Mr. Horner was united in marriage with Miss Tillie Browning, of Washington Heights, N. Y., and they have five children living. Politically Mr. Horner votes the Democratic ticket, but is not active in public affairs.

Had he chosen, he might have occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, but he has preferred concentrating his attention upon his business and professional interests. In 1863 he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Mauch Chunk, Pa. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of Columbia Lodge at Boulder, Colo. For many years he has been identified with the Presbyterian denomination. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the first large church of this denomination in Denver and has always been interested in religious work. His membership is still in Denver, where his family reside, in order that the children may receive the educational and social advantages of that city. Though not one of the earliest settlers of Colorado, he is nevertheless a pioneer of the state and has been identified with its development for many years. A genial, whole-souled, large-hearted man, he has a host of friends among his circle of acquaintances and is one of the most popular lawyers of the town.

GEORGE R. ELDER, county attorney of Lake County and since 1878 an attorney of Leadville, is one of the well-known members of the bar of this city. He is a member of a family that has been honorably identified with American history since 1782, when one of that name emigrated from Scotland and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. James Elder was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as first lieutenant of a company made up of Franklin County patriots. Afterward he made his home in Center County, Pa., where, in 1802, he was nominated for sheriff on the Federal ticket.

George W. Elder, our subject's father, is a man of superior ability and splendid endowments. After graduating from Harvard College he entered upon the practice of law, and won merited distinction in the profession. Besides his large general practice, for more than fifty years he acted as the leading counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the Civil war he served in the Union army and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. Though now seventy-seven years of age, he retains much of the activity of younger years, and is now in partnership with his son, Rufus C.

The mother of our subject was Margaret Scott Shaw, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Her maternal grandfather, Capt. John Little, a man of wealth and prominence, was an officer in the Revolutionary war; her paternal

grandfather, William Shaw, was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin and a member of the committee of safety during the Revolution. Her father, James Shaw, who engaged in farming in Northumberland County, Pa., served as county surveyor for more than forty years, and was superintendent of the Freedom forges, the first foundry in Mifflin County, Pa., and which is still in operation.

In Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., our subject was born in 1856. At fifteen years of age he matriculated in Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1875. He was a member of the college football team and stood high in all athletic sports. After completing his college course he studied law in his father's office and in 1878 was admitted to the bar, after which he began to practice in Leadville, and has since resided here. In addition to his practice he has been interested in mining, and for eight years was a director and stockholder in the Duncan Mining Company.

In early manhood Mr. Elder favored Republican principles, but after he made a careful study of the currency question he transferred his allegiance to the People's party, and has since been prominent in its councils. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for district attorney. In 1889 he became a Populist, since which time he has been chairman of the county central committee. In 1895 he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he has since held. He is married and has one son, Robert D.

JAMES ROBERT CURTIS, manager of the Allen Omnibus and Carriage Company, of Leadville, and a resident of Colorado since 1880, was born in Brookfield, Linn County, Mo., in 1860, a son of John C. and Hester Ann (Moore) Curtis, natives of Kentucky. His father, who was born in Louisville, and was a farmer by occupation, in 1860 removed to Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1891. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and was commissioned an officer in Company A, Twenty-second Missouri Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. His wife, who is now living in Nevada, Mo., was a daughter of John C. Moore, a farmer, who owned a large estate two and one-half miles east of Brookfield and died there when our subject was a small child.

When seventeen years of age our subject began in the world for himself. Going to Iowa, he

worked on a farm near Corning for three years. At the age of twenty he came to Colorado, where he engaged in teaming at Pueblo. Returning to his old home, he remained there for a year, and then came back to the west. He spent a short time in Gunnison County, and from there came to Leadville, in which city he has since resided. At first he engaged in mining and the horse business, and for two years was foreman of barns, but finally abandoned other work to accept the position of manager of the 'bus line. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE NEIDHARDT, the first white settler of Saguache County, now engaged in stock-raising and ranching, was born in Germany, February 17, 1837, a son of Xavier and Anna Maria Neidhardt, representatives of prominent German families. In the possession of our subject is the Neidhardt coat-of-arms. One of the members of the family came to America at the time of the Revolution and at the close of the war assisted in the re-organization of the American army. Our subject's father was connected with the official life of Neiderstotzingen, and was mayor for fourteen years, and a man of prominence in his locality.

It was his mother's ambition that our subject should become a priest, but his tastes did not lie in that direction, and consequently he did not improve his opportunities for study. When seventeen years of age, having secured his father's reluctant consent to come to America, he crossed the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania, where he first worked on a farm, later in a saw and flour mill, and afterward at other vocations. In May, 1856, he went to Iowa, where he learned the baker's trade. From that state he went to Kansas in November, 1859, and in the spring of 1860 came to Colorado, walking the entire distance from Kansas, while his supplies were carried by ox-team.

After working in a bakery in Denver for more than a year, November 4, 1861, Mr. Neidhardt enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, and served for three years, receiving his discharge November 17, 1864. March 23, 1862, he took part in the battle of Pigeon's ranch, through which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad now passes. Here his regiment defeated thirty-five hundred Texans, who had whipped the regulars and Mexicans at Ford Creek. In this battle he was wounded in the

arm, but did not go to the hospital, as he was working for the officers and they needed his services. After he was discharged he returned to Fort Garland to cook for the officers, at their urgent request.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Neidhardt came to his present location and took up one hundred and sixty acres, far from any human beings except Indians. He began to raise oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. While in the army he had saved \$460, and with four other men who came to this locality after their discharge from the army, he bought one hundred and forty-three head of stock, which was his start here. To his original tract he added until he now has three hundred and sixty acres. He raises as much as two thousand one hundred bushels of grain annually, having sixty tons of hay that he uses for feed. Besides this he raises twenty tons of alfalfa, and is increasing the latter so that he can keep more stock, for he believes in keeping only as many head of stock as he can feed during the winter. His ranch is under irrigation, and contains other needed improvements. He is assisted in the cultivation of the place by his step-son, John, who is a son of his wife by her first marriage.

Ever since the organization of the county, Mr. Neidhardt has been active in its affairs. At the first election there were but eight votes in the valley, and he acted as judge of the election. Always a Republican, he has been a delegate to county and state conventions for many years. From 1872 to 1881 he served as county commissioner. In 1891 and 1892 he was superintendent of water division No. 3, and since 1894 he has been water commissioner for district No. 25. For twenty years he has been president of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with Centennial Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F. Besides his other work, he has done considerable toward the development of the mining interests of this county, on the Sangre de Cristo range.

GEORGE S. LOVETT. The ranch of six hundred and forty acres owned by Mr. Lovett lies in Conejos County, near La Jara. Here, since 1887, he has engaged in the breeding of fine trotting horses. He owns about one hundred head of horses, among them being some of the finest saddle-bred and trotting stock in the entire valley. Of late years he has also given considerable attention to the raising of potatoes, and for these he has received premiums

at the La Jara, Alamosa and Monte Vista fairs. He is also the owner of mining interests in Taos, N. M., where he owns mines that present good prospects in gold and copper.

Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1857, our subject is a son of George S. and Caroline (Beelen) Lovett. His father, who removed from New Haven to Grand Rapids in an early day, became one of the leading attorneys of the city, where for twenty years he practiced his profession. In 1867 he moved to Washington, and was living there, retired, at the time of his death, in 1882, when fifty-five years of age. By his marriage to Miss Beelen, who was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., he had six children, namely: Anthony, a merchant at Geneva, N. Y.; Louisa D.; George S.; Anna, wife of George H. Beaman, an attorney, of Washington, D. C.; Charlotte; and Caroline, wife of R. S. Bright, an attorney, of Philadelphia.

In the Kenwood school at New Brighton, Pa., our subject acquired the rudiments of his education. Afterward he studied in an academy and from there entered Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, finally completing his studies in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and then took a business course in the Spencer Business College. In 1876 he was awarded a contract from the city of Washington and the national government to furnish material for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue and the foundation of the war and navy building. In three days he put in thirty-six hundred cubic yards of rock. He also furnished the foundation for the national museum and many private residences. For four years he carried on a large and profitable business.

Coming to Colorado in the spring of 1880, Mr. Lovett took up a school section in the San Luis Valley. He settled in Conejos, where he engaged with a firm of railroad contractors to do some grading for the Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. At the same time he devoted considerable time to ranching, and on his place cut about three hundred tons of hay, which he sold. In 1883 he bought his present home and erected one of the finest houses in the valley. At first he engaged in the cattle business with Hon. Alva and William H. Adams, and kept on an average of thirteen hundred head of Galloways, but in 1887 the partnership was dissolved, and he has since given his attention principally to horses.

On the Democratic ticket, in 1886, Mr. Lovett

was candidate for treasurer of Conejos County, and was defeated by only thirty-three votes. He has taken an active part in local affairs and is a progressive and liberal citizen. His home is presided over by his wife, Mary (French) Lovett, whom he married in 1885 and who is a daughter of Charles S. French, of Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE W. SWINK. Often alluded to as the "father" of Rocky Ford, Mr. Swink's life has been inseparably associated with the development of this growing town of Otero County. The oldest settler of the place and owner of the land on which the town was built, he has lived to see what was in years gone by a barren waste transformed into a populous village of fifteen hundred or more inhabitants, situated in the midst of a fertile section where small fruits and grains are raised in large quantities. He is the most prominent man of the village, and is, indeed, well known throughout this part of the state. He belongs to the class of pioneer residents to whom so large a debt of gratitude is due for their labors in developing hidden resources and in opening the way for civilization in the wilderness.

