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EARLY LIFE IN COLORADO.

PROGRESSIVE MEN
OF
WESTERN COLORADO

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
A. W. BOWEN & Co.
1905

1874-1875

PREFACE.

In placing this volume of the "Progressive Men of Western Colorado" before the citizens of this section of the state, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out in all respects every promise made in the prospectus. They point with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of the typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the high class of art in which the portraits are finished. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested for approval and correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared.

The publishers would here avail themselves of the opportunity to thank the citizens for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

A. W. BOWEN & Co.,
Publishers.

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A. M. Burger

PROGRESSIVE MEN

OF

WESTERN COLORADO

FRANK M. BURGER.

Frank M. Burger, of Mesa county, a prosperous and enterprising ranchman and stock-grower living twelve miles east of Grand Junction, is one of the leading citizens of his portion of the county, and has been a great force for good in the development and growth of the section, giving his aid to every promising undertaking for the benefit of its farms and its people and originating and constructing some works of great public utility himself. Although somewhat engaged in general farming and raising stock, his principal industry on his home farm is the production of large quantities of superior fruit of choice varieties. Mr. Burger is a native of Ohio, born at St. Paris, that state, in 1852, and the son of Michael and Julia (Barnheart) Burger, both natives of Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they moved to Ohio and were among the first settlers at Dayton. The father was a cooper by trade, and followed his craft until his death, in 1852, at the age of fifty-one. His widow lived until 1891, then died at a good old age, lacking only three weeks and ten days of

being one hundred years old. The remains of the father were buried at Columbus, Ohio, and those of the mother at Grand Junction, this state. Frank was the last born of their nine children. Being orphaned by the death of his father soon after he was born, life was for him a serious matter at a very early age. When he was but eleven years old he went to work on farms in Illinois, and continued this employment about seven years. He then began to learn the trade of a machinist at Peoria, Illinois, and served an apprenticeship of four years at it. In 1876 he started west, passing through Iowa and Kansas, and then coming on to Pueblo, Colorado, reaching that city in 1881 and going to work in the machine shops there. After being thus employed for eleven months he moved on October 9, 1882, to the fruit farm on which he now lives, and which has been his home since the date last named. As a means of improving his land and that of other persons in this part of the county he built at his own expense the Mount Lincoln ditch, the construction of which occupied him nine years, and the money for which he made by keeping a short-order house of good grade. He was

married in 1896 to Miss Lydia Curry, of Palisade. They have one child, Frank M., Jr. Mr. Burger has been very active in promoting the interests of Grand valley, aiding every good enterprise for the purpose himself, and by his influence and example securing the active and effective co-operation of others. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, with membership in Palisade Lodge, No. 147, and the Elks, Grand Junction Lodge, No. 575.

HON. EDWARD T. TAYLOR.

This distinguished lawyer, business man, legislator and publicist, who is now (1904) a resident of Glenwood Springs, and forty-six years of age, has passed just half his life in Colorado, and has had among her people a career which is an impressive lesson and an inspiration. He was born on a farm near Metamora in Woodford county, Illinois, on June 19, 1858, and there he acquired habits of useful industry along with independence of spirit and self-reliance. His father, Hon. Henry R. Taylor, a native of England, was brought by his parents in his infancy to Morgan county, Illinois, and was reared to manhood on a farm near Jacksonville, that county. In 1857 he was married to Miss Anna M. Evans, who was born in Indiana. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and in that command he served to the close of the momentous conflict, seeing much active service and facing death on many a hard-fought field, but escaping without wounds, capture or other disaster. After the war he passed the remainder of his life as a prominent and well-to-do farmer, living as such for a number of years in Illinois and afterward in western Kansas. In the latter state he served frequently in the legislature and held other important public offices. He died in 1888, and four years later his widow passed

away, leaving two sons and three daughters. The sons, Hon. Edward T. and Charles W. Taylor, are associated in the practice of law at Glenwood Springs; and the three daughters, who are all married, live at Kansas City, Missouri. The immediate subject of this brief memoir passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in Illinois and stock ranch in Kansas, and was a cowboy for a number of years. His academic education was obtained in the public schools of his native county and at the Leavenworth (Kansas) high school, he being graduated from the latter with honor in 1881. After his graduation he at once came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where during the school year of 1881-2 he was principal of the high school. Resigning this position in the fall of 1882, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In the university he was president of his class; took a special course in the literary department; passed a year as a student in Judge Cooley's private office; belonged to the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity; and was a roommate of the late Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, in the class with whom he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately thereafter he returned to Leadville and entered the law office of his uncle, Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, with whom he was actively associated in the practice of his profession for a period of two years. Owing to ill health from overwork at college, he was obliged to seek a lower altitude and in the spring of 1886 moved to Aspen. There he practiced during the remainder of that year, and being then required by his physician to seek a still lower altitude, he located in February, 1887, at Glenwood Springs, where he has ever since lived. Giving his attention wholly to his profession, by his characteristic energy, legal ability and devotion to his business, he has built up a very large and remunerative

practice throughout the northwestern part of the state. He has had many cases of commanding importance, and in the trial of them all has attracted the attention of both his professional brethren and the laity by his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the law, in statutes and decisions, his readiness and resourcefulness in legal expedients, and his eloquence and logical power before courts and juries. Meanwhile he has used his business opportunities with vigor and good judgment, and has acquired a considerable body of valuable real estate besides his residence, which is one of the finest in western Colorado. From 1887 to 1889 Mr. Taylor was the referee of the district court that adjudicated all the water rights in the Roaring Fork, Grand and White river countries, and his decrees have been followed by all other referees in the northwestern section of the state. He personally took the evidence and prepared the decrees in more than a thousand acres, and in none was he ever reversed by the appellate court. He is therefore referred to generally as "The Father of the Water Rights on the Western Slope," and is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest and best informed irrigation lawyers in Colorado. For various magazines and other publications he has written numerous articles on irrigation, good roads, needed legislation and other subjects of current interest, one of the most important being his address before the Colorado Bar Association in 1902 on "The Torrens System of Registering Title to Land." In the thirteenth general assembly he was the author of senate joint resolution No. 7, directing the governor and attorney general to retain sufficient counsel and go to whatever expense might be necessary, without limit, to protect the rights of Colorado in the litigation with the state of Kansas over the use of the waters of the Arkansas river. That was the initiation of Colorado's defense in this memorable litigation,

and is fraught with vast and vital importance to the state. Taking always and in every way a lively, earnest and intelligent interest in public affairs, Senator Taylor has held many important positions and has filled them all with credit to himself and advantage to the people. In the fall of 1884 he was chosen as the candidate of all political parties county superintendent of schools for Lake county, and he held the position until he left Leadville. He was also appointed deputy district attorney for that county and served as such until his removal to Aspen. In the fall of 1887 he was elected district attorney for the ninth judicial district, embracing Pitkin, Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties, and he held the position for a full term. In 1896 he was chosen state senator for the twenty-first senatorial district, comprised of Garfield and Eagle counties, and in 1900 he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1901 Rio Blanco county was added to the twenty-first district. In 1904 he was renominated and made the race against desperate odds. It was positively asserted and generally believed that there was fully twenty thousand dollars expended by the smelter trust and other corporations to defeat him, but he was again re-elected, carrying all three counties by handsome majorities, when each of the counties gave Roosevelt large majorities, and he is at the time of this writing just entering upon his third four-year term in the state senate. In the meantime he has served five terms as city attorney of Glenwood Springs. In 1901 and 1902 he was also county attorney of Garfield county, and during the latter year was president of the State Association of County Attorneys. He is a charter member of the Colorado Bar Association, and was its vice-president during the year 1902-3. In politics Senator Taylor was originally a Republican, but he renounced his allegiance to the party in 1896 on account of its financial position, and

since then he has been actively aligned with the Democrats. In their organization he has been for the past two years chairman of the county central committee for Garfield county and that county's member of the state central committee. In fraternal life he is an enthusiastic Freemason, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the order of Elks. He was married in 1892, his wife being formerly Miss Etta Taber, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a native of the state of New York and who was reared and educated at Council Bluffs and graduated from the high school of that city. Two children have blessed their union and brightened their household, Edward T., Jr., aged ten, and Etta T., aged four. In the eleventh and twelfth general assemblies of the state the Senator was chairman of the senate judiciary committee. In the thirteenth he was chairman of the reapportionment committee, and in the fourteenth chairman of the revision committee. In each assembly he was also a member of the finance and other important committees. At the close of the thirteenth he was elected president pro tempore of the senate, holding the position from April 1, 1901, to January 7, 1903, and in that capacity presided over the senate during the extra session of the thirteenth assembly in the absence of the president. During Governor Orman's extended trip east in the summer of 1902, Lieutenant Governor Coates filled the executive chair and Senator Taylor acted as lieutenant governor. The Senator has probably been the author of more important bills than any other member of the legislature of Colorado during its entire history as a state, some thirty laws bearing his name being now on the statute books. The most important of these are the constitutional amendment passed at the election of 1900, allowing six amendments to be submitted at any one election; the bill appropriating forty thou-

sand dollars for the construction of the Taylor state wagon road from Denver to Grand Junction over Tennessee Pass and through the famous scenic canyon of the Grand river, which is one of the most picturesque highways in the world as well as the first practical wagon road across the state, and which the Senator hopes to make the Colorado division of the proposed national boulevard across the continent; the law abolishing double trials in mining and all ejectment suits, which saves a vast amount of litigation and expense to litigants; the law of 1897 from which the state derives a large increase of fees from corporations; the law permitting counties to refund their indebtedness; the surety company law; several stock and four of the most important irrigation laws in the Colorado statutes, and many measures simplifying the practice in the courts and promoting general public economy throughout the state. His most important measures in the thirteenth general assembly of 1901 were his constitutional amendments consolidating county, district and state elections, and providing that there shall be only one general election every two years in the state, thereby saving to the taxpayers a quarter of a million dollars every alternate year, and being of vast benefit in other ways. These amendments, known as the "Taylor biennial election bills," are universally commended as among the most far-reaching, statesmanlike and unqualifiedly beneficial legislative measures ever enacted by the state legislature, and will not only forever redound to the Senator's credit, but have rendered it impossible to ever write the political history of the state with his name left out. In all his public acts he has been the friend of the farming and laboring classes, but he has in a special way befriended the printers and publishers also. The press of the state had for years appealed to the legislature for recognition without avail. In the thirteenth general assembly

Senator Taylor took up their cause as almost their only champion and forced through the session the remedial legislation they sought, earning thereby and securing the lasting gratitude of the entire newspaper fraternity. In the fourteenth assembly (1903) he was the author of the constitutional amendment abolishing the court of appeals and increasing the supreme court to seven judges, and fixing the term of office for them at ten years; the act governing the dissolution and renewal of certificates of incorporation of both domestic and foreign corporations, and regulating the fees therefor; the act establishing the present legal holidays in Colorado and making for the first time the birthday of Abraham Lincoln one of them; the irrigation law creating the office of superintendent of irrigation and specifying its duties and fixing the scope of its authority; the law providing for the records, maps and statements that must be made in reference to all ditches and reservoirs in the state; and, more important than many others, the act providing for the adjudication of all rights to water for domestic and other beneficial purposes. But his most important legislative service to the commonwealth and its people, aside from the constitutional amendments of which he was the author, was his securing the passage of the present law concerning land titles, which established in Colorado the "Torrens system of registering titles to land." This is probably the most beneficial and far-reaching act that was ever passed by the state legislature. Senator Taylor made an exhaustive study of the subject in all its bearings, and he is wholly entitled to the credit for the introduction and enactment of the law. Senator Taylor is one of the best equipped men in the state for legislative work, and seems to have a large and special natural fitness for it. He has remarkable industry, a thorough knowledge of the state's laws, its financial conditions and essen-

tial requirements, and great vigilance in looking after the general welfare and the special interests of his constituents. He has been and will continue to be of inestimable value in service to the entire state. He approaches the discussion of every public question with full knowledge of his subject and presents it with an eloquence and logical force that carry conviction to the most skeptical. As an occasional speaker he is eloquent, fervid and profound, and is in great demand for addresses at Fourth of July, Decoration Day and other public celebrations, and in political campaigns. But in the senate he seldom makes a long or formal speech. In fact, it has been said of him that he talks less and works more than any other lawyer in the body. His activity, learning, breadth of view and lofty patriotism have attracted universal attention throughout the state and led to extensive favorable mention of him as a probable nominee for the office of governor and membership in the national congress. With youth, vigor and energy on his side, with a wide and elevated reputation in the commonwealth for ability, integrity and sterling manhood, and with a laudable ambition to serve as well as he can in his day the people among whom he has cast his lot, there can be no doubt of the bright future and higher honors that are before him.

ALLEN L. ZERBE.