When the town site company was organized by ten men, each of whom owned a tenth interest, Mr. Swink made one of the number who entered into this combination, and he still owns a great deal of land adjoining the town limits. In the development of horticultural and agricultural interests he has been a leader, having done more for them in this locality than any other man in the Arkansas Valley. He was also the first man to start an apiary in this part of the state. Through his bee, fruit, melon and land enterprises he has become the possessor of ample means; this, too, in spite of the fact that he never attended school thirty days in his life, and has no education save that which all may obtain in the great school of experience.

Born in Breckenridge County, Ky., June 30, 1836, our subject was taken by his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., when he was four years old. He was reared on a farm and assisted in "grubbing," clearing and improving land. When nineteen years of age he purchased the second hand-sawmill in his county and this he operated for fifteen years. On selling it he purchased a farm near Bardolph, Ill., and there farmed for four years, at the same time dealing in stock. In November, 1871, having sold his

Illinois property, he came to Colorado, settling at the old Rocky Ford, three miles northwest of the village of that name. Here he opened the first store in what is now Otero County, having as his partner Asa Russell. In the spring of 1874 the partnership was dissolved and he continued in business alone. About the same time he moved his family from Illinois to Colorado. Afterward he carried on his store and engaged in raising cattle and horses. In the winter of 1876 he came to what is now Rocky Ford, and after the railroad had been built through here in 1877 he opened a store with William Beghtol as partner. In 1884 he sold his interest in the store, after which he turned his attention to horticulture and ranching. In order to secure necessary water he assisted in building the Rocky Ford ditch, in which he was a prime mover and which is fifteen miles long; the Catlin ditch, built by a stock company, and thirty-five miles long; Rocky Ford High Line ditch, eighty-four miles long, in all of which he is a stockholder, and he has also assisted in the construction of other ditches. In 1874 he grew the first canteloupes in the county, but did not begin to market melons until 1878, since which time he has been the largest melon grower in the valley, having about two hundred acres planted to melons.

The landed possessions of Mr. Swink aggregate two thousand acres, all lying along the ditches and all under cultivation, but operated by renters. He assisted in the organization of the State Bank of Rocky Ford, of which he was the first president and is now the vice-president. During the campaign of 1896 he left the Republican party, of which he had always been a member, and allied himself with the silver forces. In 1893 he was elected to the senate on the Republican ticket, and in 1896 was re-elected on the silver Republican ticket. On the organization of Otero County, in 1889, he was appointed by the governor as one of the first county commissioners. He was the first mayor of Rocky Ford and continued to be re-elected to the office until he refused to serve longer.

By the marriage of Mr. Swink to Mary J. Cook, of Illinois, eleven children were born, seven of whom are living. I. C. is an attorney in Colorado Springs; Louis is a large cattle dealer in this state; Edward is engaged in farming and the fruit business in Otero County; Schuyler is also a farmer and fruit grower in this vicinity; Clemantine died at twenty years and Minnie when

twenty-three; Mattie is the wife of Samuel Hulse, of Rocky Ford; Hannah is also married; Belle is at home; Alonzo died in 1893; and William was killed by being kicked by a horse. The family have many friends through this section of the country, and occupy a high position socially in the locality where they have so long made their home.

HENRY SCHATTINGER. From early manhood Mr. Schattinger has been a resident of the west, where at first his life was one of travel and adventure, but for some years past he has given his attention to ranching, and is now the owner of a valuable ranch of six hundred and forty acres situated near Jefferson, Park County. During the period of his residence in South Park he has been identified with its growth and progress, and has made many friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

The family history of our subject appears in the sketch of his brother, Peter, who is a prominent ranchman of Park County. Henry was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1851. Like hundreds of others he acquired his education in the common schools. By subsequent travel, observation and experience he has become a well-informed man, possessing a general fund of information that enables him to converse intelligently on almost any subject. Devoting his attention to the potter's trade, he worked in different potteries in Cincinnati until he was twenty-five years of age. When the Black Hills gold excitement began in 1876, a company was formed in Cincinnati, of which he became a member. In May of that year he started for the west. They met with many adventures in their long journey and lost two or three men of the company in fights with the Indians. The summer was spent in the Black Hills, prospecting.

Returning to Cincinnati in the fall, Mr. Schattinger resumed work at his trade. In 1877 he and his brother, Peter, came to Colorado, and spent the summer and fall working in a sawmill on the divide, and also engaged in trapping and hunting for a time. In December they returned to Denver, sold their outfit and went back to Cincinnati, for the purpose of settling up their business affairs in that city. Soon our subject secured a government position as mail carrier on the Cincinnati force, in which capacity he continued for a year, but resigned on again starting, with his brother, for the west in 1879. On

arriving in Denver, they outfitted for the Republican River country and started on the journey, but the scarcity of water caused them to turn back when they had reached River Bend. A day after they went back to Denver, they came into Park County and purchased a quarter-section of land, where they began haying and the cattle business. Their partnership continued until 1890, when our subject purchased his brother's interest in the ranch, which was six hundred and forty acres in extent. Here he has since resided. Besides his ranching interests, he has been engaged in mining in this county since 1880 and owns some valuable properties.

Interested in educational matters, Mr. Schattinger has been a member of the school board of his district and has acted as its secretary. Fraternally he is a member of Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W. His marriage took place May 17, 1883, and united him with Miss Joanna Place, by whom he has four children: George F., Mary L., Clara B. and Joanna J.

M. COHN, member of the mercantile firm of Ittleson & Co., owners of a large dry-goods store at Carbondale, Garfield County, and also of a smaller establishment at Newcastle, was born in Russia in 1864, a son of Julius and Rosa Cohn, also natives of Russia. He was one of four sons, all of whom are in Colorado, Abraham being a merchant of Newcastle, while David and Meyer are living in Denver, where their parents also reside. The father, who devoted his active life to stock-raising and farming, is now quite an aged man and is living retired from business cares.

In the schools of Russia our subject received his education. At eighteen years of age he came to America and settled in Kansas, where he became interested in a mercantile business. In 1888 he removed to Denver, Colo., but after a year there came to Carbondale, where he has since been identified with the firm of Ittleson & Co., proprietors of a dry-goods and clothing establishment here, and a store in Newcastle. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Emma Ittleson. They are the parents of four children: Henry, Rosa, Freda and Etta.

As mayor of Carbondale, Mr. Cohn was helpful in advancing needed improvements. He has also rendered helpful service as a member of the city council. Educational matters receive his thoughtful attention, as, indeed, do all measures

calculated to promote the local welfare and prosperity. Politically he adheres to the Republican party, the principles of which he believes will best promote the permanent prosperity of our country. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also takes an active part in the work of the Knights of Pythias.

FRANKLIN E. BROOKS. In January, 1898, a law partnership was formed and the firm of Brooks, Stimson, Willcox & Campbell organized, with Messrs. Stimson and Campbell representing the firm in Cripple Creek, while Messrs. Brooks and Willcox have charge of the office in Colorado Springs. They have a large practice in civil, mining and corporation law and are well known throughout this part of the state. In addition to their private clientage, they are local attorneys, representing the Gulf, Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads.

A resident of Colorado Springs since June, 1891, the subject of this article is of eastern birth and lineage. The first of his family in this country came from Chester, England, in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., our subject representing the ninth generation in descent from this man. His great-grandfather, Edward Brooks, was an officer both in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, but died, at Dorchester, before the latter conflict had closed. The grandfather, Benjamin, was a farmer and died in Massachusetts. The father, E. T. Brooks, was born in Sturbridge, Worcester County, Mass., where he engaged in farming. Removing to Saginaw, Mich., he put in a large plant and engaged in the manufacture of salt, besides which he also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. From 1866 to 1874 he resided in Saginaw, then returned to Massachusetts and died at his old home, when seventy-five years of age. His wife, who was born in Sturbridge, was Annie Elizabeth Bemis, daughter of Samuel F. Bemis, a farmer of Worcester County. The Bemis family emigrated from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and during the early wars of our country furnished numerous soldiers to aid in the subjection of enemies.

The subject of this sketch was the only son among his father's children, five of whom are living. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass., November 19, 1860, and in boyhood attended the South Bridge high school. In 1883 he graduated from Brown University, with the degree of A. B., and afterward the degree of A. M. was conferred upon

him. He taught in the Boston Latin school until 1886, when he began the study of law in Boston University, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar in Boston. He opened an office and continued in that city until 1891, when failing health caused him to seek the more congenial climate of Colorado Springs. On recovering his health he entered the office of Lunt & Armit, and six months later was admitted to the firm, which was changed to Lunt, Armit & Brooks, continuing as such until the senior member was elected to the bench in 1895. The firm title then became Brooks, Armit & Blackmer. In January, 1898, Mr. Brooks entered the firm of which he is the senior member.

Besides his extensive law practice, Mr. Brooks is interested in different mining companies, being president of several, a director in twelve or more, vice-president and manager of the Rattler on Raven Hill, and a director of the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the El Paso Club, and was made a Mason in Hyde Park, Mass. In religion he is identified with the Baptist Church, while in politics he is a Republican, interested in his party's success. He was united in marriage, in Leicester, Mass., with Miss Sarah B. Coolidge, who was born in that city, graduated from Wellesley College in 1885, with the degree of A. B., and is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Franklin Coolidge.