Born and reared on a farm, with only the school advantages common to country boys who have to work for their living, either at home or elsewhere, and without favoring circumstances at any period of his career, Allen L. Zerbe has, by his own thrift, enterprise and business capacity, won a comfortable estate from hard conditions and established himself in the lasting esteem and good will of his fellow men by his sterling integrity, industry, interest in the common welfare of his com-

munity and his upright and independent citizenship. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, on November 24, 1857, the son of John and Maria (Smith) Zerbe, also natives of that state. In 1878 they moved to Michigan and he, being then twenty-one years of age, located in Chicago and for four years and a half was engaged in various occupations of usefulness and profit for his own benefit, he having up to that time worked at home on the farm in the interest of his parents. At the end of the period mentioned he joined them in Michigan and again worked for them on the farm until 1886. In March of that year he came to Colorado and located at Central City, where he mined for wages until the next spring, then made a trip over the mountains at Rollins Pass to the head of Middle Creek Park in the hope of finding a suitable location for further enterprise and a permanent home. He moved on to Steamboat Springs, and after a short stay there proceeded by way of Dillon and Red Cliff to Rifle. Here he located mining property in the fall of 1877 which did not prove of much value, and he took up the ranch he now conducts as a pre-emption claim in 1890. It comprises eighty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation. Before doing this, however, in 1888 he went to Aspen, and during the next two years he was employed in the mines there for wages. The years 1894 and 1895 were spent by him in contracting and mining in the interest of a stamp mill at Breckenridge. Then he returned to his ranch, and ever since he has been developing and improving that until he has made it a choice place for a large body of patrons and one of the successful institutions of its kind in this part of the country.

The ranch house stands upon a rise of ground on the east side of the valley of Rifle creek. This stream, taking its waters from never-failing springs in the canons above, carries a large flow of perfectly clear water. It

simply swarms with trout. The owner of Rifle Falls ranch absolutely controls, by ownership or lease, more than two miles of the best fishing on the stream, all directly adjoining the ranch house. This magnificent trout stream flows through scenes which for grandeur or beauty can hardly be surpassed within the borders of Colorado. The sides of the valley are of red and orange and buff sandstone whose vivid colors are seen through a thick mantle of ever-green pinons and cedars. The bottom of the valley is green with hay-meadows, tule grass and groves of trees, through which flows Rifle creek, in an infinite division of small, clear rills. From spring to fall the meadows and hillsides are covered with wild flowers. The groves are full of song birds. The hillsides are fringed with wild fruits and berries. Overhead are the constant sun and the blue sky that make the Colorado climate glorious. The air is cool and dry and bracing, while instead of the aridity which is so painful to Eastern eyes in most of Colorado, the landscape is as green as any in Vermont.

Although surrounded by the wilderness, and remote from the dust and noise of the busy world, Rifle Falls ranch is easily reached and whoever wants to can still keep in close touch with all his affairs. A good road follows the creek twelve miles to Rifle, a bustling little town with almost metropolitan stores, being the trading point for an immense area of country. Rifle is on the main lines of the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande roads, and eight transcontinental trains pass through every day, with connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A good stage service between Rifle Falls and the railway affords almost daily mail service. Rifle Falls ranch is connected by telephone with the postoffice, telegraph station and the business houses of Rifle, and has connections to most of the principal towns of the valley of the Grand river also.

Rifle Falls ranch caters to the patronage of those who value cleanliness, comfort and good cooking. It is no longer necessary to put up with discomfort, lack of privacy, bad cooking, dirt and disorder in order to get into the edge of the wild. The guests' rooms are nicely finished, well furnished, well lighted and ventilated. Beds and bedding are clean, and mattresses and springs are of highest quality. Wide porches, abundant shade and large living rooms add to the comforts of the place. The lower valley of Rifle creek is full of orchards and gardens, producing the best of Colorado fruits and vegetables which, added to what can be grown on the place and can be brought from the town, with fresh meats from the abundant ranges and fish and game from the streams and hills, afford a menu of wide range. The cooking has the best home quality. The service is dainty and appetizing.

In political affiliation Mr. Zerbe is an earnest and strong Democrat, but he has never sought public office or a position of influence in the councils of his party. His mother died on December 5, 1878, and his father is still living, a well-to-do farmer in Michigan. Seven children were born in the family, two of whom died some years ago, William and Frank. Five are living: Margaret, wife of George Dow, of Chicago; Amanda, wife of Frank Hunt, of Akron, Ohio; Allen L., of this state; Jacob, of Breckenridge, Colorado, and Gertrude, wife of W. S. Park, of Silt.

WILLIAM L. VEATCH.

Beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of fourteen in the actual and awful strife of the Civil war, in which he enlisted at that early age and was soon at the front, and after his three-years term of enlistment expired contending with a destiny of toil and often of privation for many years, the subject of this

brief review came to his present estate of public esteem and earthly comfort along no primrose path of dalliance and lulled into pleasant slumber on no flowery bed of ease. His was the strenuous life in its most exacting form during much of the time from his very youth. But he was sustained in the struggle by his lofty courage, his native resourcefulness, his sturdy self-reliance and his persistent determination. Mr. Veatch was born at Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, on September 8, 1848. His educational advantages were few, and he was unable to make full use of what he had. Soon after the beginning of the Civil war, filled with the martial spirit then flooding the country in its hour of peril and need, he enlisted in the Union army and in the midst of the most active field service passed three eventful years. Responsibility educates rapidly, however, and experience, although a hard, is a thorough taskmaster, and his military service much more than made amends for his lack of schooling, and armed him well for all the subsequent trials and dangers he was destined to encounter. After his discharge at the end of his term he returned to the Indiana home and during the next two or three years he remained with his parents. In 1867, at the age of nineteen, an age at which many young men of promise are contending for the prizes of degrees and scholarship, or waiting with hesitant spirit for opportunity to seek or be found for them, he once more essayed the weighty task of building his own fortunes, and moved to Ellsworth, Kansas, where, in partnership with his oldest brother, James C. Veatch, he conducted a hotel, an enterprise in which they were successful and prosperous until 1874, when a disastrous fire swept away their property and business, together with a large proportion of their accumulations. During the next three years he lived the uneventful life of an Indiana farmer. In 1877 he returned to the hotel business and he

continued in it until 1884, his location being at Denver, this state. In the year last named the business was sold, and Mr. Veatch moved to Middle Park and bought the improvements on a ranch claim, and once more became a farmer. He remained there engaged in ranching until 1886, when he moved to the White river country among the earliest settlers. Here he followed mining and prospecting in various camps, but still held an interest in the hotel enterprise. He located a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and soon afterward added another of the same size to his possessions. He set about diligently and with energy to improve his property and continued his efforts with steady progress until he owned a good farm, two hundred acres of which were under cultivation, the ranch being eight miles southeast of Meeker. His principal occupations at this point were ranching and raising stock, and he continued them with profit until he sold out in 1902. In that year he was appointed by the secretary of the interior supervisor of the forest reserve, a position which he is still filling with general satisfaction to all parties interested. He has been generally successful in business notwithstanding his several reverses, and is now one of Colorado's prosperous and prominent citizens. When he reached the White river country the whole section was sparsely populated and Indians in the region were still numerous, but they gave the whites no trouble. There were few roads and no bridges, and even the common conveniences of civilized life were scarce and often unattainable. But the early settlers there were men of hardihood and courage, boldly confronting their difficulties and privations, challenging fate herself into the lists and ready to meet her on almost equal terms. In all the movements for advancement Mr. Veatch took an active and helpful part. He is an earnest and unwavering working Republican in politics, and among the

fraternal organizations he has affiliation with four, the Freemasons, the Odd Fellows, its sister organization the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Grand Army of the Republic. His parents were George and Eliza (Baringer) Veatch, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Pennsylvania. They passed the greater part of their mature lives in Indiana, where they died, the father on February 21, 1875, and the mother on February 28, 1900. The father was a farmer, kept a hotel and conducted a real estate and stock brokerage business, and was very successful. All of their six children are living, James C., in Washington, D. C.; John S., in Chicago; Martha J., wife of Octave Bigouess, in Washington, D. C.; William L., at Meeker, Colorado; Mary E., wife of Hilton B. Hall, at Momence, Illinois, and Nancy C., wife of Tucey Tyler, at Kremmling, Colorado. Mr. Veatch was married on October 15, 1874, to Miss Emma C. Bellows, a native of Missouri, who died in October, 1884, leaving one child, their son Charles E.

*HORACE S. HARP.

Horace S. Harp, of Meeker, in Rio Blanco county, who also has interests at Rifle and elsewhere in Garfield county, and whose active mind and busy hands are variously employed in the mercantile and industrial interests of this state, is a native of Marion county, Iowa, born on December 21, 1860. Since the age of thirteen he has been the sole architect of his fortunes and has builded them well and wisely. He began earning his own living by working on farms in the vicinity of his home for very small wages, and continued to be so employed there until he reached the age of nineteen. In 1880 he came to Colorado under the influence of the mining excitement at Ashcroft. He entered into the spirit of the time and place, locating a quartz claim and worked it and other

mining properties until 1882, when he turned his attention to the livery and transfer business at Crested Butte. In 1884 he sold out at a good profit and moved to Meeker, which at that time contained only seventy-five inhabitants. Here he conducted a hotel with good results until 1887, then sold the business and began running stage lines between Steamboat Springs and Rifle. In 1894 he established a line between Axial and Rifle and dropped the lines to Steamboat Springs. The lines between Axial, Meeker and Rifle he is still running. He is also largely interested in ranching and raising stock, having a ranch of his own comprising three hundred and seventy-five acres of tillable land, and extensive herds of full blooded thorough and range-bred cattle, and raising large crops of hay, grain and vegetables. The water supply for his land is abundant and the right belongs to him. The ranch adjoins the town of Meeker and is admirably located for the purposes to which it is devoted. In addition to this Mr. Harp is a partner with A. C. Moulton in a one thousand two hundred-acre ranch, seven hundred acres of which are under cultivation, being irrigated from a reservoir built for the purpose. The remaining five hundred acres are used for grazing. Besides his ranching interests, which are, as can be seen, extensive, Mr. Harp is connected with a large blacksmithing enterprise conducted at Meeker by the Harp-JoHantgen Manufacturing and Blacksmithing Company, one of the most progressive and enterprising corporations of Rio Blanco county. In fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World, and in political faith a determined Republican. His parents were William C. and Hannah (Brouse) Harp, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The father was a large and successful stock shipper and speculator and a man of considerable local prominence. He was an active Republican in politics.

They had a family of ten children. Pleasant P. and Mary J. are deceased. The eight living are: Charles W., of Marion county, Iowa; Sarah, wife of A. E. Rees, of Meeker, Colorado; Dr. John F., of Prairie City, Iowa; Horace S.; Thaddeus, of Rifle; Sherman, of Sioux City, Iowa; Margaret, wife of Clinton Smith, of Newton, Iowa, and Isaac, of Otle, Iowa. The father died in 1886, and the mother now makes her home at Newton, Iowa. On August 11, 1893, Mr. Harp united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Beemer, a native of Missouri, the daughter of Henry and Margaret Beemer, who have made Grand Junction, Colorado, their home since 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Harp have four children, Horace, Margaret, Con and Russell. Mr. Harp's success in business has been exceptionally good and his standing in the communities where he is known is exceptionally high.

ALFRED GEORGE.

The career of Alfred George, of the Rifle neighborhood, in Garfield county, is full of interest and valuable suggestions, and his citizenship is of the sterling and useful character which has made the American workingman notably one of the controlling factors in modern civilization. Mr. George was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on October 1, 1851, and in that state he was reared to the age of thirteen, then coming with his mother and sister to Colorado in 1864, he has since mingled with the activities in this state, always bearing cheerfully the share of his community's burdens properly belonging to him and performed faithfully the share of its duties which has been incumbent on him. He received a slender common-school education, remaining at home and working in the interest of his parents until death ended their labors, the father dying in 1858, when the son was seven, and the mother

in 1872, when he was twenty-one. His parents were Alfred and Margaret (Robinson) George, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Missouri when young, where the father died and the mother and children moved to this state in 1864. The father was a cabinetmaker and dealt in real estate, but he also made money as a farmer. He supported the Democratic party in political affairs, and with his wife he belonged to the Methodist church. They had a family of eight children, but two of whom are living, Annie, wife of Jasper P. Sears, of Denver, and Alfred. The latter had the usual experience of country boys in the West, for even the Missouri home of the family was on the frontier, and at an early life became inured to the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The trip from Missouri to Colorado was made over the plains with an ox team and occupied three months. There were Indian troubles before and behind the train, but it suffered no disaster and was not attacked. After the death of his mother Mr. George rented land and ranched on it until 1886. In the fall of that year he moved to the Roaring fork, near Emma, and the next spring to Grand Junction. From there he went out on the trail and engaged in raising cattle. In 1887 he settled on East Middle Rifle creek and for a year was occupied in ranching on shares with H. G. Brown. He then, in partnership with G. W. Noble, bought the improvements on his present ranch, which he pre-empted. It comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and a few years later the land was divided, each partner taking one-half. Mr. George has since sold forty acres of his tract, and he is now profitably engaged in farming the other forty with good results, producing large yields of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, and raising numbers of good cattle and horses. He has a good water right and his land responds generously to skillful tillage. On March 16, 1886, he was mar-

ried to Miss Clare V. Noble, who was born in Iowa on September 4, 1860, and is the daughter of George W. and Marietta (Woulsey) Noble, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. Mrs. George is a sister of Mrs. Charles H. Harris, of this state, and the family record of her parents appears in a sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, which will be found on another page of this work. Five children have been born in the George household. One daughter, Anna L., died on April 26, 1901. The living four are Claude A., Harry N., Clara M. and William Jasper. Mr. George has found a fruitful field for his enterprise in Colorado, and is well pleased with the state and devoted to its best interests in every way. He is well esteemed by its people who know him and withholds no effort due on his part to promote their substantial progress and development and lasting good.