CHARLES T. CARNAHAN, manager of the Resurrection Gold Mining Company and a large owner of its stock, has his office in the American Bank building in Leadville, but makes his home in Denver. He is a member of a family that was represented among the early settlers of western Pennsylvania, where his great-grandfather settled in early manhood. Born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1861, he is a son of Andrew Henderson and Elizabeth (Wood) Carnahan. His father, a native of Ohio, has spent the principal part of his life as a produce dealer and at this writing is still actively engaged in business. He has never held or sought public office, but is nevertheless interested in public affairs and is a staunch Republican. His straightforward, honest life has brought him the respect of all his associates, and he is highly esteemed in his home locality. He is a son of John Carnahan, who re-

moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio at fourteen years of age and engaged successfully in farm pursuits. The maternal grandfather of our subject, William Wood, migrated from Massachusetts to Ohio when a young man; he was a descendant of an English family that was represented by the pioneers of New England. Further reference to the family appears in the sketch of T. S. Wood.

The family of which our subject is a member consists of five sons and three daughters. Of these, Frank W. is engaged in mining in North Carolina; John S. is interested in mines in Monterey, Mexico; George H. is connected with mines in Mexico; Lee, the youngest son, is still with his parents; Florence is the wife of Percy Hammond; Tempe L. and Alice are at home.

After having received a fair education in the high school of his native town, the subject of this sketch came to Colorado, arriving in Leadville in January, 1881. Since that time he has devoted himself to mining. For a time he was assayer of the Billy Chief mine. Now, as before stated, he is manager and part-owner of the Resurrection gold mine, and has been connected with this company since its organization in 1893. By giving strict attention to his business he has met with a commendable degree of success. He is a Republican in politics, but is not active in public affairs and has no desire for prominence in municipal matters, preferring to devote himself to the development of his mining interests in Leadville. In 1893 he married Cora, daughter of Eben Smith, who resides in Denver, and has been engaged in mining at Leadville and Cripple Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan have two children, Harold and Doris.

JAMES HENRY HARRISON LOW, justice of the peace, and a resident of Pueblo since January, 1891, is a representative of a New York family that were pioneer farmers of Indiana. His father, Erastus M. Low, was born in Indiana and was orphaned at an early age. He was reared in Elizabeth, Harrison County, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed through his entire active life. He is now living in Gibson County, Ind. His marriage united him with Martha J. Hubbard, who was born near New Albany, Ind., and was a member of a Pennsylvania family; her father, John Hubbard, was a merchant and engaged in freighting goods down the Ohio River.

Of six children (all living) the subject of this sketch was next to the oldest and is the only one in Colorado. He was born near New Albany, Ind., October 18, 1856, and in youth attended the public and high schools. At eighteen years of age he began to teach school. Three years later he went to Bloomington, Ill., and in March, 1879, entered the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., where he remained for three years, teaching during vacations in order to defray his expenses. In 1882 he became an employee of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*, for whom he traveled until September, 1884, and then resigned in order to come to Colorado.

As principal of different schools in Custer County, Mr. Low spent his first years in Colorado. At the same time he continued the study of law, which he had carried on in Indiana and Illinois. He also served as deputy assessor of Custer County. In 1889 he was admitted to the Colorado bar and engaged in practice at Silver Cliff, remaining there until his removal to Pueblo in January, 1891. For a short time he was a member of the firm of Reeve & Low, after which he practiced alone. In 1891-92 he was city attorney of Bessemer, and, being the first to hold that office, he has in his charge the drawing up of the city ordinances.

In 1896 Mr. Low was nominated on the Republican ticket as justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, of Pueblo, and was elected by a majority of seven hundred. He had already had some experience in the office, having in July, 1896, received from the county commissioners an appointment to fill a vacancy in the position. He took charge of the office by election, in January, 1897, and in the fall of 1898 was again nominated by the Republicans to continue in the position he had so efficiently filled.

The marriage of Mr. Low took place in El Paso, Ill., and united him with Miss Ella D. Smith, who was born in Ohio and received an excellent education in the State Normal School of Illinois. Four children comprise their family, Harold Townsend, Percy Hubbard, Sibyl and James Henry Harrison, Jr. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Low has been a vestryman. While in Illinois he was made a Mason. He became a charter member of Silver State Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present master. He is also identified with Pueblo Chapter No. 12, R. A. M. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks number

him among their members. In the Independent Order of Foresters he is high secretary for the jurisdiction of Colorado, which includes Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. He was a charter member of Court No. 79, at Pueblo, the first court organized in the state. At the organization of the high court of Colorado he became the first high secretary, and has held the position since. At the session of the high court in 1898 he was elected delegate to the supreme court of the order and in August of that year attended the triennial session at Toronto.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, M. D. No resident in Rio Blanco County has a higher reputation for professional skill and intellectual ability than the subject of this sketch. Since he established his home in Meeker he has built up a good practice in medicine, and has also given considerable attention to the management of his ranch and the discharge of his duties as a county official.

Dr. Young was born in Ohio in 1846, a son of John and Lydia (Booth) Young, natives respectively of Prussia and Ohio. His father came to America in boyhood and afterward spent the most of his life in that state, where he followed his father's occupation of farming and milling. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and his oldest son, Isaac, rendered excellent service as a physician and surgeon in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry during the Civil war.

Inheriting from his father a patriotic spirit, the subject of this sketch was led in early life to offer his services to the government during the Civil war. In 1864 he entered the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. On returning home he taught school for a short time, and also carried on the study of medicine. He attended medical colleges at Cleveland, Ohio, and Keokuk, Iowa. He commenced the practice of his profession in his home town, and continued there until 1883, when he removed to Kansas. He became prominent in his community in Kansas. In connection with his practice of medicine, he also carried on a drug store. But business affairs and professional interests did not represent the limit of his activities. He served two terms in the state legislature and was most helpful in promoting the welfare of the state and the special needs of his constituents. On account of poor

health he was obliged to dispose of his property interests in Kansas and seek a climate that would prove more congenial. Hoping to be benefited in Oregon he settled at Salem, where he engaged in practice for two years. From there he returned as far east as Colorado, where he has engaged in practice since 1890. He has erected a neat residence and owns a fine ranch joining the village of Meeker. As a stock-dealer he has been quite successful, and this industry affords a relaxation from his professional duties and official cares.

While Dr. Young has never affiliated with any political organization, he has recently acted with the People's party, whose platform more nearly represents his views than any other. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election. For years he has been a member of the Masonic order, and he is also connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1876 he married Miss Eliza J. Taylor, who was born in Ohio, and by whom he has four children.

ELIAS W. KEARBY, M. D. The village of Rocky Ford was started in 1887 and two years later the county of Otero was formed from Bent County. During the latter year, while the town was still in its incipient stages of growth, Dr. Kearby began the practice of his profession here, at the same time carrying on a drug store. With the subsequent growth of the place he has been intimately connected. Its enterprises have received the impetus of his encouragement and assistance. Among the local business enterprises with which he has been most closely associated is the canning factory, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he has since been president and a director.

Born in Paoli, Orange County, Ind., September 17, 1853, our subject was only one year old when taken by his parents to Madrid, Iowa, and in the latter town his boyhood days were spent. He attended local public schools and was a student in the college at Grinnell, Iowa. The study of medicine he began under the preceptorship of Dr. G. W. Gwynn, of Madrid, with whom he remained for three years. He then entered the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he graduated in June, 1881. His first place of practice was Elkhart, Polk County, Iowa, and there he remained until he came to Colorado in 1889. He spent a month in Colorado Springs and from there came to his present location in Rocky Ford.

As a worker in the Republican party, Dr. Kearby has been active in politics, and especially interested in local issues. During his connection of seven years with the school board of Rocky Ford, he rendered most efficient service. Since 1891 he has held office as secretary of the board of pension examiners, and since 1890 he has been local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, the local lodge of Odd Fellows (in which he has passed all the chairs); and he is also connected with St. John's Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., at Rocky Ford; and the chapter and commandery at La Junta. He is married and has one son.

A B. BOYLAN, police judge of Victor, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., July 21, 1847, a son of Firman Boylan. His father and grandfather were natives of New Jersey; on his mother's side he is of Revolutionary stock. Engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, and also heavily interested in agricultural pursuits, Firman Boylan was a prominent and influential citizen of his locality, and a village near his home was named in his honor. Our subject was educated in the public schools and commercial college of Elmira. His first work was as a telegraph operator on the Erie Railroad, and he remained with that company from the age of fourteen until nineteen. Then going to Chicago, he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, but soon resumed his connection with the Erie Railroad Company as relief agent, and for eighteen months continued in that position.

Upon resigning his connection with the railroad, Mr. Boylan went to Minnesota, but owing to ill health soon crossed the line into British America, where he was with the Hudson Bay Company for two years. Later he was with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, running from St. Paul to St. Cloud, at which latter place he was cashier for two and one-half years. For six years he was agent for the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. In 1873 he removed to Kansas and settled at Lincoln, where for ten years he was connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Finally turning his attention to other work, Mr. Boylan became interested in the stock business, and also conducted a newspaper in Kearney County. For thirteen years he served as trustee

of Lakin Township. In 1892 he came to Colorado as agent for the Santa Fe at Monument, where he remained for four years. In November, 1895, he settled in Victor, and embarked in mining and the real-estate business, since which time he has done much to develop the interests of this district. Active in the Democratic party, he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and has served as a member of the state central committee ever since coming to the county. In April, 1898, he was elected police judge, and has been efficient in the discharge of his duties. Fraternally he is a Mason. He and his wife have a daughter and son: Lenora V., wife of Harry Tate, of Lakin, Kan.; and Ambrose B., who is in Albuquerque, N. M.