HORACE GREELEY BROWN.

Horace Greeley Brown, of Garfield county, who was one of the earliest settlers on Rifle creek and is now one of the most prosperous and popular citizens of that portion of the county, was born on April 8, 1855, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and was there reared and educated, attending only the district schools. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, then passed some year's working in a machine shop at Smithville, in his native state, at small wages. After that he opened a meat market there on his own account, which he conducted six months. He then moved to St. Louis, where he secured employment in the machine shop of Hall, Brown & Company, of which his brother Charles S. is president. From St. Louis he went to Joplin and later to Granby, Missouri, and at the latter place he conducted a meat market eighteen months with good results. In

the spring of 1879, under the influence of the gold excitement at Leadville, this state, he came to that camp and, making his headquarters there, he freighted between that place and Pueblo and Canon City, and also carried on a meat market at Leadville, being successful in both enterprises, but losing all his money in mining. On April 3, 1883, he moved to the ranch he now owns and occupies, taking a squatter's right to a tract of land, and after the government survey was made pre-empting one hundred and sixty-four acres, to which he has since added forty, making his present ranch two hundred and four acres in extent, of which about three-fourths can be easily cultivated. The place has an abundant supply of water in its own right, and as he tills the land with care and judgment, the returns for his labor in hay, grain and vegetables are very good. He also has ten acres in fruit which yield abundant harvests of superior products and bring him in a handsome revenue. His main reliance, however, is upon hay and cattle. Mr. Brown has been prominent in the local affairs of the section, and has ever been foremost in every work of improvement and every duty of a good neighbor and citizen. He, J. J. Langstaff and William L. Smith buried the first white man who died in this vicinity, the coffin for the purpose being made by James Moss, of Rifle, out of a wagon bed, timber in the neighborhood being very scarce. When Mr. Brown settled in this region it was the unbroken wilderness, still abounding with wild game of all kinds and infested with beasts of prey. Indians also were numerous, but in the main they were not unfriendly. The nearest trading points were Aspen and Grand Junction, settlers were few and it was far between them, and the conveniences of life were scarce and difficult to get. But the spirit of the settlers was resolute and triumphed over every obstacle, pushing forward the progress of the region with good speed and

on a substantial basis. Mr. Brown is the son of George C. and Harriet (Swing) Brown, natives of New Jersey and residents of a place known as Brown's Mills. The father was a farmer and operated saw and grist-mills and also conducted a store and a hotel. In addition he was active in the real-estate business, and as a zealous Republican took a leading part in local affairs. Both were members of the Methodist church. The father died on March 20, 1863, and since then the mother has made her home at Mt. Holly. Three of their four children are living, Charles S., president of the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Company of St. Louis; Horace, and Georgia, wife of John Adams, of Waco, Texas. Mr. Brown was married on October 8, 1895, to Miss Hannah L. Lacy, a native of Ohio and daughter of James R. and Elizabeth (Crawford) Lacy, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in the early days of its history. They came to Colorado in 1887 and are now living at Rifle. Although possessing business acumen and personal characteristics that would probably have made him successful in any environment, Mr. Brown has found in Colorado circumstances adapted to his tastes and has made them subservient to his progress and prosperity. He is therefore well pleased with the state of his adoption and looks forward with confidence to the great future that is in store for it. Its people are enterprising and broad-minded themselves, and they appreciate enterprise and breadth of view in others. So he stands well in his community, and what is more to the purpose, he deserves the regard in which he is held.

WILLIAM V. HEATON.

Living on a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty-one acres which he originally took up as a pre-emption claim, one hundred and forty-five

acres of which are under ditch with a plentiful supply of water, and which is located four miles north of Rifle, Garfield county, and there quietly pursuing the peaceful and productive life of a prosperous and progressive rancher "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." William V. Heaton would seem to be safe from all the shafts of adversity and have a portion in the struggle for supremacy among men in full accord with the quiet tastes of a modest and unassuming man, such as he is known to be. He was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 28, 1852. His parents were David R. and Jane (Vincent) Heaton, who also were born in Indiana, the father on January 14, 1828. The mother died in 1862 in Ree county, Iowa, and the father died on January 5, 1902, at the home of the subject. In the family of William Heaton's parents six children were born. Two of these are dead and the other four living: William V., of this state; Frederick, of Reno county, Kansas; Frank, of Antlers, Colorado, and Jane M., of Livingston county, Missouri. William V. Heaton secured the little education it was his privilege to get in the district schools. He remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one, moving with them from Indiana to Iowa and later from there to Missouri. He farmed in the latter state until 1883, then sold out and came to Colorado, living at Buena Vista and Leadville until 1884, when he moved to the ranch he now occupies. Here for a number of years he was actively engaged in raising cattle, but for some time past he has devoted his attention wholly to general ranching and the management of his real estate interests at Rifle. The hay, grain, vegetables and fruit which he raises for the markets are excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, and the work on his ranch affords scope for all his efforts and satisfaction for all his aspirations. He was married on December 8, 1882, to Miss

Emma L. Reynolds, a native of Kentucky, born on December 16, 1861, and the daughter of James and Lucinda (Precise) Reynolds, also born and reared in that state and afterward moved to Missouri where they ended their days as prosperous farmers. The father died on December 31, 1883, and the mother on January 15, 1898. They had ten children. Elizabeth is deceased and the other nine are living, George, John, Daniel, Margaret and Emma, at Chillicothe, Missouri, Frances and Susan, at Trenton, that state, and James and Milton in Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton have six children, Ernest E., Janie C., Frances M., Helen L., William R. and Hazel R.

BENJAMIN H. THOMPSON.

It was on June 14, 1857, and at the busy little mart of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, that the useful life of this enterprising and progressive ranch and stock man of Garfield county began, but his boyhood, youth and early manhood were passed in Henry county, Iowa. He got his education at the country schools and acquired the habits of industry, thrift and frugality which have distinguished him through life on the paternal homestead aiding in its arduous but invigorating labors. At the age of sixteen, with the self-reliance for which he is noted, he began to make his own living, first engaging in farm work and later in clerking in a country store. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, being led to that place by the excitement over its rich mineral deposits then recently discovered. He turned his attention to teaming at Independence and afterward to puddling in the stamp mills. In the spring of 1883 he moved to the vicinity of Rifle and located the ranch now owned by C. J. S. Hoover. Next he took a squatter's right to a tract of land but did not prove on the same and sold his improvements to George Williams.

He then located the Stone Cabin ranch on West Rifle, which he afterward gave to his brother Arthur. Mr. Thompson now devotes his time to ranching and raising cattle on the place he makes his home, and there, in addition to his stock industry, he raises large crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, all of superior quality. The water supply is good and his farming is first class in every particular. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a consistent and serviceable Republican. On April 1, 1890, he was married to Miss Carrie Stevenson, a native of Seward county, Nebraska, and daughter of Samuel and Garafelia M. (Osborn) Stevenson, the father a native of near Westminster, Maryland, born on June 5, 1833, and the mother of Indiana. The father moved to Nebraska in 1867, and afterwards to Adams and later to Henry county, Illinois. In 1881 he brought his family to Colorado, locating near Buena Vista. On Christmas night, 1882, he settled on Rifle creek, being now the oldest settler on that stream. Here he took a squatter's claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land, which after the government survey he pre-empted. Since then he has given his whole attention to improving and farming his ranch and building up his stock industry, taking an active part all the while in advancing the interests of the section and promoting the welfare of its people. For many years he has been connected with the Freemasons and the Odd Fellows in fraternal circles, and from its foundation has supported the Republican party in politics. He and his wife had one child, Carrie, the wife of Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Stevenson died on December 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children, Ralph S., Susan A. and Alice G. The parents were early settlers on Rifle creek and they are now among the leading and most esteemed citizens of this part of the county.

BENJAMIN K. WATSON.

After many years of toil, in which the elements of danger, hardship and privation have often been present in large measure, and in which he has courageously and vigorously paddled his own canoe from the early age of sixteen, the approaching evening of life finds Benjamin K. Watson, of near Rifle, in Garfield county, comfortably settled on a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in the midst of a productive and progressive region of this state, where he was an early arrival and has been a potent factor in the development and improvement of the country around him. He located here when the whole section was a veritable wilderness, still the abode of its native denizens in human and animal life, and the soil was as yet untouched by the persuasive and molding hand of systematic husbandry. And to its progress from that state of savage wildness to its present condition of fruitfulness and advancing civilization he has been not only an interested witness but a substantial contributor. Mr. Watson was born on August 20, 1830, in Onondaga county, state of New York. The family moved from there to Wisconsin and he afterward took another flight in the wake of the setting sun, locating in Iowa. He attended the public schools in his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen took up the burden of life for himself, becoming a bookkeeper in the city of Dubuque. He next sought the seductive smiles of fortune in the mining camps of Montana and Utah, and in 1879 moved to Denver. With that place as winter headquarters, he passed his summers mining and prospecting in various portions of the state until 1884. In that year he located on the ranch which has since been and is now his home, six miles north of Rifle, taking up the land as a pre-emption claim, one hundred and sixty acres, of which forty-five are well irrigated and under good cultivation.

On this portion he raises excellent crops of hay, grain and potatoes with other vegetables, and large quantities of superior fruit, the latter being his main product and chief reliance. He has also devoted considerable attention to the stock industry, being connected with the Grand River Sheep Company from 1887 to 1892. Before coming west he rendered good service to his country in a time of its extreme peril, being a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, a member of Company I, Second Iowa Cavalry, enlisting as a private and being mustered out in the fall of 1865 as a captain. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics earnestly supports the Republican party. Mr. Watson stands well in his community as a worthy citizen and has the lasting regard and good will of all classes of its people. His parents were Joseph and Ann (Metcalf) Watson, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1827. The father was a manufacturer of woolens, successful in business, and always a staunch Democrat in politics. Both parents have long been deceased. They had four children, all of whom are living: Sophie, wife of Ladayette Odell, of New Jersey; Dr. William Watson, of Oak Park, Chicago; Joseph M., of Newcastle, Colorado, and Benjamin K., the interesting subject of this sketch.

BENJAMIN SHERWOOD.

Born and reared in Connecticut and endowed by nature with the native ingenuity, thrift and shrewdness of the New Englander, Benjamin Sherwood by his advent into this state brought a valuable addition to the resources and mechanical skill of her then small and scattered population, and his career here has not disappointed the promise of his early manhood or the hopes of his usefulness cherished by those who knew him in youth. He

was born at Danbury, Connecticut, on January 16, 1847, the son of Albert and Eleanor (Turkington) Sherwood, natives of the same state as himself. The father was in his younger manhood a manufacturer of shoes, but in later life gave his attention to politics and public office. He was an active working Democrat and for many years was sheriff and jailer in his native county. In fraternal life he belonged to the Odd Fellows, and to the Know-Nothings as long as that organization was a non-political secret society. He and his wife were Methodists. They had seven children, of whom four are living, Benjamin; William, at Danbury, Connecticut; Mary E., wife of N. E. Barnum, of the same place, and Sarah E., wife of Charles Allen, also living in Connecticut. The father died in 1890 and the mother in 1897. Their son Benjamin was educated in the public schools and remained at home until he was twenty-one. He then passed some years lumbering in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and afterward located in Kansas where the town of McPherson now stands, remaining there until 1872. From there he moved to Brookville, on the Kansas & Pacific Railroad, where he kept a hotel with excellent profits until a disastrous fire destroyed the town. Then being left without funds he engaged in driving cattle up and down the Smokyhill river country until 1873, when he moved to Great Bend and built the fifth house in the town. He was at that time engaged in butchering for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, conducting his operations along the road and continuing them in that connection until 1874. He then turned his attention to hunting buffalo and was very successful in the business. In 1875, in company with other buffalo hunters, James Watts, Jack Howe, Benjamin Howard, John Barker, Peter Hoss, Red Saunders and George McKay, he came overland from Lakin, Kansas, to Buena Vista in

this state, and there, in partnership with Jack Howe, located placer claims and followed mining and prospecting until 1875, his success being irregular. In the year last mentioned he occupied himself in getting out ties from Cottonwood creek into the Arkansas river, and next with his partner located hay ranches at a place called Jack's Cabin. Here they also conducted a general store, a postoffice and a hotel for nine years and made money at the business. When the Rio Grande Railroad was built through this section they sold out at that point and journeyed overland to Aspen, where for a time they engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Sherwood next pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles south of Carbondale, on which he ranched until 1896. He then sold this land and moved to California for the benefit of his wife's health. Seven months later he returned to Colorado and during a number of the following years worked at carpentering at Glenwood Springs, although originally a hatter by trade. In 1897 he was attached to the C. C. & I. Coal Company as an authority on prospecting. The enterprise proved a failure, so he filed on a timber and stone claim for his services. His ranch comprises forty acres and is seven miles north of Rifle. Mr. Sherwood takes an active interest in the public life of his community, and is one of the broad-minded and progressive promoters of its progress and development. He is a Democrat in politics, but although zealous in the service of his party, he is not an aspirant for official position of any kind. On November 20, 1881, he united in marriage with Miss Libby Palmer, a native of Iowa who was reared at Golden, Colorado, where her parents settled early in their married life. They had two children, Mrs. Sherwood and her brother, Clough, both living. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have three children, Mary E., wife of

O. Roby, of Routt county, Clara and Brownie B. For nearly thirty years now Mr. Sherwood has been a resident of this state, and in a number of places he has left the impress of his progressive spirit, his unyielding energy, his mechanical skill and his breadth of view in reference to public affairs. Wherever he has lived he has a good name, and the general esteem in which he is held by those who know him best proves that he deserves it. He is regarded in Garfield county as one of its best and most useful citizens.