WALTER I. BRUSH, who is one of the well-known residents of Logan County and carries on a livery business in Sterling, was born near Greeley, Colo., April 26, 1868, being a son of Hon. J. L. Brush, ex-lieutenant governor of Colorado, and a man of great influence in the northern part of the state. In his boyhood he was the recipient of excellent educational advantages, having, in addition to the public school course, the advantage of study in the Denver University. He can scarcely recall the time when he was not interested in the stock business. The cattle industry had a fascination for him, and when he was ten he began working on the round-ups. In this way he spent the summer months for some years, while during the winter he attended school. His first independent venture was at sixteen years, when he secured a bunch of horses and began the breeding and raising of stock.

In 1888 Mr. Brush came to Sterling and entered the employ of the Western Union Beef Company, at that time one of the largest cattle companies in northeastern Colorado. Two years later he was made foreman of the company, and in this important position continued until the 1st of January, 1897, in the meantime superintending his own stock interests as well. When the company closed out their cattle business he rented their ranch and conducted it for himself during the summer of 1897. In the fall he sold his interests and purchased his present livery business, thinking in this way he could handle his numerous horses to better advantage. Through his superior business capacity, combined with geni-

ality of manner and energy of character, he has built up a remunerative business, and stands high among the business men of the town.

For four years Mr. Brush was a member of the town council, after which he held the office of mayor. He has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, willing to foster all plans for the benefit of his town and county. Fraternally he is a member of Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. He has always favored the men and measures of the Republican party, in whose principles he was reared, and to which he steadfastly adheres. In 1891 he married Miss Sarah Perkins, a daughter of R. C. Perkins. One child was born of the union, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brush are identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DAVID B. DELZELL, county treasurer of Logan County, is one of the leading and representative business men of Sterling. In January, 1898, he purchased the general store of L. M. Judd, but after some six months he disposed of the business. At the beginning of the year 1899 he became a partner in the grocery business of O. E. Smith & Co., which firm conducts the only exclusive grocery business in the town, occupying a handsome business building which he erected for the purpose. He is serving his second term as county treasurer, in which office he has displayed accuracy, good judgment and fidelity to the county's interests.

December 20, 1855, Mr. Delzell was born in Richland County, Ill., to James Harvey and Mary E. (Wilson) Delzell, and was one of three children, his sisters being Dorcas A., wife of F. M. Jackson, agent for the Continental Oil Company and also engaged in the express business in Sterling; and Mary E., wife of W. H. Conklin, a general merchant of Sterling. His father, a native of Tennessee, born in 1831, accompanied his parents to Illinois in youth and settled in Richland County, where he married and settled on a farm. He was an enterprising man and, had his life been prolonged, would undoubtedly have attained success, but he died when only twenty-nine years of age. His wife afterward kept her three children together until they were ready to start out for themselves, and in 1881 was again married, her husband being John Young, with whom she came to Sterling, Colo., in the early '90s and here died in 1894.

When a boy our subject learned the carpenter's

trade. At twenty years of age he married Miss Lavina C. Atkinson, their wedding being solemnized January 30, 1876. Afterward he engaged in farming in his native county, cultivating a tract of fifty acres received from his father's estate and also an additional thirty acres which he acquired by purchase. While cultivating his farm he also devoted considerable time to working at his trade. In the spring of 1882 he emigrated to Colorado and secured employment at his trade in Denver, where he also engaged in contracting and building. From Denver, in 1885, he came to Sterling, which was then in its infancy. For three months he worked at carpentering here, after which he accepted the management of the lumber yard of W. F. Thompson, which position he held for nine years, until the business was sold to the present owner, A. G. Sherwin. The latter, being unfamiliar with the business, retained Mr. Delzell's services until he had gained a comprehensive knowledge of details, after which our subject turned his attention to his trade. He was elected county treasurer in 1896 and is now serving his second term in the office.

The first wife of Mr. Delzell died in 1883. Of her two children, one is living: Daisy D., wife of John B. Garst, of Marshall, Mo. In January, 1886, he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Hattie Isom, a native of Mississippi. One child blesses this union. Fraternally Mr. Delzell is connected with the Knights of Pythias; Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs; and Sterling Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M. In his political opinions he is in sympathy with Republican principles. He is an active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was the foreman in the construction of the building in which this congregation worships.

BYRON H. BRYANT, general superintendent of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, is a member of an eastern family that has been identified with the history of our country from an early day and has borne an honorable part in the development of its resources. Of English and Irish extraction, they have inherited from one race, determination of character and force of will, and from the other, the faculty of making the best of every circumstance. The old home in Swansea, Mass., where several generations were born, stood seven miles from the place

where King Philip was killed. At that old homestead Caleb and his son, Emory D. Bryant, were born; and from there they removed to a farm near Woonsocket, R. I.

Emory D. Bryant, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the Florida or Seminole war. Prior to the Civil war he removed to Muskegon, Mich., and opened a mercantile store. During the war he raised Company H, Third Michigan Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. Later he served in the One Hundred and Second United States, and marched with Sherman to Atlanta and the sea. The hardships and exposure incident to army life injured his health, and he returned home, at the close of the war, an invalid. In 1867 he passed away, at forty-five years of age. He had married Samantha P. Bal-lou, who was born near Woonsocket, R. I., and died in Milford, Mass., in 1853. She was a member of an old family of Rhode Island. Of her four children two died at twenty-four years of age, and one, Mrs. Julia S. Coon, is living in Ann Arbor, Mich.

At Woonsocket, R. I., where he was born July 25, 1847, the subject of this sketch acquired his education in public schools. In 1863 he removed to Michigan, and the following year, when less than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, one of the four Michigan cavalry regiments which made up Custer's brigade of Sheridan's cavalry corps. He served with this regiment until July, 1865, when he was transferred to the First Michigan Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. This regiment, together with the Sixth and Seventh Michigan, left Fort Leavenworth on July 9th for the Indian country to protect the overland stage line during the Sioux war of 1865. Early in August the regiment arrived at Fort Collins. The soldiers were stationed at the various stage stations in the mountains, his assignment being at Fort Hallock. With every stage that crossed the plains, six mounted men were sent as guard. Finally, the Indians ceased to harass the white men and the troops were withdrawn. After spending the winter at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, our subject was mustered out and honorably discharged in March, 1866. He returned to Michigan in July and soon afterward matriculated in the college at Kalamazoo, but the death of his father the following year brought his college studies to an end.

Turning his attention to civil engineering, Mr.

Bryant secured employment on a survey for a railroad line from Litchfield, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind., and after a time was employed at Battle Creek on the Pennsylvania Railroad, later was assistant division engineer at Kalamazoo on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and from that position was promoted to be division engineer. In the spring of 1871 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Grand Rapids & Holland Railroad, in which capacity he continued until the completion of the road. At Detroit he was locating engineer and division engineer on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, after the completion of which he went to Meadville, Pa., as locating engineer on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad (now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio). On his return to Michigan, in July, 1873, he was employed as chief engineer on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad.

In 1879 Mr. Bryant came to Colorado and accepted a position as locating engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and continued as resident engineer in charge of construction until March, 1884, during which time he had charge of the construction of nearly four hundred miles of that road. On resigning, he became construction engineer with the Canadian Pacific, after which he was locating engineer on the Montana Central. In December, 1886, he resigned, and became assistant chief engineer with the Colorado Midland, establishing his headquarters in Colorado Springs. In August of the following year he was promoted to be chief engineer, and in July, 1890, was also made chief engineer of the Busk Tunnel Railroad, during the construction of the Busk tunnel. The position of superintendent of the Colorado Midland was tendered him in December, 1892, in addition to that of chief engineer, and in May, 1895, the title was changed to general superintendent. He is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers of Chicago. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

In St. Louis, Mich., Mr. Bryant married Miss E. A. Kennen, who was born in Coldwater, Mich. They have one son, Walter B.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, who is engaged in ranching near Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1849. The years of his boyhood and youth were spent in that state. In 1875 he became interested in the cattle business on the Arkansas River west of Fort Dodge, Kan. In

1881 he became special agent in the United States postal service, and as such continued until 1885. A severe blizzard in Kansas killed his cattle and destroyed the business he had established. In 1887 he came to Colorado. For a time he served as deputy sheriff under Daniel Gould.

In 1892 Mr. Robinson went to the new camp of Creede, Colo., where he engaged in prospecting and mining for two years, and met with the usual miner's experiences of alternate success and failure. Returning to Costilla County, in 1894 he established a stock ranch, and this he has since conducted. While his attention is largely given to the management of his place, he still takes an active part in local affairs, and is a well-known Republican. He has frequently represented his party in county and state conventions, and has kept himself posted concerning all party issues. Since 1895 he has been secretary of the school board.

November 28, 1889, Mr. Robinson married Mary Brenneman, a native of Iowa, and daughter of John Brenneman, of Fort Garland. They are the parents of five children.

FRANK H. WHITHAM. During the time that he has engaged in the mercantile business in Holyoke, Mr. Whitham has established a reputation for fair dealing in every transaction and has built up an important trade, that is not limited to his town, but extends through Phillips County. He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 27, 1866, a son of James M. and Emily Almira (Munhall) Whitham. His maternal grandfather, John Munhall, was born January 7, 1805, and married Mary Ann Wells, who was born at Wellsville, Pa., March 21, 1807; she was a daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Hoffman) Wells, the former of whom lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Whitham was one of thirteen children, and the fourth among nine now living. Of these, Charles W., born May 29, 1859, is in Fairfield, Iowa; Hannibal, born January 6, 1861, is in Dawson City, Klondike; Martin Luther, born January 25, 1863, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; John W., born October 29, 1868, makes his home in Seattle, Wash.; Emily, born March 5, 1873, is in Holdrege, Neb.; Grace, born December 12, 1874, married C. Hulsebeck, and also resides in Holdrege; Rollo C., born July 7, 1876, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Nellie, born October 15, 1881, makes her home with our subject.

The father of Mr. Whitham was born in West Liberty, W. Va., June 29, 1823. When a young man he went to Washington County, Pa., to establish his home. November 18, 1846, he married Miss Catherine Mount, by whom he had four children, but the only one now living is William J. (born November 30, 1849), of Phillips County, Colo. In 1850, accompanied by his family, James M. Whitham removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and there his wife died May 2, 1855. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Emily Almira (Munhall) Dravo, February 20, 1856. She was the widow of A. A. Dravo, whom she had married January 4, 1854, and by whom she had one son, Samuel A. Dravo, now a prominent lawyer of Holdrege, Neb. She was born near Wooster, Ohio, January 13, 1837, and is now living in Holyoke, Colo.

In 1880 James M. Whitham and his family removed from Fairfield to Thayer County, Neb., where they remained until 1886, and then settled in Imperial, Neb. At that place he engaged in the lumber business with a son. In 1887 he brought his family to Holyoke, Colo., where he engaged in the hardware business and resided until his death, November 5, 1897. While in Washington County, Pa., he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he removed to Iowa he put his membership in the Lutheran Church of Fairfield, while in Nebraska he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty-three years he was a member, in high standing, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the time of his settlement in Holyoke he was intensely interested in the development of the town and was actively interested in all undertakings that had for their object the bettering of the condition of the people.

On the twenty-first anniversary of his birth our subject entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, five miles southwest of Holyoke. For two years he worked in a hardware store owned by his father. In 1889 he commuted on his homestead and went to Arickaree City, Colo., where he embarked in the hardware business. After six months he added to his hardware stock a general line of merchandise, and continued in business at that place until April 15, 1891, when he removed his stock of goods to Holyoke and established himself in business in this town. Here he built up a prosperous business. In 1895 he formed a partnership with his father and brother R. C., and a general mercantile and hard-

ware business was conducted until the death of the father, after which our subject purchased the interest owned by his father, also his brother's interest, and has since conducted the store alone. In politics he is a Republican.

December 14, 1893, Mr. Whitham married Miss Emma M. Tipton, who was born in Glenwood, Iowa, August 20, 1874. She has filled the office of noble grand in the Rebekah Lodge, to which and to Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., Mr. Whitham also belongs. Their wedding was an elaborate social affair, two hundred invitations being issued. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Collett, in the Baptist Church at Holyoke, after which a reception was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall by the parents of the groom, with the aid of the members of the Rebekah Lodge. One child has blessed the union, Strayer Earl, born December 3, 1894.

Mrs. Whitham is a daughter of Theodore D. Tipton, who at the time of her marriage was a stockman and grain dealer in Holyoke, Colo. Mr. Tipton was born October 1, 1841, and was married, in Chicago, Ill., in 1873, to Miss S. E. Strayer, who was born in Ohio October 8, 1852, and whose father, S. D. Strayer, was born in Maryland in 1828, and her mother, Nancy Strayer, in Ohio in 1834. In 1859 Mr. Tipton made his first trip to Colorado. During the following years he made several other trips from Nebraska west. July 4, 1862, he left Central City to join the army and served in the Union cause for fourteen months and fourteen days. Returning to Colorado in 1864, he went on to Montana. Indians were numerous and hostile. In his charge he had the wife and daughter of Judge Brown of Nebraska City; when they reached Soda Springs, the party with whom he traveled determined to go to Boise City, Mont., which left him and the two women to make their way, as best they could, in the midst of many dangers. Highway robbers attempted to capture the women and rob Mr. Tipton, but he succeeded in saving the women after they had made full preparation for committing suicide, believing this preferable to falling alive into the hands of their captors. They finally arrived in Virginia City, Mont., after six months and nineteen days of exhausting and dangerous travel. In that place Mr. Tipton kept a livery for six months, after which he went to Butte and built the second house in that town. He was in British America in 1866 and in 1867 mined at Unionville, in Ora-

phena Gulch, three miles from Helena, but lost his mining interest through fraud. Going to Red Mountain City in 1868, he located a number of mines, and later located mines at Butte. In 1870 he started for California, but while spending the winter at Salt Lake City was accidentally crippled, and then went back to Colorado, and from there to Glenwood, Iowa. During 1871-72 he had a store at Nebraska City, Neb. On selling out, he went to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1873 he came to Colorado and mined in Sherman Mountain, and at other times he visited this state. In 1886 he located southwest of Holyoke. When this town was first started he moved into it, and afterward made his home here (meantime engaging in the stock business) until July 18, 1894. He then moved to Lebanon, Mo., where he now resides.

JOHN W. RAMSEY, an early settler of Logan County, and one of its leading stockmen, was born near Bloomington, Ill., March 25, 1849, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Kimler) Ramsey. He was second among three children, the others being: Adaline, wife of Charles Stithhammer, of Denver; and Nellie E., who married Alexander Hardy, of Chicago, Ill. His father was born near Columbus, Ohio, December 15, 1820, and when a boy of nine years was taken by his parents to Tazewell County, Ill., where he passed the years of youth. After his marriage he settled near Bloomington, where he tilled the soil of a farm. From there in 1874 he removed to Colorado and purchased land near Greeley, where he remained for eleven years. In 1885 he settled at Yates Center, Kan., where he spent six years. Osceola, Iowa, became his home in 1891. After his wife's death, which occurred in 1895, he returned to Colorado and spent the remaining years of his life among his children. His death occurred in June, 1897. His wife was born near Bloomington, Ill., in 1829, her parents having been among the early settlers of that region.

The education of our subject was acquired in common schools and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. His health being poor, he determined to come to Colorado, and March 13, 1872, found him at Evans. During the first few months he worked for farmers in that neighborhood, but had no steady employment. In the spring of 1873 he and a nephew of Hon. J. L. Brush ran a dairy in the interests of Mr. Brush,

In the fall of 1873 he rode on the range for the same employer. Beginning for himself in the spring of 1874, he bought a few head of cattle, which he ran on the range with the cattle owned by his employer. After three years he was made foreman for Mr. Brush. When finally severing his connection with his employer, he sold his cattle and bought a bunch of sheep, at the same time settling on the one hundred and sixty acres that he had homesteaded in 1876. He now has almost seven hundred acres, with his own private ditch.

The marriage of Mr. Ramsey to Miss Eva Knowles occurred March 20, 1879. She is a daughter of Myron B. Knowles, who was born in Bangor, Me., in 1823, was educated for the law and admitted to the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of five children: Eugene, Earl, Guy, Adele and Helen.

After Logan County was set off from Weld, Mr. Ramsey was a member of the first board of county commissioners and at the expiration of his term of one year was re-elected for a three-years term, serving four years altogether, and for a similar period he was a notary public. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and is in hearty sympathy with every movement tending to the uplifting of his community and the welfare of the people. He is connected with Occidental Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M.

SAMUEL A. PAWLEY, an extensive stockman of southern Colorado, residing at No. 350 Baca street, Trinidad, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., September 17, 1852, and is a son of Nathan and Susan (Robinson) Pawley, natives of Kentucky.

At the time of removing to Missouri our subject was a lad of fourteen years. One year later he left home and went to Texas, but after a short time proceeded to Kansas with a herd of cattle, later going back to Missouri, where he assisted his father on the home farm. At twenty-one years of age he drove a herd of cattle to Colorado, and then for the first time saw Trinidad, his present home. It was then a small town containing a few houses of adobe. For some time he engaged in herding on the range, and from the fall of 1873 until 1883 he was employed steadily by Samuel Doss. After he had been at work for four years he began to invest his earn-

ings in cattle, and continued to invest from time to time. In 1882 he sold his stock and for two years traveled in the territories and Mexico, looking for cattle and for a suitable range. Buying cattle in 1884, he engaged in the stock business on the Pecos River, remaining there until 1891. Then, with four hundred head of cattle, he moved to the Cimarron River. Later he bought a ranch one hundred miles east of Trinidad, where he remained until 1897, and then removed to his present elegant residence, one of the finest in Trinidad. On his ranch he has twenty thousand acres enclosed, which furnishes a range for his herd of eight hundred cattle and forty-five hundred sheep.

During the long period of his residence in the west Mr. Pawley has gained a thorough insight into the stock business, and is therefore able to engage in it with confidence of success. In politics he is a Democrat. In the organization of the Imperial Legion at Trinidad he took an active part. He is identified with Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W., in Trinidad, and the Woodmen of the World.

July 2, 1884, Mr. Pawley married Lucy, daughter of Judge George S. Simpson, a pioneer of Trinidad. Mrs. Pawley was born in Huerfano County, Colo.; her mother, Juanita (Suaso) Simpson, a Spanish lady, is now making her home with Mrs. Pawley. Our subject and his wife have four children: John S., who is a student in Denver; Gladys, Juanita and Robert.

NATHAN HUGHES, a prominent stockman residing in Pueblo, was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1845. His father, who was a farmer during the greater part of his active life, gained the title of major through service in Indian wars; the mother was a daughter of William Garrett, member of a pioneer family of Kentucky.

In Macon County, where his boyhood days were spent, Mr. Hughes received his education. In 1883 he removed to Pueblo, where he bought a comfortable home on the mesa. In 1865 Mr. Hughes married Miss Mary J. Harrison, of Lafayette County, Mo., and unto them were born two daughters and a son, but the latter is deceased. Politically he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with Pueblo Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and is also identified with Camp No. 29, Woodmen of the World.