AMOS JACKSON DICKSON.

The press is undoubtedly one of the leading educators and most influential potencies in molding and directing public opinion in the modern world, and it is more or less useful according as it is wisely and lucidly, forcibly and honestly conducted or otherwise. Among the agencies in the expression of public thought and the enforcement of a proper public desire in the western part of this state, in the realm of journalism, is the Glenwood Post, one of the best and most influential newspapers on the Western slope, edited and owned by Amos J. Dickson, who purchased it in January, 1898, of C. L. Bennett, and since that time has greatly enlarged its popularity and circulation, increased its power in the community and placed its affairs on a sound financial basis. Mr. Dickson hails from Champaign county, Illinois, where he was born on May 6, 1861. His parents are Andrew S. and Henrietta (Boggs) Dickson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. They located at an early day in Illinois, where the father was a prosperous farmer until 1866, when the family moved to Kansas and after a residence of twenty years in the Sunflower state came to Colorado and located at Colorado Springs, moving from there to Glenwood Springs in

1902. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and bore his full share of the burdens of the momentous conflict, losing a leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, and spending a year of awful privation and distress in Andersonville prison. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, a regiment that did good service on many a hard-fought field and won distinction throughout its term of service. There were four children born in the family, all of whom are living, Amos J., at Glenwood Springs; Oscar F., at Calhan, Colorado; Sarah J., wife of Charles D. Foster, at Ness City, Kansas, and William S., at El Paso, Texas. The father supports the Republican party in political affairs, and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. Both parents are Methodists. Their son Amos was educated in the public schools and reared on the farm, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty years. He then began to earn money with which to secure a more advanced education, and afterward attended the State University of Kansas for two years. Next he devoted several years to teaching school in that state, and in 1886 opened a book and stationery store at Ness City, Kansas, which he conducted successfully for one year. At the end of that time he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court of Ness county and served in that position two years. After coming to Colorado he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Arlington, in the eastern part of the state. Later he abandoned this and moved to Colorado Springs, and soon afterward, in 1889, settled at Glenwood Springs. Here he soon became deputy clerk of Garfield county, and after holding the position five years started a real-estate and insurance business in 1895, which he continued until January, 1898, when he bought the Glenwood Post, of which he has since been the proprietor and editor. The busi-

ness of the paper seems to have been badly managed before this and the enterprise was run down to a low state of prosperity and influence. He began at once to build it up vigorously, and has continued his efforts in this direction with such energy and capacity that he has made the paper one of the most prosperous, potential and admired in the western portion of the state. The plant is equipped with fine appliances sufficient to meet all the requirements of up-to-date journalism within the scope of this paper and of a first-class job printing business in all its departments. Mr. Dickson is an active and earnest advocate of every form of judicious public improvement, and always willing to do his part in the promotion of every good enterprise for the advancement of the interests of the community. He is one of the five irrigation division engineers of the state, the territory in which he works being the whole northwestern part of the state, having under his supervision fifteen water districts, each in charge of a water commissioner. In fraternal life he is a prominent Odd Fellow, standing at the head of the order in this state, having served in 1904 as grand master of the jurisdiction of Colorado and now grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. In politics he is a firm and faithful supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In the councils of his party he has a place of commanding influence and is an attendant at all its party conventions, county and state. On March 29, 1891, he was married to Miss Imelda J. Phillippi, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Louis N. and Mary, (Weaver) Phillippi, Pennsylvanians by nativity who settled in Illinois soon after their marriage and later moved to Kansas. The father is a merchant and farmer, a staunch Republican and a loyal and earnest Freemason. The parents are living at Milan in Sumner county, Kansas. Both are Methodists. They have four children, John, Mrs. Dickson, Edgar

and Bert. In the Dickson household two bright and interesting children have been born, Eldie Ray and Genevieve Lucile.

WILLIAM H. CLARK.

Born in Blackhawk county, Iowa, and removing from there to Missouri with his parents when he was but one year old, then changing his residence to Kansas at the age of sixteen and to Colorado in 1880, when he was twenty-three, William H. Clark, of Meeker, Rio Blanco county, has had knowledge of peoples and conditions in four states, and from the experience thus gained has had his views broadened and his faculties quickened, so that he is a man of much worldly wisdom and practical common sense. He has also had experience in several occupations in different places, and has profited in the same way through them. He began life's journey on December 29, 1857, and in the new home to which the family moved a year later received a common-school education. The death of his mother when he was sixteen caused all the children who were old enough to begin earning their own living, and he prepared himself for the profession of school teaching by attending private schools and individual effort. He took up school teaching as a profession, which he followed in Montgomery county, Kansas, five years, in the meantime qualifying himself for a life work of wide usefulness by studying civil engineering, in which he acquired great proficiency and is still engaged. In 1880 he located in Colorado, and in 1883 became one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Meeker. Here he found a wide and profitable field for his new professional knowledge, the country being new and undeveloped, and there being need of many surveys and works of construction throughout this and adjoining counties. He entered into the work with eagerness, and

ever since then he has been busily occupied in its various branches with great credit to himself and advantage to the territory he has wrought. From 1897 to 1900 he was also county superintendent of the public schools, and in this department of public usefulness he was also of great service. During his professional career of more than twenty years in this state he has made many government surveys, and has done a large amount of valuable work in several counties, especially those of Garfield, Rio Blanco and Routt. Giving earnest attention to the proper use of the public domain, he was instrumental in having the department of the interior eliminate from forest reserves vast areas of agricultural land, and had introduced and passed the bill for a resurvey of the northwestern portion of the state embracing about one hundred and fifty-six townships, thereby settling many contests and much litigation. In 1883 he took up a ranch which he improved and which he sold in 1887. When the hour was ripe for the separate organization of Rio Blanco county he took an active part in the movement and was very helpful in promoting it and hastening its conclusion, saving the new county from getting the worst of it by finally adjusting the boundaries. He then secured the patent for the town-site of Meeker and devoted himself energetically to building up and developing the town. He stands high in the community and is generally cordially esteemed for the work he has done in promoting its best interests. He served three years as mayor of Meeker, and his administration of the office was marked by wisdom and vigor, enterprise and breadth of view. In political allegiance he is an earnest and zealous working Republican, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His parents were George W and Lavina (Myers) Clark, the father a native of New York state

and the mother of Indiana. They were farmers and were fairly successful at the business. The father served in the Civil war from its beginning to its close, entering the army as a private and being mustered out as an officer. He was a staunch Republican and took a great interest in public affairs. He died in 1882, having survived his wife nine years. They had a family of nine children, six of whom survive them, James, of Meeker; Mary, wife of John Pettijohn, of Terre Haute, Indiana; William H., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., of Meeker; Ida, wife of Andrew Hardy, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Charles E., of Terre Haute, Indiana. William was married on April 9, 1885, to Miss Frances Pierce, a daughter of D. W. and Lucretia (Higgins) Pierce, who were born and reared in Ohio and soon after their marriage settled in Michigan, removing later to Kansas, where the father died. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and lost his life in the memorable contest. Of their three children two are living, Mrs. Clark, and Jessie, wife of Thomas Sweet, of Manhattan, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had five children, of whom Robert E., Douglas E., Hazel and William K. are living and Donald is dead.

JOHN A. WATSON.

In the fifty-six years of his life, nearly twenty of which have been passed in Colorado, John A. Watson, like other members of his family, has rendered important service to the public interests of his country, local and general, in peace and war. No call to public duty has ever been unheeded by him, no effort for the advancement or improvement of his locality or the betterment of its people has failed of his cordial and substantial support. Mr. Watson came into the world on April 28, 1848, at Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, and is the son of James and Maria Jane (Smith) Wat-

son. James Watson was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Ohio in the early life with his parents, who remained in that state until death. The mother, Maria Jane (Smith) Watson, was of Irish parentage, but born in Jefferson county, near Steubenville, Ohio. James Watson was a prominent man in his portion of the state, held in high esteem by its citizens and chosen by them to many offices of importance and responsibility. He served them well as justice of the peace, postmaster at Graysville for sixteen years, representative in the legislature two terms from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1878, master commissioner and president of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, and in various other official capacities. He was also a prominent merchant at Graysville until the beginning of the Civil war, when he espoused the cause of the Union and entered the service in its active defense as lieutenant of Company D, and afterwards as captain of Company I, Seventh West Virginia Infantry. His command was soon at the front and in most of the important engagements of that portion of the field of conflict in which it was located bore itself gallantly. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in the Slaughter Pen as it was called, while fighting under General Burnside, Captain Watson was shot in the shoulder, receiving an ounce ball which disabled him and led to his retirement from the service. His first marriage was with Miss Maria J. Smith, and brought him seven children, Maria Jane (deceased), John A., Smith H. (deceased), James A., Mary H., Archibald J. and Maggie. After the death of their mother he married Miss Mary S. Devore, who bore him two children, Devore (deceased) and Katie (deceased). The third marriage occurred on November 22, 1865, and was to Mrs. Hester Ann Beardmore, daughter of John and Lucinda (Cook) Latshaw, both born in Monroe county, Ohio.

Six children were the fruit of this marriage. Henry Knox, Olive L., Roy Heber, David Okey, G. W. W., and Columbus M. The Watson family and their relatives were full of martial spirit and fervently patriotic. Robert Smith, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge; William Watson, another uncle, became a victim of consumption from exposure in the service and thereby gave his life to the cause of the Union; another uncle was a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and still another in Seventh West Virginia Infantry; while their cousins, the Givenses and other families related to them, sent large numbers of their best and bravest men to the Union side in that memorable conflict. James Allen Watson, a brother of John A., also had the martial spirit and to such an extent that he ran away from home to take part in one of General Custer's campaigns against the Indians and joined Company K, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, for the purpose. In the service which followed he suffered great hardship, nearly starving on the plains, undergoing long forced marches, fighting at times with great odds and in imminent peril, and encountering all the worst phases of Indian warfare from a foe savage with the fury of despair. On being mustered out of this service he returned to Ohio and entered Mt. Union College, from which he was graduated in the scientific course. He then served a number of years as principal of the Woodfield schools. John A. himself was a soldier for the Union in the Civil war, although he did not reach the proper age for entering the army until the contest was nearing its close. After being educated at the common schools and Spring Bank Academy, at Woodfield, Ohio, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, in February, 1865, and served to the end of the war, being mustered out at

Nashville, Tennessee. He then returned to Ohio and entered his father's store as a clerk, soon rising to a partnership in the establishment. In the meantime he took a course of business training at Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When the father was elected to the legislature the sons took charge of and conducted the business until 1884. Then John A. sold his interests in it, having been elected treasurer of his township. He also kept a hotel at Graysville for a few years. In 1885 he left the scenes and associations of his childhood and youth, and coming to Colorado entered actively on a new field of stirring activities. Locating at Meeker, he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the townsite, to which he has added thirty-five acres by a subsequent purchase. The ranch is well supplied with water for irrigation and one hundred and sixty acres of it are in an advanced state of cultivation. Four ditches, in which Mr. Watson has interests, help to irrigate his land, and that of many others, the Beard & Watson, the Highland, the Meeker and the Meeker Bridge Gulch, and these he aids in maintaining for the common service of the locality. While carrying on his ranching and cattle industries he has also bought and sold land as a business and for the development and settlement of his section of the county. He was largely engaged in the stock business until the fall of 1901, when he was elected county treasurer, a position which he is now filling. He is a stockholder in the Union Oil and Gas Company near Rangeley and owns twenty valuable building lots in Meeker. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Rucker, and he held the office eleven years. Thus in almost every line of productive energy, official usefulness and personal worth he has served this people, and by all classes of them he is well esteemed. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree and a mem-

ber of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically he is firm and faithful in his allegiance to the Democratic party. On January 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Pauline Allen, daughter of David and Pauline (Hill) Allen. They have had five children, Mary E., Nora M., Evart H., who died on December 27, 1877, Frank E. and Beatrice K. Mr. Watson's mother died in April, 1860, and his father in September, 1901.

DAVID SMITH.