TRANSPORTATION

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

GEN. W. J. PALMER, while manager of construction of the western division, Union Pacific Railway, soon after the close of the Civil war, visited Denver and was much impressed with its geographical position, advancing the idea that in the future the city would become a large commercial center. Shortly after his first visit, and while still engaged with the Union Pacific Railway, he was commissioned by the company constructing that road to make a preliminary survey for an extension between Kit Carson and the Pacific coast in the neighborhood of San Diego. With this object in view, he traversed on horseback the country between Denver and the Pacific coast, via Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Fort Wingate, Mojave and Los Angeles to San Diego. He was impressed more favorably than ever with the resources of the country lying to the east of the range, and conceived the idea of building a narrow gauge railroad from Denver south. The Festinoog Railway in Wales, which was built through mountains and had very sharp curves and heavy grades, was much spoken of at this time, and, as it was of narrow gauge and said to be operated cheaply, General Palmer doubtless considered that such a road would be well adapted to the conditions existing in Colorado. Accordingly, in 1870, he organized the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, his principal associates being Dr. W. A. Bell, of Manitou, Colo., and Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt. Construction was commenced out of Denver April 1, 1871, and the first section (which terminated at Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles, with three-foot gauge, thirty-pound rails, thirty-two-degree curves and ninety-foot grades), was completed and opened for business June 15, 1872. The line was completed to Pueblo August 1, 1872.

The equipment used in operating the road was rather light in comparison with the present narrow gauge equipment. The passenger loco-

motives had four wheels connected and weighed twenty-five thousand pounds, and the freight locomotives had six wheels connected and weighed thirty-five thousand pounds. The passenger coaches were built with but four wheels and were sixteen feet long, with four rows of seats running longitudinally along the car, one on each side and two in the middle. The freight cars had only four wheels and were twelve and sixteen feet long, weighing about four thousand pounds and having a carrying capacity of eight thousand pounds.

Before the close of 1872 the line was extended up the Arkansas River Valley as far as the coal mines near Florence, known as the Canon Coal Mines, and here construction rested until the summer of 1874, when the line was extended as far as Canon City, at the eastern end of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, now known as the Royal Gorge. In 1876 an extension was built south from Pueblo to El Moro with a view to developing the coking coals of that vicinity, and a branch line from Cuchara to La Veta was also completed in the same year. No more building was undertaken until 1877, when the branch line, which was completed as far as La Veta the preceding year, was extended west over Veta Pass, with its two hundred and eleven foot grades and sharp curves, and on to Alamosa in the San Luis Valley, which point was reached July 4, 1878. This was the first real mountain work done and was much commented on at the time as a marvel of engineering skill in overcoming the steep ascent of what was considered an impassable mountain. During the fall of 1878 the entire line was leased to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and that company took possession January 1, 1879. The lease was abrogated, however, in the latter months of the same year, and the line again came into the possession of the Denver & Rio Grande Company.

The discovery of carbonate silver ores in the vicinity of what is now called Leadville, in 1876 and 1877, had by this time become of such im-

portance that it was decided to extend the line from Canon City west through the Canon of the Arkansas River and on up that stream to Leadville. This passage of the Grand Canon was an undertaking considered by very eminent engineers to be an impossibility, though the right to build though was stoutly contested by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The courts decided, however, in favor of the Denver & Rio Grande, and the work was commenced in the fall of 1879 and, notwithstanding the seemingly insurmountable difficulties, was completed as far as Salida May 1, 1880, and into Leadville July 20 of the same year. This part of the line runs almost wholly in the Canon of the Arkansas River and the cost of construction was tremendous, but the work was quickly executed.

May 1, 1880, the line from Salida west over Marshall Pass to Gunnison was commenced. Gunnison was supposed to be the center of a very large and rich silver and gold mining district, although the bituminous and anthracite coals found in that vicinity have proved of most value. This line was completed to Gunnison August 6, 1881, and to Crested Butte, where coal mines and coke ovens are located, October 20, in the same year. In the construction of this line the same grade and curvature as on the Veta Pass line were used, though the length of the line over Marshall Pass was much greater, as was also the altitude of the mountain, being ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight feet at the top of the rail on the summit.

In the beginning of 1880 an extension of the San Luis Valley line west over the Conejos range to Durango, and a branch leaving that line at Antonito and running south ninety miles to Espanola, were projected. The Espanola branch was completed December 30, 1880, and the line was completed into Durango July 27, 1881, a distance of two hundred miles from Alamosa and four hundred and fifty miles from Denver, and was continued northwest to Silverton, forty-five miles, which point was reached July 8, 1882. June 13 a branch was completed from Alamosa to Del Norte and was further extended to South Fork November 20, 1881. April 15, 1881, a branch was built from near Canon City up the Grape Creek Canon to Silver Cliff, where rich silver mines had been discovered. On account of the great difficulty of keeping this branch open, occasioned by floods which washed the roads out once or twice every year,

it was finally abandoned entirely after the flood of 1887.

The Villa Grove branch, leaving the Gunnison extension at Mears Junction and running south over Poncha Pass into the north end of the San Luis Valley, was completed September 25, 1881. At the time this branch was built the adjacent camp of Bonanza was experiencing quite a boom, and Villa Grove was the nearest railroad point. The building of this branch served the purpose of developing the great iron mines at Orient, for which an eight-mile spur was built. About this time the mining district in the neighborhood of Red Cliff began to attract the attention of mining men. The necessity for a branch to that point developed itself, and February 15, 1882, the extension was completed from Leadville west over Tennessee Pass to Rock Creek. During the same year an extension was undertaken north from Leadville to Dillon, on the Blue River (as many important mines were opened up in that vicinity) and was completed November 27, 1882. Fremont Pass, over which this line passes at an altitude of eleven thousand three hundred and thirty feet, is the highest point on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

During this year the Gunnison extension was continued west, opening up the vast agricultural and horticultural districts of Montrose, Delta and Mesa Counties, and reached Grand Junction, at the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers, November 22 and the Colorado-Utah line December 19, 1882.

About this time the Pleasant Valley Railway of Utah, extending from Provo to Clear Creek, was purchased by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and was extended east via Spanish Fork and Price River Canons to a connection with the Gunnison extension at State Line. This connection made a through narrow gauge line from Denver to Salt Lake City, and a year later was completed on to Ogden, making connection with the Central Pacific Railway at that point. This line was operated as one road from Denver to Ogden until the latter half of 1884, when the Rio Grande Western Company commenced the operation of its line from State Line to Ogden under separate management, and in December, 1889, the latter company leased from the Denver & Rio Grande that portion of the road between State Line and Grand Junction, since which time the Rio Grande Western has operated under separate management from Grand Junction west.

In July, 1883, the Del Norte branch was extended from South Fork to Wagon Wheel Gap, at which point are located well-known mineral springs. The terminus of this branch was but eleven miles from Creede, the now famous silver-mining camp. Its riches were unknown at the time this extension was made, and not until November 23, 1891, was the line built into that camp. Adjacent to this branch, however, were the mining camps of Summitville and Platora.

No building of importance was done between 1883 and 1887, though during the year 1886 the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern Railway Company was organized and a narrow gauge line built from Espanola to the city of Santa Fe, which enabled the Denver & Rio Grande to reach the latter point. August 1, 1887, the El Moro line was extended to Trinidad to a connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Early in 1887 a great mining excitement prevailed in the Aspen district, and the extension west of Leadville, terminating at Rock Creek, was hurriedly built down the Canons of the Eagle and Grand Rivers to Glenwood and up the Canon of the Roaring Fork to Aspen, which point was reached October 27, 1887. Ouray, near the source of the Uncompahgre River, had by this time developed into an important mining camp, and a branch line was completed from Montrose to that town December 12, 1887. Construction work rested for two years more, when rich discoveries at Lake City caused a branch to be built from Sapinero, on the Gunnison extension. The branch was finished July 20, 1889. The same month a branch was built from Glenwood Springs to Rifle, in the Grand River Valley.

Up to 1881 all the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande were narrow gauge (three feet). It then became important for the Denver & Rio Grande to have a standard gauge line between Denver and Pueblo, in order to compete for business from the Missouri River, and a third rail was laid and completed December 23, 1881, which resulted in a traffic arrangement by which the trains of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were run through over the Denver & Rio Grande from Pueblo to Denver, this arrangement continuing until about 1887, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built its own line into Denver. The Missouri Pacific having built from Kansas City to Pueblo during the same year enabled the Denver & Rio Grande to make a similar traffic arrangement with that road, which is still in existence.

During 1890 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific built into Colorado Springs and secured a trackage arrangement over the Denver & Rio Grande line between Denver and Pueblo. About the same time the importance of the Rio Grande system as a trans-continental line became apparent to all, and the standard-gauging of the line in order to avoid the transfer of freight and passengers became a necessity. The Rio Grande Western Railway Company, which since July, 1884, had been in possession of the line west of Grand Junction, co-operating with the Denver & Rio Grande, the work was commenced and pushed to a speedy completion in the fall of 1890, from Denver over Tennessee Pass to Rifle, from which point the Denver & Rio Grande, in conjunction with the Colorado Midland, extended the standard gauge to Grand Junction (the joint line being now known as the Rio Grande Junction Railway), the Rio Grande Western continuing it on to Ogden. The completion of this standard gauge line from Denver to Grand Junction gave the Denver & Rio Grande two paths over the mountains—the narrow gauge line via Marshall Pass and the newly completed standard gauge via Leadville and Glenwood Springs.

During 1890 the Villa Grove extension was continued south to Alamosa. That opened up the fertile San Luis Valley and gave two lines from the east to that point. In the meantime the line south of Pueblo to Trinidad had been standard-gauged, and the passengers and freight for Alamosa and points west and south had to be transferred at La Veta, and to avoid this the San Luis Valley extension was made. The line over Veta Pass, being expensive to operate, was then closed, but did not remain so for long. In the latter part of 1891 the Creede mining excitement, already referred to, sprang up, and, in order to put points south of Pueblo in close communication, the Veta Pass line was re-opened and has remained so ever since.