For nearly twenty years Mr. Smith, one of western Colorado's most active and enterprising business men and public-spirited citizens, has been a resident of the state, and for about seventeen has lived in the neighborhood of Meeker. During all this time he has been prominent in the business and public life of the community of his home, and to every undertaking for its advancement he has contributed essentially and substantially, his helping hand being strongly felt in many phases of the industrial and mercantile activity of the section. He is a native of Scotland, born in Fifeshire on January 22, 1854. His parents, Andrew and Ann (Durie) Smith, were natives of Scotland. The father was a busy contractor and builder and also held public office as an inspector and collector. He died in 1898 and the mother in 1903. Their son David obtained his education in a common school, and leaving while yet a youth became a bookkeeper and cashier in the office of a distillery. After a service of some years in this capacity he began to study brewing practically in the distillery and prosecuted his study of the business a number of years. In 1885 he came to the United States and, impelled by the promise of favorable opportunities for business of all kinds in the West, located at Fort Lupton, this state. Here he purchased railroad land, which he sold after

farming it for awhile. In the fall of 1887 he moved to Meeker and located a ranch six miles south of the town on what is commonly known as Strawberry. On this ranch he became extensively engaged in the sheep industry as a member of the Robinson-Smith Sheep Company. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and made extensive improvements, then in 1891 sold the place and bought the one he now owns in the vicinity of Meeker. This also contains one hundred and sixty acres, and on it hay, grain and hardy vegetables are produced with success and profit. The land is well watered from the Town ditch, which Mr. Smith owns. Having a commercial turn of mind, since 1888 he has been prominent in the lumber business, and since 1889 with the saw-mill industry, his enterprise in the latter being the first one started in Rio Blanco county. He also has valuable interests in the oil trade and in coal fields. By his efforts the lumber company in which he is interested has so prospered and progressed that it is equipped to meet all demands for first-class material. The name under which it trades is the D. Smith Lumber Company. He was also for some time assistant cashier of the Bank of Meeker and occupied this position at the time of the robbery of the institution on October 13, 1896. The robbers fired two shots at him, but he escaped without injury. He has been active in the fraternal life of the community, being connected with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World; and in the spirit of progress and development in the community he has been one of the valued inspirations. On March 5, 1891, he was married to Miss Mary Allsebrook, and their home has been brightened and blessed with six children, Andrew L., Dorothy H., Allan D., David H., Colin A. and Isabel L. Mr. Smith has in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the business and social life of the county and adjacent territory, and

is generally accounted one of the best citizens and representative men on the Western slope.

WILLIAM A. KELLER.

A Virginian by nativity, and born in Rockingham county on March 25, 1850, then losing his father by death two years later, William A. Keller, of near Meeker, one of the prominent ranchers and self-made men of Rio Blanco county, began life under very unpromising conditions, as in addition to his orphanage his section of country a few years later was bearing the brunt of the Civil war, which paralyzed every industry of its people and laid untold hardships upon them. Under the circumstances Mr. Keller had almost no opportunity for attending school, but was obliged to begin hustling for himself at the age of ten years. He remained in Virginia until April 5, 1870, when he left for Missouri, locating first in Lafayette county and later in Clay. Here he worked as a farm hand for small wages until 1873. With a party of ten men he then crossed the plains from Carney to Chery creek, in the neighborhood of Denver, consuming six weeks in the journey. He came to this state for the benefit of his health and, desiring still an outdoor life he became a cattle herder for the Coberly Brothers, with whom he remained until winter. At that time he moved to Denver and occupied himself in an express business which later he sold and afterward went to Hall's Gulch, where he worked in the mines for the Hall's Gulch Mining Company three months. From there he moved to Caribou and continued the same line of work until 1876. At that time he changed his residence to Boulder and his occupation to keeping a hotel. This he continued two years with profit, then went to Leadville and there mined and kept a hotel, remaining until 1887, when he sold his interests, and moving to Lone Tree creek, pre-empted one hun-

dred and sixty acres of land, a portion of the ranch on which he has since lived and which he has increased to four hundred and eighty acres. Here he has carried on extensive industries in raising stock and general ranching, his cattle for the greater part being Short-horns and Herefords of good quality. His water supply is sufficient for the cultivation of three hundred acres of land and it is highly fertile and productive, yielding good crops of the ordinary farm products suited to the region, hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, but the cattle being his principal reliance. His success in this enterprise has been exceptional and he is rated as one of the leading stock men of the county. Fraternaly he belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and politically he is a firm and loyal Democrat. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Crickenberger) Keller, natives of Virginia, where the father was a blacksmith and died in 1852. The mother still resides at the old family homestead, and is past eighty-one years old. They had two children, a daughter Susan, who died, and William. On October 26, 1876, Mr. Keller was united in wedlock with Miss Wilda Younker, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON.

William E. Simpson, of Meeker, one of the county's most substantial and influential men, was born on July 4, 1855, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, but was raised in Indiana county, that state, whither his parents moved when he was quite young. He received a good education, attending the public schools and Mount Union College in Stark county, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1874. At the age of fifteen he began teaching school and followed this profession seven years in Indiana county. He also conducted a store and the postoffice at a small place called Hammil. Here his health

failed and he was obliged to come to Colorado for its improvement. In the spring of 1888 he located at Meeker. For some years he was associated with T. B. Watson in business and afterward with J. W. Hugus & Company. From 1891 to 1894 he conducted the Antlers Hotel. During the next four years he carried on a meat market and also dealt in hides, finding both lines of business profitable. In 1891 he also engaged in ranching, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land on the North Fork of White river, to which he has since added four hundred and forty acres. The ranch is thirty miles east of Meeker, and is well supplied with water and timber. Two hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation in the usual products of the section, hay and cattle being the chief sources of profit. In the public affairs of Meeker and the county he takes an active and serviceable part, having served as president of the school board for many years and also as mayor of the town, elected on the citizens' ticket. In the fraternal life of the community he is prominent and serviceable as a member of the Masonic order, and in business his success has been very good. Politically he is a Republican, and to the needs of his party he contributes in personal work and material substance. His parents were James and Jane Simpson, who were successful farmers. Six children were born in the family, of whom Ellen and Catherine are dead and John M., of Indiana county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth (Mrs. James E. Dilts), of Leon Kansas; James M., of Colorado, and William E. are living. The father died in 1856 and the mother in 1898. On January 4, 1882, Mr. Simpson was joined in marriage with Miss Almyra A. McKillip, a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Hamilton and Elizabeth McKillip, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a miller and a manufacturer of woolen goods for many years, but

devoted the later years of his life to farming. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The father died on March 2, 1878, and the mother on January 18, 1898. They had six children, of whom James S. and Mary A. have died, and William, Mrs. Simpson, Hamilton L. and Anna J. are living. Although conducting his ranch operations in person and giving them close and energetic attention, Mr. Simpson makes his home in the town of Meeker. His life among this people has been potential for their good and he is highly esteemed among them as a business man, a genial and obliging friend and an upright and public-spirited citizen.

JULIUS L. STREHLKE.

This skillful mechanic and successful ranch man, who was well esteemed in the community of his residence, was a native of Stugard, Prussia, Germany, born on April 14, 1837. His parents were Gotfried and Florentine Strehlke, natives of Prussia, where they were industrious and prosperous farmers, and devout Lutherans. Their offspring numbered nine, three of whom are living, Henrietta, Ferdinand and Caroline. Julius attended the public schools, receiving a good education within the limit of their course, and assisted his parents on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen, when, according to the law of the country, he entered the army for a term of three years. At the end of his service he learned the trade of a blacksmith and worked at it in his native land until 1863, when he came to the United States, locating at Detroit, Michigan. There he wrought at his trade at various places in and around the city until 1867. At that time he went to the copper region along Lake Superior, and for a number of years was employed in the mines. In 1875 he came to Colorado, traveling by stage from

Atchison, Kansas, to Denver. In that city he secured employment as traveling blacksmith of the Overland Stage Company, in whose employ he remained one year and a half. He next moved to Central City and worked at his trade a few months, after which he opened a liquor store which he conducted until the excitement over the discovery of gold at Leadville took him to that promising camp, where he found an active demand for his mechanical skill as a blacksmith. In 1885 he disposed of his interests there and moved to the vicinity of Meeker. He pre-empted a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres there, to which he added forty by purchase and had the whole of the two hundred acres under cultivation. Cattle and hay were his principal resources, but he also raised some grain and vegetables. He was a Democrat in political faith and action, and was well pleased with Colorado for a home and place of business. On August 9, 1869, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Alvina Pischel, a native of Prussia. They had five children, of whom one died in infancy, and Albert, Fred, Louis and Carl are living. Albert and Carl are residents of Meeker. Fred lives at Cape Nome, Alaska, and Louis at Montrose in this state. Mr. Strehlke's death occurred on May 31, 1904, his loss being keenly felt in the community which had been benefited by his life.

JAMES W. RECTOR.

James W. Rector, of Rangely, in Rio Blanco county, one of the leading and most successful ranchers in the section, is a native of Barton county, Missouri, where he was born on August 29, 1862, and is the son of Jacob and Jane E. (Peery) Rector, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Illinois. After their marriage they located in Missouri, where they were prosperous farmers. The father died in 1869, and after that sad event

James, who was the oldest of the four children, was obliged to work as soon as he was able to aid in supporting the family. His wages were small but of material assistance in this laudable desire. The other children are Jacob, who lives in Scott county, Kansas; Benjamin F., also of Scott county, Kansas, and Alice, wife of John Taylor, of Kansas. Under the circumstances surrounding his boyhood and youth it was impossible for Mr. Rector to get much education in the schools, but he managed to attend a few terms in the winter months. At the age of seventeen years he started out for himself, going to western Texas and making Colorado City his headquarters. There he was employed as a range rider until 1882. He then moved to a point one hundred miles north of Pacos, Texas, on Seven Rivers, in New Mexico, and continued range riding in the employ of William Adams, an extensive cattle-grower. From the spring of 1884 to the fall of 1885 he was engaged in bringing outfits over the trail. In the fall of 1885 he came to Colorado and pre-empted a ranch four miles west of Rangely, to which he has added by purchases from time to time, until now, in partnership with R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Michigan, he owns seventeen hundred acres, one thousand of which are under cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables. The ranch has an abundant supply of water for this acreage and the land is highly productive and thoroughly cultivated. The improvements are extensive and valuable, being of an unusually ornate and costly order, and were all made by Mr. Rector who is the active manager of the property and business. The dwelling is one of the most imposing and beautiful in this section of the county, being in the midst of extensive grounds tastefully laid out and carefully tended. In political faith Mr. Rector is a firm and faithful Democrat, taking an earnest and helpful part in the councils of his party and always

working with energy for its success. He has been a county commissioner since 1900, and the wisdom of the choice is manifested by the excellence of his work in the office. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, and in their workings he also takes an active interest. He was married on April 9, 1899, to Miss Rose M. McNew, who was born in Barton county, Missouri, and they have two children, James R. and Rubie L.

BENJAMIN L. NICHOLS.

The scion of old Kentucky and Virginia families who long lived and labored in those historic states of this great republic, Benjamin L. Nichols, of Meeker, in the various fields of labor which have engaged his attention, has well sustained the traditions of his ancestry and proved the elevated character of his own manhood. He was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on February 26, 1849, and is the son of William H. and Nancy (Wiley) Nichols, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, who made their early home in Indiana and in 1855 moved to Kansas where they were among the very early pioneers. They farmed successfully and the father took an active part in politics on the Republican side. He died in 1861 and the mother in 1895. Their offspring numbered seven, four of whom are living, William F., at Fort Collins; Elizabeth (Mrs. Bennett), in Kansas; Lucy (Mrs. Webb), at Joplin, Missouri, in addition to the pleasing subject of this brief review. He received a common-school education and when he was but sixteen answered the last call for volunteers in defense of the Union in the Civil war, and gallantly took the field as a member of Company E, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. Returning to his Kansas home at the close of the gigantic conflict, he assumed his father's place in managing the work of the farm and re-

mained there so occupied until he reached the age of twenty-five. At that time he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and farmed two years in that locality. In 1876 he changed his residence to Omaha, Nebraska, and during the next five years was engaged in the grocery business in that city, first as a member of the firm of Beal & Nichols, and after selling his interests in that establishment to Mr. Beal, as a partner of Mr. Collins. His success in trade was gratifying, but he had a desire for life farther west, and in 1881 he sold out in Omaha and came to Colorado. Three months after his arrival he located a ranch in North Park, which, after improving it, he sold in 1884. He then moved to Meeker, at that time a small village with but few inhabitants, and for a year conducted a dairy with profit, then located a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles south of Meeker, the one now owned by Henry Wilson. This he traded for the ranch which Robert Crawford afterward secured by purchase. After selling it Mr. Nichols devoted a number of years to freighting between Meeker and Rawlins, Wyoming, in the service of Hugas & Company. Prior to this, however, he was appointed road overseer and built the roads in the lower part of the county. He was also appointed the first marshal of Meeker and served a year. In 1900 he was again appointed to this office and held it until April, 1904. He was very active in the defense of the bank at the time of its robbery on October 13, 1896, and for his bravery and skill on this occasion received a handsome and costly rifle from Hugas & Company as a testimonial. Mr. Nichols is a staunch Republican in political faith, and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows in fraternal life. He was married on August 9, 1874, to Miss Anna Von Kennel, a native of Jackson county, Ohio. They have had five children, three of whom are living, Myra (Mrs. George Bloomfield), at Meeker, Fred, at Rangely, and

Hazel, at home. An infant, and a son named Clarence, who passed away on September 14, 1895, are dead. Mr. Nichols is universally recognized as a most worthy and useful citizen who fully deserves the high esteem in which he is held on all sides.

ZACHARIAH T. BANTA.

Having lived in Colorado more than half the duration of a human life as fixed by the sacred writer, and during that time participated in many of its varied industries and productive occupations in a forceful and helpful way, witnessing the progress of the state from a wilderness to what it is now and aiding materially in bringing about the change, Zachariah T. Banta, of Rio Blanco county, is entitled to the position he holds in the regard of the people of the commonwealth, and justly enjoys the pride he feels in the achievements he and others like him have won here from obdurate and obstinate conditions confronting them at the start, yet hiding beneath their unpromising surface unbounded wealth of opportunity and of material substance. It was in Henry county, Missouri, and on March 14, 1838, that his life began, and he is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Banta, natives of Kentucky who moved to Missouri soon after their marriage and there passed the remainder of their lives, successfully engaged in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. The father was in his young manhood a firm believer in the doctrines of the Whig party, but later became as firm a Democrat. He died in 1882 and the mother in 1885. Of their seven children four are living, Zachariah was educated at the public schools and worked on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age. In 1850, when he determined to leave home and make his own way in the world, he came overland by way of Santa Fe and up the Arkansas to Pueblo, then

on to Denver. After a short stay at that town he located at Boulder and engaged in mining. Later he moved to Spring gulch where he continued the same pursuit. In the fall of 1859 he went back to Missouri and in the spring of 1860 returned with freight and in the fall of 1860 returned to Missouri by the Platte route and engaged in farming in Henry county until 1862. The times and place getting too hot for a young loyal Democrat, he went north to Davis county. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Henry county and put in a crop of wheat, but in August things were so unsettled he again left that locality and came back to Colorado. Until 1864 he was occupied in ranching near Colorado City. He next located at Buffalo Flats, where he again engaged in mining with profit until 1867. At that time he returned to Missouri for a short visit, going overland by the Platte route, but while there embraced an opportunity for a little profitable farming which kept him until near the close of 1868. Then disposing of his interests in that state, and collecting a herd of cattle, he returned to Colorado by the old Santa Fe trail. There were Indian troubles behind and before his party, and to avoid having his cattle stolen by savages he sold them at Fort Harker. He then hired the government outfit to bring him and his family to Pueblo. He bought land ten miles west of the city and followed ranching there until 1871. Then selling the ranch, but retaining the cattle, he moved up to Buffalo Flats. The cattle were placed on the range near Breckenridge for a time, then taken to the Arkansas valley. In 1872 he changed his residence to Fremont county, above Canon City, and located a stock ranch on which he remained six years. At the end of that period he sold this ranch and bought another on the Arkansas river where he lived until 1885, conducting a store during much of the time. Selling out once more, he turned his attention to getting

out ties for the Rio Grande Railroad, and also furnished beef for the company under contract. After disposing of all his interests in the Arkansas valley he moved to the ranch which is his present home four miles west of Rangely. This comprises eighty acres, is well watered and highly productive, yielding good crops of the ordinary farm products, and also supports comfortably his cattle, these and hay being his main reliance in the business. When he located here there were but few settlers in the neighborhood, his land was wholly unimproved and all that men wanted in the way of development of the section was yet to be worked out. His ranch as it is now is the result of his own industry and persistent attention, and the retrospection of the past recalls some thrilling episodes of local history. From the top of his abode cabin he witnessed the soldiers, seventy volunteers and two hundred territorial militia drive the Indians out of this section of the country as a penalty for their having stolen horses and cattle from the settlers, the hostiles having camped three miles west of his home. A number of the whites were killed, among them the noted Lieutenant Ward, deputy sheriff, and Mr. Curly, and of course many more of the Indians. The country at the time was overgrown with wild sage brush, willows and kindred untamed vegetation. Mr. Banta was married on September 14, 1862, to Miss Louisa Owen, daughter of John and Nancy Owen, natives of Platte county, Missouri. They have had eleven children, four of whom have died, one in infancy and three, George, Mary and Elizabeth, later in life. The seven living children are John, Nancy, Charles, Virda, Fannie, Astena and Irene. Their mother died on November 25, 1901, and on September 21, 1903, the father married a second wife, Mrs. Virginia Stotts, widow of J. P. Stotts and daughter of George G. and Mary W. Grove, of Winchester, Virginia; she was

born and raised in Virginia, but afterwards lived in Missouri, coming to Colorado in 1901.

BILLS BROTHERS.

The ranching and stock-growing firm known as the Bills Brothers, doing business on a good ranch of two hundred and twenty-two acres eight miles southeast of Meeker, is composed of two brothers who are natives of Lincoln county, Nevada, where Charles W. was born on October 21, 1865, and Albert on April 19, 1876. They are the sons of David and Sarah Bills, the father a native of Iowa and the mother of Utah. The father, who is now prosperously engaged in blacksmithing, ranching and raising stock, did good service for his country in a time of need, being a soldier for the Union in the Civil war in a Wisconsin regiment, in which he enlisted as a private and was mustered out as sergeant, his term extending from early in 1862 to the end of the strife. Seven children were born in the family, six of whom are living, Albert, Charles W., George, Lewis, Elizabeth and Iva. A daughter named Ava is deceased. The brothers who compose the firm were educated in the public schools and remained at home assisting their parents until they neared the age of manhood. In 1894 they came to Colorado and during the next six years were variously employed in different localities. In 1900 they bought the ranch they now own and occupy and which they are vigorously cultivating. They have sufficient water to provide for the cultivation of the entire ranch of over two hundred acres, and on this they get good harvests of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruit, and also run a number of cattle suited to the size and yield of the place. They are successful in their business and are well thought of in the community. Both are active Republicans, earnestly interested in the success of their party, and are

wide-awake and progressive men. Albert was married in August, 1898, to Miss Princetta Collett, a native of Vernal, Uinta county, Utah, and they have had three children. Elden and Lloyd are living, and Bliss has died. The marriage of Charles occurred on August 30, 1900, and was with Miss Nellie Richardson, who was born in Peru, Indiana, and reared in Kingman county, Kansas. Their household has been brightened by two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, a son named Herbert, is living. The father belongs to the Woodmen of the World and takes an active interest in the work of his camp. Conducting their business with enterprise and progressiveness, discharging the duties of citizenship with uprightness and earnestness, living among their neighbors with credit and esteem, these factors of the ranch and cattle industry, one of the great sources of wealth and power in Colorado, are well worthy of the standing they have in business and civic circles and the substantial success they have won.

WILLIAM G. WARREN.

Beginning a life of labor in the mines of Colorado at the age of fourteen and ever since then actively engaged in productive pursuits of various kinds, William G. Warren, of the White river valley, living on a good ranch of three hundred and twenty acres twelve and a half miles southeast of Meeker, has found no time for idling in his busy life, but has ever been present with pressing duty, and the results of his ready and capable response to its calls are seen in the productive activities flourishing around him and the advanced state of improvement of the country in which he has lived and labored. His life began on April 8, 1862, in Otonogan county, Michigan, where his parents, George B. and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Warren, settled some time after their emigration to this

country from their native England, the father having been born in Devonshire in that country and the mother at Newcastle-on-Tyne. On arriving in the United States they first located in New Jersey, then some time afterward to Michigan, and finally to Colorado. The father engaged successfully in mining and followed that pursuit to the end of his life. He was also engaged in works of construction of magnitude, being, in addition to other things in this line, overseer of the work on the Hoosac tunnel. In political faith he was an earnest Republican and fraternally belonged to the order of Odd Fellows. The family comprised eight children, five of whom are living, Thomas H., James W., Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Parsons), Emma (Mrs. James Cox) and William G. The mother died in July, 1868, and the father in January, 1897. The facilities for education afforded to William were meager, as in his youth he was obliged to go to work in the mines at Georgetown, this state, being employed there from the age of fourteen until 1878. He then moved to Leadville and mined for wages there until 1882. During the next seven years he was following the same pursuit, most of the time on his own account at the Holy Cross, Red Cliff and Iron Mask mines. On selling his property at Gillman in 1889 he settled in the vicinity of Meeker, taking up half of his present ranch on White river and afterward adding the other half. Of this three hundred and twenty acres one hundred and eighty can be cultivated, the water supply being abundant for this purpose, as Mr. Warren owns an individual ditch. He also has a one-half interest, in the Warren-Dreyfuss and Warren-Smith ditches. For many years he was a member of the United Workmen. On September 29, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma W. Terrell, a native of Nebraska reared in Missouri. They have had six children, one Ralph, being dead, and Jessie E., Daisy C., George William.

Clara A. and Edna living. Mr. Warren is one of the prominent and influential men in this county, forceful in every phase of its public life and business enterprise, and has the regard and confidence of all its people.

JOHN E. CROOK.

Born in Harrison county, West Virginia, on November 12, 1860, and growing to manhood at a time when the whole section surrounding his home was in the throes of the Civil war and suffering from its disastrous effects, the early life of John E. Crook afforded but little opportunity for his systematic education and gave the entire generation to which he belongs only irregular and disturbed business chances. He therefore sought a wider and more settled field for effort when he reached his legal majority by moving to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he worked as a farm hand for five years. In 1886, when the excitement over Oklahoma was at its height, he moved to southern Kansas, but accomplishing nothing to his own advantage, he returned to Lincoln. Some little time later he changed his residence to Cheyenne county, Kansas, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and devoted two years to farming, but suffered repeated losses through fires and hail storms. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado and settled at Calumet, where he worked at saw-milling for wages a few months, then moved to Buena Vista and there for a period of eighteen months he got out ties for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under contract at a good profit. After closing that contract he was engaged by the D. & M. Ranch Company as a range rider. In 1889 he moved to Meeker, and here he continued range riding and other ranch work in the employ of others until 1897, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on White river thirteen miles southeast of the

town. He has one hundred and twenty-five acres of his tract under cultivation, with a good water supply, and is steadily improving his property and enlarging his arable acreage. His main dependence is on cattle and hay, but he raises other farm products in good quantities and of superior quality. Mr. Crook belongs to the Woodmen of the World and takes an earnest and helpful interest in politics as a Republican. He is a son of James W. and Harrietta (Wolf) Crook, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of West Virginia, who were farmers in that section, and died where they had lived and labored, generally esteemed, the mother passing away in 1872 and the father in 1899. They had a family of five children, all of whom are dead but their son John E. He was married on November 12, 1894, to Miss Hannah Pierson, a native of Central City, Colorado, and they have one child, their son Frank M. The parents of Mrs. Crook were natives of Sweden.

NOTE.—Since the above sketch was written the dark angel has visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Crook, removing the light of the household, the child of their hopes and solicitous care, their son Frank, who died May 24, 1904.

TIMOTHY D. HOLLAND.

Born of Irish parents who sought in this country a better chance in life than was offered in the inhospitable land of their birth, and bringing to their new home the characteristic energy and versatility of their race which they transmitted to their offspring, Timothy D. Holland has well borne out in his own labors the thrift and frugality they exemplified in theirs, and built for himself a substantial estate in the western portion of the country just as they did for themselves in the eastern. His life began in Onondaga county, New York, on Septem-

ber 17, 1852, and there he received an ordinary common-school education, finishing with a high-school course. At the age of thirteen he began to earn money with a view to his advancement in life, doing with a will and a cheerful disposition whatever he found to do. In 1875 he entered business life as a grocer, and continued in that line until 1879, when he sold his interests. In the ensuing spring he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Denver where he was associated with the Denver Omnibus Company for a period. He then moved with a party of sixteen men over Mosquito pass to Leadville, and there for a year worked in the lumber industry of George Bennett. At the end of that time he bought a team and outfit and began hauling ore from the various mines, continuing his operations in this occupation until January, 1893. The work was hard and trying but the profits were large, and so he was enabled to gain from it both strength of body and a stake for a start in a more congenial engagement. Selling out his outfit at the time last mentioned, he turned his attention to the livery business, which he continued with gratifying success until conditions were made less favorable by the strike of 1896. He kept on in his enterprise, however, until 1899, then, disposing of his holdings at Leadville, he moved to the vicinity of Meeker and moved to the ranch on which he now lives, one-half of which he had pre-empted in 1885, the other half having been since acquired by purchase. He has now three hundred and twenty acres, one-half of which can be cultivated with good returns, and on the entire tract he runs a good band of cattle and horses. The ranch is located fourteen miles southeast of Meeker, so that a ready market is easily within reach, and as he owns independent ditches, the water supply is abundant. He has made all the improvements on the land himself, putting into the property all his energy and business capacity,

and from a state of natural wildness he has transformed it into an attractive and fruitful home. He is a Republican in political faith and takes an earnest interest in the success of his party. His parents were Timothy and Hannah (Tobin) Holland, natives of Ireland, who were born in county Cork. They emigrated to the United States in 1849 and settled in New York city. The father was a prosperous paper manufacturer, a Democrat in politics, and a Catholic in church affiliations, as was also his wife. He died on October 19, 1891, and the mother on June 12, 1897. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Ellen, Timothy D., Katharine, John and Charles. Timothy was married on January 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Jane Casey, a native of Onondaga county, New York, the daughter of James and Mary (Matthews) Casey, the father born in county Tipperary and the mother in county Meath, Ireland. The father was a carpenter and builder and prospered greatly at the business. Although born in Ireland he was reared in England. In the politics of this country he supported the Republican party. He served as constable for a period of eighteen years. Both he and his wife were Catholics. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, Katharine (Mrs. Owen Sullivan), Mrs. Richard Tague, Mrs. Holland, John, Michael, James and William. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have three children, Nora L., the wife of Michael Schneider, Katharine T. and John A. Mrs. Holland's mother died on June 27, 1890, and her father on April 26, 1896. Both were highly respected and esteemed where they were known.