The development of the vast anthracite coal fields in the vicinity of Crested Butte made necessary the construction, in the latter part of 1894, of the Ruby Anthracite Branch, from Crested Butte to Ruby, a distance of ten and one-half miles. The opening of this extension has largely augmented the anthracite coal trade, one of Colorado's greatest industries, which has proved of vast profit to the railroad company, besides supplying the local markets of the state with an article of fuel surpassed by none in the United

States, and a market for this commodity is also being built up in Utah and on the Pacific Coast.

In 1896 the Denver & Rio Grande Company became the possessor by purchase of the Santa Fe Southern Railroad, formerly known as the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern, which gave it a line over its own rails between the capital cities of Colorado and New Mexico and enabled it to establish a very considerable interchange of traffic and a good outlet into New and Old Mexico for the product of the San Luis Valley.

The development of the gold mines at Leadville had reached such proportions by the beginning of the year 1898 as to make it essential to further increase the facilities for the handling of the product of the various mines contiguous to that city, and as a consequence the Rio Grande Company found it necessary to build the Ibex branch, seven miles in length, to the Ibex, Resurrection and other important mines in the vicinity. This branch was opened for traffic November 1, 1898, and has proved a feeder of very considerable importance.

It having been demonstrated that the line over Veta Pass, being broad gauge from Pueblo to La Veta and narrow gauge from La Veta to Alamosa, was impracticable to operate on account of this broken connection, the board of directors authorized the broad-gauging of the line from La Veta to Alamosa over Veta Pass, taking an entirely different route from the old line, with very much easier grades and consequently less expensive to operate. This work was commenced in January, 1899, and is in process of construction at the time this article is written. This change in gauge will very much facilitate the handling of business, both passenger and freight, between northern and southern Colorado, and must eventually operate decidedly to the advantage of the two sections as well as to that of the railroad company itself.

From the time of its organization the growth of the Rio Grande Railway was remarkable. Experimental and necessitated developments resulted satisfactorily to the owners, and the "baby" road, as it was universally called in Colorado, was exceedingly popular, not only with the residents of the state, who looked upon it as the most important developer of the Rocky Mountain region, but with travelers and tourists from every civilized people on the face of the earth, who grew enthusiastic over the beauties and unparal-

leled attractiveness of "The Scenic Line of the World," as the company had thoughtfully advertised it.

The Rio Grande was one of the first railway companies in the United States, if not in the world, to present its scenic attractions to the public by photographic advertising. This system of advertising has done more to advance the interests of Colorado by attracting tourist travel resulting in populating the state with desirable settlers, in developing giant industries, and in establishing towns and villages, than any other agency. The immense quantities of most attractive books and pamphlets and richly mounted photographic productions presented in artistic devices everywhere the world over, always attracting attention to the vast resources and scenic grandeur of Colorado, proved most prolific, and corporation and commonwealth prospered together, the growth of one being a reflection of the expansion of the other.

Consequently, when the month of October, 1891, ushered in a new presidency, the board of directors having wisely elected E. T. Jeffery to that important and responsible position, the main line of the system, standard gauged and properly equipped for trans-continental traffic, was in fitting condition for the expert management following the induction of his administration, which has been most pronounced as a practical business one and especially remunerative, when it is considered that he took control of this line on the threshold of the '93 panic, carrying the company safely through that trying time, when other corporations were dropping into insolvency and receiverships. Through it all the road was preserved in first-class condition and kept pace with the times in the way of improvements, in both roadway and equipment, at the same time contributing dividends to the holdings of the ownership.

Unmarred by unpleasant occurrences and operating under a perfect system, each department is a model of perfection and expertly officered; and, with a perfectly satisfied patronage to depend upon regularly, the road has been continually strengthened and the equipment elaborated upon in modern magnificence, until this mountain road of Colorado stands to-day the peer in perfection of comfort, safety and elegance of any of the great railroad systems of the United States.

During Mr. Jeffery's administration, to the

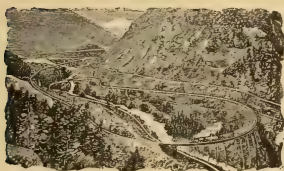
narrow gauge system have been added large commercial and traffic interests, by the ingrafting of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, including one hundred and seventy-two miles of high grade scenic line, extravagant in wild, rugged picturesque, opening up the great mining resources in southern Colorado and placing the extensive stock and agricultural interest of the great Montezuma and Paradox valleys and the contiguous country in direct communication with the main traffic centers of the state. This line was completed in February, 1892.

In addition to this, another most important railway has been added to the system, connecting with the main line at Florence, being the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, which pierces the heart of the richest gold producing district on the American continent, if not in the world. Having exclusive trackage arrangements with this company, the Cripple Creek line is practically a part of the Rio Grande system.

Thus by its late acquisitions the "baby" road of Colorado now operates in round numbers one thousand eight hundred and fifty miles of road, not including the Rio Grande Western from Grand Junction to Ogden, with which it forms a great through trans-continental line to the Pacific coast, reaching all important points in Colorado and Utah and distributing at the most popular society and health resorts the wealth and fashion of the world.

"The Colorado Road"

(Colorado & Southern Railway)



For a quarter of a century it has been a dream of prominent men of the west that a north and south railway along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains would in time become a great highway of commerce. The dream is almost realized. The Colorado & Southern Railway in connection with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, extends from Northern Wyoming to one of the most energetic and thriving centers of

Texas. The foundations have been laid for a steady movement of freight and passenger business which is destined as the years pass to revolutionize lines of travel and assist in a remarkable degree in the development of a vast region which awaits the hand of enterprise to make it the most desirable district of the globe. Each year, under the fostering care of the Colorado & Southern management, more intimate relations are strengthened between the people of Colorado and Texas. Every summer the charming resorts of the Rockies are more numerous visited by Texas people, and Coloradoans are turning their eyes to Texas as the winter resort of people whose home the greater part of the year is in the higher altitudes. Experience has shown that residence in the mountains for a few weeks each year will effectually drive miasma out of the system, and that nervous disorders of persons living for years at an altitude of one or two miles above sea level quickly disappear under the vivifying influence of the Texas sun.

The Colorado line offers excellent facilities for travel between all points of Texas and Colorado. It reaches all the principal resorts of Colorado, and the scenery along this route is by all competent judges pronounced the grandest on the continent. South Park, the gem of the mountains, nestling in a mighty basin sixty miles by thirty miles in area, is one of the sublimest attractions of Colorado, and is traversed its entire length by one of the branches of the Colorado road. The wonderful Loop trip is one of the charms of the Colorado road, and Platte Canon and the marvels of Manitou and the Pike's Peak region are on the same important highway—the Colorado road.

Of the fascinating trip through picturesque Clear Creek Canon, over the far-famed Loop and the famous switch-back, the following will give the reader a vague idea:

THE WORLD-FAMOUS LOOP

Passing above West Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct, and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below and to the north; but, with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train this time rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now down ninety feet below is the track just passed; away again on the farther side of the mountain, again crossing to the west side; suddenly turning to the

east until the "Big Fill," seventy-six feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, around the slope of McClellan mountain, still another view of Georgetown, with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume, the close ally and best friend of Georgetown. But the loop is a railway on a "bender"—it is the apotheosis of gyration, the supreme luxury of entanglement—yet all wisely, clearly, skillfully planned—a wondrous monument of human genius and engineering skill.

Within easy reach of Georgetown is Green Lake, two and a-half miles distant. It has been many times called the "Gem of the Mountains." In soundless calm it lies, 10,000 feet above the hum-drum world. Caught up and held by the rugged majesty of the mountains, its beauty subdues and softens the great heart of the Rockies, and gives a touch of tenderness and watchfulness to the great peaks that guard its loveliness. On the near shore stand comfortable and convenient houses, a good wharf, well supplied with boats, while its serene and untroubled depths give a home to thousands of mountain trout. While the lake is clear and translucent—clearer than any simile of crystal can express—the basin that holds it is green; the sand is green; the moss that clings to the rocks, or idly floats to the sport of the ripples, is green; and even the tiny drops that fall from the feathering oar bear the same inexplicable tinge that has given this wondrous lake its name. Always beautiful, yet it is only in the declining hours of the day that Green Lake gives a gleam of its spectral and wondrous depths. Then through its clear waters is seen the buried forest, with its stately trees, turned to stone, still erect, but the tall heads and branches, that once bended only to the mountain breezes, now lie in the depths of the lake in the unutterable stillness of the dead.

The lake is filled with mountain trout, and while repaying the tourist amply in itself for the time of a visit, it is within easily accessible distance of other points in the mountains of equal, if not superior interest. One need go but a short distance from the lake to obtain excellent hunting and fishing. About seven miles away is the famous Argentine Pass, to the summit of which a good wagon road, the highest on the continent, extends. From the top of this pass is obtained

one of the finest views in the world. Before the eye of the astonished visitor lies spread out a great panorama. Range after range of snow-capped peaks are visible, many of which lift their lofty summits far above timber-line. Just in front is Gray's Peak, one of the loftiest in Colorado. Away to the west rises the Mount of Holy Cross; while far toward the south, seventy-five miles distant, Pike's Peak lifts its solitary head to an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. Still nearer at hand, seemingly at one's feet, but really miles away, is the South Park, one of the great natural gardens of Colorado, surrounded by high mountains; while off toward the east, in the hazy distance, lie the plains, stretching away in the direction of the Missouri. Near at hand, just off the Argentine road, are the famous mines of East Argentine district. These mines are remarkable from the fact that throughout the entire year the workings are covered with beautiful frost crystals. They will well repay the tourist for the trouble of a visit.

About four miles from Green Lake is the beautiful Highland Park, a favorite picnic resort, to which an excellent trail already exists.

It is one day's staging from Georgetown to Grand Lake, the largest body of water in Colorado, and here the tourist will find every inducement for spending a few weeks in the mountains. The waters of the lake are literally alive with trout, while its numerous tributaries give the "stream fisherman" abundant opportunity for the display of superior skill. On the surrounding hills are found deer, elk, bear, grouse and other game. Good accommodations at very reasonable rates can be found at the lake, and rowing or sailing boats secured.

GRAYMONT AND GRAY'S PEAK.

Four miles beyond Silver Plume, the terminus, is the site of a former mining camp, Graymont, where, fifty-eight miles from Denver, the exalted altitude of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-one feet is reached. There is not much of interest to the tourist at Graymont itself. But it is in this vicinity the traveler has revealed to him a vision, the memory whereof lasts him his lifetime, and many tourists take conveyances or go on horseback from Silver Plume to this enchanting spot. At Graymont the trail to the summit of the peak commences, and the journey from thence must be accomplished on horseback. It is something to remember, that ride on horseback through the cool mountain air, through devious trail and

winding path, in the falut light, until at last you stand on Gray's Peak, that beacon of the range, towering, serene and cold, fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-one feet above the level of the sea. And when the mountain tops begin to flush and tremble and glow, and the warm color steals down into the valleys lying below you, disclosing unimagined distances all aflame with light, you will have known what it is to see the sun rise on Gray's Peak. No description can give any idea of the majestic grouping of mountain light and snowy range, of intermingling valley and cloud rifts, towering pine, and the gorgeous gushes of sunshine suddenly falling like a cascade over all. The vision from these supreme heights is glorious beyond description—a sight from the Delectable Mountains like unto that which the pilgrims saw.

Returning to Idaho Springs, the possibility is offered of a stage ride of six miles over the mountains to Central City. It takes an hour. One has to go three miles up the steep mountain road, across the summit, and down to Russell Gulch. Gold was first discovered here in 1858, by Green Russell, of Georgia, and the gulch was named after him. It is a noteworthy fact that this was the first discovery of gold in paying quantity east of California. Russell Gulch for a long time was rich in placer diggings, and is still a great center for quartz mining. The visit of Horace Greeley to this section, in the early sixties, produced beneficent results, and his strongly congratulatory letters drew attention to the unbounded possibilities of Colorado as a great mineral-producing state. But few remain of the many houses which made this a great "camp" thirty years ago, Central City, as she grew, being a more desirable place of residence.

Three miles more from Russell Gulch brings us into Central City, a town that looks as if the great towering mountain heights resented its being there, and brushed it off when it attempted to crawl half way up their rugged sides. But the town, down on the level, is strongly and solidly built of brick—the dreadful fire a few years since having demonstrated the danger of wooden buildings. It is the recognized distributing point for the county, and has three thousand five hundred population, out of the seven thousand of Gilpin County. Its mainstay and support are the mining industries which abound in every direction. The city was organized in 1860, and the production of gold from that date to 1896 has been up-

ward of \$81,000,000, the annual product now being over \$3,000,000. The town has all the luxuries and conveniences of a large city—electric light, good hotels, opera house, etc. The mines are all situated within a radius of a mile from Central City. There are twenty-three stamp mills running in Gilpin County, with 782 stamps, a large proportion of the entire number in the state. The total output of precious metals from Gilpin County for 1895 was \$3,000,000; 1896, \$3,094,000.

THE GREAT SWITCH-BACK.

To go from Central City to Black Hawk, one can either walk or ride. The walk will take only a few minutes down the canon, the towns merging into each other so that it is difficult to determine where the one ends and the other commences; by the railway it is four and one-half miles—and with good reason, for in that distance the road has to descend more than five hundred feet, over what is well known as the "Switch-Back." To accomplish this the track winds around the side of the mountain to the very edge, then back, down a steep incline, until the level of Black Hawk is reached. While clinging to the mountain side, the track skirts the edge of the steep declivity. Look out of the window, and there hundreds of feet below, is the winding canon down from Central City.

From Black Hawk we run eleven miles to Forks Creek and connect with the Denver train.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, and Leased, Operated and Independent Lines.

This great trunk line, which now threads its way through several states west of the Mississippi River, has been a potential factor in the development of Missouri and Kansas, and, with its accustomed enterprise, a few years ago penetrated with its lines into the rich agricultural districts of Nebraska, to compete in this growing state with its rapidly accumulating business. It was also among the pioneer roads in Kansas, and its many branches now traverse in different directions the most thickly settled portions of the state. It has contributed in a large measure, by its liberal and aggressive policy, toward the rapid development of the great resources of several of the west-

ern states. It is interesting to note briefly its history, as it was the first road built west from St. Louis as early as 1850-51.

The primary steps to build the road were taken, and it has since gradually extended its lines, like the arteries and veins of the human system, until it has compassed in its range the best portions of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and has even reached out and tapped the large commercial centers of Colorado and Texas. Its splendid and far-reaching management extends to its patrons, both in freight and passenger traffic, the best facilities for reaching the seaboard and the great eastern marts of trade. The growth and development of the great Missouri Pacific System have been rapid and fully abreast of the times, penetrating with its lines nine different states. Its local business is enormous, and rapidly increasing. In respect to its through business, no other road or system in the west or southwest is better equipped than this. Its steel-rail tracks, well-ballasted roadbeds and superior passenger coaches constitute it one of the greatest railroad systems of the country. Its superb fast train between St. Louis and Denver, via Kansas City and Pueblo, is unquestionably the most elegant and best equipped train of any road which enters the peerless city of the plains. It runs more passenger trains and finer coaches between St. Louis and Kansas City than any other road. All trains are run with free reclining chair-cars and parlor coaches. It has contributed in a wonderful degree toward the building up of the various cities along its numerous lines. Kansas City has felt its influence more than that of any other road centering in that metropolis, as its lines enter into the heart of the coal, iron and lead fields of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. A large impetus to the development of the mineral wealth of Missouri and Colorado is due to the energetic efforts of the road in pushing out its lines in all directions, thereby aiding the growth of new industries.

It is thus enabled to lay down at the doors of the growing towns of the west those two essential factors in the building up of a new country more quickly and cheaply than almost any other road can do. It gives its numerous and rapidly increasing patronage in Nebraska and Kansas unsurpassed facilities for reaching the great health resorts of Arkansas and Texas.

Over its line from Omaha to St. Louis, about five hundred miles in extent, it runs the finest trains between these two cities, passing through

Weeping Water, Nebraska City and Falls City, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., before reaching Kansas City. Various extensions and additions are constantly being made in Nebraska, making tributary to St. Louis the growing commerce of Omaha, Lincoln and other important cities in the state. The Missouri Pacific, in connection with the Iron Mountain route, has an immense traffic centering in St. Louis, and places that great manufacturing and commercial center in direct touch with the cotton fields, fruit, both temperate and tropical, wheat, corn and other cereals, grapes, vegetables, etc., of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, as well as the constantly growing stock and grain productions of these states, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The Iron Mountain Road has also exerted a strong influence in developing the vast lumber interests of Arkansas and Texas. By a wise extension of the system, it does the bulk of the freight and passenger traffic of Arkansas, and brings into direct communication with St. Louis the cities of New Orleans, Texarkana, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio, Arkansas City, Helena, Memphis, Hot Springs, Fort Smith and Little Rock.

The following table will exhibit the extensive mileage of this system:

Missouri Pacific Railway,.....	1,562
Missouri Pacific Railway Independent Branch Line,.....	1,651
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway,.....	1,580
Houston, Central Arkansas & Northern Line,.....	191
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad,.....	388
Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railway,.....	43
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railroad,.....	147

5,562

On account of its extensive mileage and the ramification of the system, it is destined to promote in a large degree the development of the material interests of the country through which it passes.

Colorado Midland Railway.

This is one of the important roads of Colorado, having its principal termini at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Grand Junction. It crosses the Rocky Mountains by the way of the celebrated Hagerman Pass, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-eight feet above sea level. This line offers the most magnificent mountain scenery of any railway in the world. Starting

from the city of Denver, the road goes through Colorado Springs by Pike's Peak to beautiful Manitou, with its medicinal springs, one of the most lovely summer resorts in America; the Ute Pass, through but not over the mountains; across the South Park, noted for its sparkling streams and grassy meadows, soon reaching the main continental divide with its snowy summits, crossing it by means of Hagerman Pass; and then the Pacific slope, a gradual descent lands the traveler at the famous Glenwood Springs. Leaving the Colorado Midland at Grand Junction the train proceeds on the tracks of the Rio Grande Western across the Utah desert to Great Salt Lake and the city of the Mormons. Thence through the open gateway to the Oregon Short Line via Shoshone

Falls, through Utah and Idaho over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, to the Columbia River, Portland, the Sound and the Pacific.

The Midland is admirably located, with reference to the great ore producing sections of Colorado, gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, copper, building stone; everything, in fact, which is produced in this great mining state rolls naturally down hill to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. The road taps the very heart of the grandest scenery of the Rocky and snowy range. By the splendid management and foresight of its officers, they have built up a fine system. The road has a large and increasing freight traffic, and its passenger facilities offer every luxury and convenience to the traveling public.



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