JOHN HENRY LEKAMP.

More than twenty years ago the subject of this brief review took up as a squatter's claim a portion of the ranch which he now owns and

occupies, the land at the time being in its state of primeval nature, virgin to the plow and almost untrodden by the foot of the all-conquering white man. There were but few settlers in the neighborhood at the time, and each man was obliged to make the best of his opportunities and provide as well as he could for his necessities himself. There was much to commend the wild and self-reliant life of so remote a section, where nature and her various brood were almost the only companionship of the adventurous spirit, yet where hardships were not wanting, privations were often pressing and danger was ever present. For bountiful as nature was to provide, she was at the same time armed against the intruder and as ready to destroy. After the government survey was made Mr. LeKamp pre-empted his land, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres eighteen miles southeast of Meeker, which he has since increased to two hundred and eighty acres. He set to work diligently to improve his property, make it habitable and bring the untamed land into responsive fruitfulness with the products of cultivated life. For awhile he had slow and slender success as there was no water supply for systematic irrigation. This difficulty was in time overcome, and he now has sufficient from independent ditches to provide for the cultivation of two hundred and thirty acres, and these respond generously to his persuasive and skillful husbandry, yielding good crops and supporting in comfort his large herds of cattle which have replaced the horses which he formerly raised. Mr. LeKamp was born in Hanover, Germany, on April 28, 1818, and is the son of John and Elizabeth LeKamp, who were born and reared in Germany and descended from long lines of ancestry in that country. In 1830 the family emigrated to the United States and located at Cincinnati. The father was an industrious man and found remunerative employment in various fields of

labor, and both parents were devout members of the Lutheran church. They had three children, of whom John H. is the only survivor. The parents also have died. Their son John attended school for a few terms in the winter months, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a tailor. After learning his trade he worked at it in various parts of Ohio until 1869, then came west and located in Saline county, Nebraska. There he followed farming with profit until 1879, when he came to this state and here he devoted his attention to mining and prospecting until 1883. At that time he moved to where he now lives, the pioneer of the section, and began to lay the foundations of his present home and prosperity. He is one of the patriarchs of the region and has been prominent in all phases of its development. Although an active and loyal Democrat in political faith, he has given serviceable attention to promoting the general welfare of his neighborhood without reference to party considerations, and has been potential in usefulness to every element of its progress and prosperity. He married, in 1848, Miss Christina Haselbrook, of the same nativity as himself. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, Gerhardt, Henry and two infants having died. Those living are Mrs. B. F. Nichols, Albert, Charles, Mrs. John Knottingham, Mrs. David Steele, Mrs. LeKamp and Frank. All are members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES BUDGE.

It is a matter of common observation and general human experience that to a great extent the circumstances of his birth and rearing shape the man and determine largely his course through life. The sailor is oftenest born beside the heaving ocean which he makes his future home, the ardent advocate of liberty on the mountain side, the lumberman in the forest.

And so it happens that James Budge, although now one of the flourishing and progressive ranch and stock men of Rio Blanco county, this state, having been born in Cornwall, England, in the mining districts, and reared amid those engaged in the same pursuit in this country, became a miner and prospector himself and followed those lines of employment for many years. He came into the world on June 15, 1872, the son of Christopher and Emma (Alford) Budge, also natives of England, the father born in Devonshire and the mother in Cornwall. The father was a miner in his native land, and naturally sought the same field of labor when, in 1874, he brought his family to this country. He came to Colorado and after working at his chosen vocation in a number of places in the state, finally settled at Aspen, where he died in 1892, and where the mother is now living. The father was successful in his pursuit and lived actively among his fellows, taking an interest in their welfare and uniting in their pleasures and elevating means of enjoyment. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Foresters, and was a member of the Methodist church. Seven children were born in the family and five of them are living, James, Harry, Edmund, Lillian and Christopher. James was well educated according to his opportunities, attending the common and the high schools. On leaving school at the age of eighteen he began at once to take his part in the useful work of the race and make his own way in the world, at the same time aiding his parents until he reached the age of twenty-five. He mined for wages and also leased mines at Aspen, pushing both lines of profitable employment vigorously in that locality until 1901. He then determined to engage in another of Colorado's great industries and purchased the ranch which he now owns, twenty miles southeast of Meeker. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres and with a good water supply he finds it

easy to cultivate one hundred acres of the tract. He also raises horses and cattle in profitable numbers, and they are his main reliance as ranch products. In the fraternal life of his community he has an active interest as a Woodman of the World, and in its political affairs as a devoted Democrat. His marriage occurred on June 22, 1892, and was to Miss Anna Schmidt, who was born in Green county, Wisconsin, and is the daughter of Adam and Mary (Durst) Schmidt, Swiss by nativity and emigrants to this country in 1836, when they located in Green county, Wisconsin, where the father rose to prominence and influence in politics, serving successively as county clerk and recorder, assessor, treasurer and county commissioner. He was also for a time active in the real-estate business. Since 1903 he has been living in South Dakota and farming. He is a United Workman and a member of the Evangelical church. The family comprised eleven children, nine of whom are living, Nicholas, Carrie, Matthew, Mary, Theodore, Rose, Anna, Bertha and Clara. In the household of Mr. and Mrs. Budge three children have been born and are living, Russell E., Orin E. and Durst.

NIMERICK BROTHERS.

This enterprising and progressive firm of ranch and cattle men is composed of James B. and John C. Nimerick, the former born on February 22, 1858, in Monroe county, Illinois, and the latter on May 5, 1860, in Madison county, Illinois, the sons of James M. and Elizabeth (Glass) Nimerick, natives of St. Clair county, Illinois. The father's life began on August 31, 1822, and he grew to manhood in his native place after the manner of boys of his time and locality, attending the common schools and working on the home farm. He also had a term or two at McKinley College

When twenty-six years old he began learning the trade of milling, and during the next twenty-five years he followed that craft, after some years building a mill of his own. In 1864 he came west, going up the Missouri as far as Fort Benton, Montana. Later he went into Utah and Colorado, returning to his eastern home from Denver. Indians were plentiful and often he was obliged to seek shelter from their fury. In 1872 he purchased land near Greenland, forty-eight miles south of Denver, and there he was occupied in ranching until 1886. He then sold his interests in that locality and moved to the section in which he now lives. Soon afterward he made a trip through Washington Territory as it was then, and on the return trip, stopping at Salt Lake, devoted some time to speculation. In 1880 his family came to the White river valley and took up a squatter's claim on which they followed ranching. The father became prominent in the political affairs of the section, representing Elbert and Douglas counties in the territorial legislature while he lived in one of them. He also held local offices in Illinois before leaving that state, serving as justice of the peace and probate judge. He was married on November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Glass, a native of the same county in Illinois as himself. Of their nine children five are living, Jennie (Mrs. Lloyd Stealey), Neil G., James B., John and Nellie (Mrs. George Taylor). The two sons who form the subjects of this review were educated at the common schools and early began learning on the paternal homestead the lessons of thrift and useful industry which have been their main stay through subsequent life. They have a good ranch of two hundred acres, eighty of which are under cultivation in the usual farm products of the region, and they carry on a flourishing stock industry. The ranch is twenty-eight miles east of Meeker, which affords them a good market. The pos-

sessions they have and their good standing in their community are the legitimate fruits of their own enterprise and worth, and their career affords a forcible illustration of the benefits of forecast, industry and careful attention to a chosen pursuit in this land of wide and fertile opportunities. Both are Democrats and earnestly interested in the welfare of their party. They are the pioneers of the north fork of the White river, their mother and nephew, Guy M. Stealey, accompanying them. They were obliged to cut their way for many miles through underbrush which grew along the river and forded that stream nine times in order to reach the location of their present home. It was a wild, unbroken country and far from the civilization of white people. Mrs. Nimerick was the first woman to settle in the North Fork valley. Since those days the country has been well developed and Nimerick brothers have done their share, having constructed four miles of the present road to their ranch. They have also built irrigating ditches, etc.

WILLIAM L. PATTISON.

Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was one year old and that of his father five years later, and thus thrown upon the attentions of others for rearing and preparation for life's usefulness, William L. Pattison was not favored by circumstances in his start, and he has not depended on fortune's favors for advancement at any subsequent stage of his career. He was born in Logan county, Illinois, on January 26, 1853, and is the son of Daniel and Laura (Harcourt) Pattison, natives of Indiana. There were seven children in the family, five of whom are living, Hannah, wife of Grandson Dawson; John; Elizabeth, wife of Philander Semico; Jennie, wife of Frank Hackley; and William L. The mother died in 1854 and the father in 1859. When but

a boy William was put to work in his own behalf and thereafter was employed at various kinds of labor in his native state until 1868. He then moved to Winfield, Kansas, and during the next three years he farmed in that vicinity with indifferent success. In 1871 he came to Colorado and, locating at Colorado Springs, furnished logs under contract until 1874, when he moved to Middle Park. Here for ten years he followed mining and prospecting with many successes and reverses. In 1884 he took up his residence at Trappers' Lake and there conducted a summer resort until 1893, at which time he homesteaded one-half of his present ranch, which now comprises three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred of which are yielding good crops of the usual farm products grown in this region under his careful and systematic cultivation. He also raises cattle to a profitable extent. The ranch is twenty-nine miles east of Meeker, and is pleasantly and advantageously located. In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Pattison takes an earnest and serviceable interest as a member of the Woodman of the World and the Odd Fellows, and politically he is a cordial supporter of the Republican party. He was married on April 13, 1884, to Miss Laura Spurgeon, a native of Virginia. They have two children, Pearl and Lyton. Both parents are far from the scenes and associations of their childhood, but they have established a pleasant home in this state, and they find the conditions of life around them and the field for enterprise in which they are located agreeable, and in consequence they are devoted to the welfare of Colorado and among its useful and respected citizens.

, MARTIN L. SANDY.

From old Virginia, where he was born on November 14, 1869, in Rockingham county, Martin L. Sandy, of Rio Blanco county, this

state, brought the traditions and lessons of families long resident in the Old Dominion from which he is descended, and also the condition of poverty and disaster which the great Civil war in this country put upon the section from which he came. Because of the general paralysis of every industry in that section through the mighty conflict, he started in the race for supremacy among men seriously handicapped, and was able to snatch from the stream of knowledge as it sparkled across his pathway but a small portion of its invigorating waters, attending only the common schools at intervals for a brief period. He is therefore a self-made man and has built his fortunes by his own efforts unaided by circumstances or favorable conditions, except that he had health, courage, endurance and a determined spirit of enterprise. From the age of fifteen he has paddled his own canoe, and although he found the currents rough at times and the progress slow, he has made steady advances. In the spring of 1888 he came to Colorado and located at Meeker. Soon after his arrival he became connected with the Oakridge Park ditch and continued working in its construction until 1891, at which time he located his home ranch of one hundred and twenty acres seven miles southeast of Meeker. He also has acquired the ownership of another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and in the two has about one hundred and fifty acres of good land sufficiently supplied with water for profitable cultivation. He raises cattle in goodly numbers and carries on a general ranching business. His home ranch has been improved until it is one of the best and most attractive in his section of the county. Mr. Sandy owns an individual ditch and has interests in the Oakridge Park and the Archie & Holland ditches, and not only in the matter of improvements of this kind for the benefit of his district, but in all matters which make for the general weal of it and its

people, he takes an earnest and serviceable interest. He is a Democrat in politics, and is prominent in the councils of his party and also in the common public life of the community. His parents are William and Susan (Keller) Sandy, who were born and reared in Virginia and the father is still living there, making his home at Staunton, Augusta county. He was for many years prosperously engaged in farming, but is now retired from active pursuits. The mother died in 1870. They had two children, both of whom are living, Ella Virginia (Mrs. John Nielsen) and Martin L. The latter is one of the highly esteemed and representative citizens of Rio Blanco county, whose work in the improvement of that portion of the state proclaims him as worthy of honorable mention among any enumeration of the progressive men thereof.

WILLIAM GANT.

Traveling, freighting and prospecting all over the western country, enduring with commendable fortitude its extremes of heat and cold in various places, and encountering with courage and resourcefulness its dangers of various kinds under various circumstances, William Gant, of near New Castle, Garfield county, one of the prosperous and enterprising ranch and cattle men of his section, may be said to know this part of the United States as well as any one and to have seen its manifestations of wild and tame life in as many forms and under as many different conditions as any citizen of this state. He is a Canadian by nativity, born at Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, on June 9, 1845. He received only a common-school education, and at the age of twelve began making his own living by farming and market gardening. Impressed with the belief that "The States" offered better opportunity for enterprise and skill, his parents

migrated to Iowa in 1854. When a young man the subject worked in the coal mines for a couple of years in that state, then changed to Nebraska and three years later to Kansas where he leased a coal mine which he worked until 1873. In 1864, in the interest of Jones & Hendry, he made a freighting trip from Plattsmouth to Denver, this state. From 1873 to 1876 he made Boulder his headquarters and was employed in the Rob Roy, Baker Stewart and other mines, and in 1877 and 1878 he was mining on Coal creek below Canon City, after which he located at Leadville for a short time. He also made several prospecting trips through Arizona and New Mexico. November 29, 1881, he squatted a claim a portion of which is his present home, and on November 29, 1891, took full and final possession of it. It comprised one hundred and fifty-four acres, part of which he has since sold. He has now sixty acres under cultivation, producing good crops of the general products common to the neighborhood but depending on onions as his staple, which he raises in great abundance. Mr. Gant built the first cabin between Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs, and wherever he has been has been enterprising and progressive according to the needs of the region. He belongs to the Masonic order in lodge and chapter, and takes an active part in the work of the bodies. In politics he is independent of party control but he is by no means indifferent to the welfare of his county and state. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Grant) Gant, natives of England who came to America and settled in Canada soon after their marriage. In 1854 they moved to Iowa, where they remained until 1866, then found their final location in Kansas. They were engaged in farming and raising stock until the end of their days, the father dying on December 3d, and the mother on December 4, 1903. They were Methodists in church relations and he was a Republican in

politics. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are living, William; James L., of Phoenix, Arizona; Emanuel; John, of Colorado, and Minnie, of Kansas. On September 3, 1890, he was married to Miss Mary J. McBurney, a sister of Mrs. George Yule, of Garfield county (see sketch elsewhere in this work). She was a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth McBurney and was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gant have had six children. Two who died in infancy and a daughter named Elizabeth are deceased. Another Elizabeth E., James L. and Emma M. are living. The parents are Presbyterians, active in church work and respected by all who enjoy their acquaintance.

HENLEY C. ROCK.

Henley C. Rock, of near Meeker, Rio Blanco county, was born in Lee county, Virginia, on April 20, 1849, and is the son of Henry and Nancy (Webb) Rock, who were born and reared in Craig county, Virginia, and moved to Greenwood county, Kansas, in 1873. The father has been a farmer through life and prospered at the business. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife belong to the Christian church. They are the parents of seven children, four living and three dead. Oscar died in 1865, Sarah in 1879 and Gustavus in 1900. The four living are Martha A., wife of James A. Robinson, a farmer of Greenwood county, Kansas, Henley C., Clifton P., a banker of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Van Buren, a stockman of Indian Territory. Their son Henley remained at home and assisted in the work of the farm until 1873. He received a good business education, and when he left home went to work on a farm in Kansas, remaining there so occupied until 1876, during a portion of the time carrying on the farm in partnership with his father. In 1876 he became

a resident of Colorado, locating in the San Juan country near Lake City, where he followed mining with moderate success. In 1879 he moved to Leadville, where he continued mining until 1882. He then bought a portion of the ranch which is now his home, and which he has since increased to four hundred and eighty acres. He can cultivate three hundred acres of the tract, and on this part he raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He is also extensively engaged in the cattle industry, raising large numbers of thoroughbred Hereford cattle and horses of superior grades. The water supply for irrigation is sufficient for present purposes and can be increased when necessary, as he has an interest in the Highland & Miller creek ditch. The ranch is located seven miles east of Meeker, the soil is fertile, the tillage is skillful and the results are gratifying. Mr. Rock found the land wild and unimproved, and what the ranch is today it has become wholly through his own efforts and wise management, he having made all the improvements, and raised his property to the first rank among the ranch homes in this valley. In the fraternal life of the community he is connected with the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen, and in political faith he is an unwavering Democrat, interested in the success of his party and at all times willing to aid in its contests. On January 23, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura S. Hayes, a native of Indiana, born in Montgomery county. They have had five children, of whom three died in infancy and two are living, Lois V. and Frederick H.

CHARLES HENRY LARSON.

Young as Colorado is in the world's history, she is yet old enough to have produced a generation or two of good men of brain and brawn and women of force of character and

resolute endurance through whom her interests have been well cared for and her resources have been materially developed, or who have at least greatly aided in the mighty work. Of these is Charles Henry Larson, of the vicinity of Newcastle, Garfield county, who was born in the state, educated at her public schools, reared to habits of industry on her prolific soil and acquired his first knowledge of the duties of citizenship in the activity of her civil institutions. His life began at Kokomo, Summit county, on August 3, 1881, and he is the son of Charles P. and Carrie (Anderson) Larson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Larson attended the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth in a wild country, and assisted in the farm labors of the homestead until he reached the age of twenty-two. On October 19, 1902, soon after reaching his legal majority, he was united in marriage with Miss Maud L. Conner, and early in 1903 he bought his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres twelve miles southwest of Newcastle, Garfield county. Seventy acres of the tract are under cultivation and yield abundantly of cereals and hay, with other farm products suitable to the section, and give a generous support to his cattle, which he produces in goodly numbers. The ranch is well supplied with water from an independent ditch, and is steadily advancing in value, in the acreage devoted to tillage and in the quantity and quality of its yield. Mr. Larson belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Republican in politics. His wife is a daughter of Edward M. and Ophelia J. (Sartwell) Conner, and was born and reared near Wichita, Kansas. Her parents were born and grew to maturity in the state of New York, and after a residence of some years in Kansas came to Colorado, settling in Garfield county, where they now live and are actively engaged in ranching and raising cattle. Her father is a

stone mason and contractor by regular occupation, but he now devotes nearly all of his time to his ranching and stock interests. He has also followed railroading, lumbering and mining at times. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have one daughter, Verda, who was born on the 21st of October, 1903.

DANIEL C. McPHERSON.

Born in Scotland on March 15, 1853, and coming to this country in his boyhood, Mr. McPherson early began to imbibe the spirit of our institutions and use to advantage the opportunities for advancement afforded by his new home. He attended the public schools for a short time and at the age of thirteen began to learn shipbuilding as a trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years at Boston. He followed his craft three years longer, and then was at sea for some time as second mate on a fruit vessel running between Ponce, Porto Rico and New York, Providence and Boston. He next engaged in bridge building from Providence and Worcester, devoting three years to the work. In 1877 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, and here he again engaged in building bridges, being employed on lines between that city and Wallace. At the end of a year passed in this occupation he went to Leadville, where, in partnership with John Stevens, he passed another year in mining and prospecting, but with very little success. In 1880 he located at Aspen and, continuing his mining operations, he located a number of claims of value. For three years he carried on the work independently, then sold out his interests and turned his attention to herding cattle and range-riding in the employ of the Yule Brothers, with whom he remained three years. At the end of that period he located his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which he took up as a pre-emption claim, but of which he has since sold a

portion. Sixty acres are under cultivation, the crops raised being those of the section, potatoes being the principal vegetable produced. He is a staunch Republican in politics and is always active in the service of his party. His parents, now both deceased, were John and Sarah McPherson, natives of Scotland who came to this country when young and located in Massachusetts. The father was an industrious laborer and a man of upright character. They had a family of seven children, one of whom, John, is deceased. The six living are Niel, Angus, Catherine, Margaret, Mary and Daniel. The parents were Presbyterians. Mr. McPherson is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Colorado and her people, and is always ready to contribute his share of inspiration and more substantial means to promote their interests.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.

William S. Johnson, of Garfield county, living on a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres fourteen and one-half miles southwest of New Castle, is a self-made man and one of the most enterprising, progressive and successful young ranchmen of the Western slope in this state, and one of its most representative citizens. It was on a farm near Mt. Vernon, Missouri, that his life began, and the date of his birth was May 2, 1864. He is the son of Larkin and Roseba (Blackburn) Johnson, natives of eastern Tennessee who located in Missouri early in their married life, and there passed the remainder of their days farming and raising stock, the leading pursuits of the section in which they lived, the father also was a devoted and loyal Democrat, taking an active part in public affairs in a local way. Of their nine children, a daughter named Laura is deceased and the other eight are living. They are: Louise, wife of William Colley, of Lawrence county, Missouri; Hugh, of Shawnee,

Indian Territory; Sarah, wife of James Colley, of Lawrence county, Missouri; Joseph, of New Mexico; William, the subject of this sketch; Thomas L. and Florida, wife of Jefferson Steele, both of Lawrence county, Missouri; and John, of Mam creek, Colorado. William received a scant education at the common schools and also attended for a short time the Baptist College at Pierce City, in his native state. He also pursued a thorough course at a good business college. He remained at home and worked in the interest of his parents until he reached his twenty-third year. In the spring of 1888 he came to Colorado and for eight months worked in the employ of Austin & Toland, then of William L. Smith, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, with whom he remained eight years. In 1897 he purchased of Jack Cunningham eighty acres of land, and has since taken up forty acres additional adjoining his purchase. Of the whole tract one hundred and twenty acres are naturally tillable, and on these he raises good crops of cereals, hay, vegetables, and also produces cattle in good numbers. His vegetables have an especially high rank in the markets, his potatoes being the largest grown in the state. He is now under contract to raise two thousand pounds of this vegetable for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. His ranch is well supplied with water and he furnishes the brain and a good portion of the brawn necessary for its successful cultivation. In national politics Mr. Johnson is a faithful Democrat, but in local affairs his interest in the general welfare of the community overbears all party considerations. On October 31, 1900, he was married to Miss Nora Steward, a native of Lawrence county, Missouri, where her parents James and Elizabeth (Allen) Stewart, the former a native of that state and the latter of Tennessee, lived many years engaged in successful farming and stock-growing, and where the

father is now living, the mother having died on February 19, 1892. Of their ten children seven survive her, Hiram, Obe, Benjamin (of Bisbee, Arizona), John (of Garfield county, Colorado), Annie and Jennie (of Garfield county, Colorado), and Mrs. Johnson, who shares in the aspirations and enterprises of her husband, and is a cheerful and inspiring aid and encouragement in his progress and success.

WILLIAM L. SMITH.

Since 1864 Mr. Smith has been a resident of Colorado, working at its various industries, enjoying and promoting its progress and through effort and vicissitude, through triumph and defeat, through trial and privation, winning his way by a varied course to final success and prosperity. He is a native of Kentucky, born on November 13, 1840, and the son of Robert and Sophronia (Lewis) Smith, natives of that state who emigrated to Iowa in 1849. They remained in that state until 1867, at which time the father came to Colorado, where he joined the Second Colorado Battery against Price. He served three years under McLean and had three encounters with the Indians prior to the decisive engagement and his enlistment under Russel and Major Wad-dell as a wagon master. They freighted provisions from the Missouri river through Colorado to Salt Lake. After leaving this service he became a frontier ranchman, following the pursuit he had in Iowa. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Baptist church, as his widow is now. He died at the Soldiers' Home at Monte Vista on May 16, 1902. The mother is living at New Castle, Garfield county. Their family comprised eight children, six of whom are living: William L.; Mary J., wife of George H. Norris; Rosamond A., wife of John M. Springer, of New Castle; Zachariah T., of Wyoming;

Isaac J., and Cynthia, wife of W. J. Myrtle, of New Castle. William attended the public schools available to him for short periods at intervals, beginning at the age of thirteen to assist his parents in supporting the family, and he has been a help in this respect ever since. While in Iowa he learned his trade as a cooper and also acquired a good practical knowledge of farming. In 1864 he started, in company with Abraham Springer, George Brooks and Thomas Venator, to travel overland with three yoke of cattle and an outfit from Napello county, Iowa, to Denver, and after their arrival at that city he turned his interest in the outfit over to his companions, and with his blankets on his back started for the mines. On the way he met a man who gave him employment on a ditch on Clear creek. He completed his work on August 29, 1864, and his employer had no money to pay him for it, so gave him a milk cow in part payment. This he took to Golden, where he sold it. From there he moved on to Mill creek and there engaged in saw-mill work at five dollars a day, continuing his labors until the snow got too deep. He then returned to Golden and opened a meat market. Credit business ruined him and in the spring of 1865 he was obliged to close his doors. He was next employed in partnership with a Mr. Barts in burning lime near Morrison. This enterprise he continued eight years at a fair profit. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county on the Democratic ticket, and at the close of his term in 1875 he was re-elected. In 1878 he moved to Leadville and there passed the spring and summer prospecting with only moderate success. He returned to Morrison and traded some limestone property which he owned for a livery and feed stable which he conducted three years, then sold it at a good profit in 1882. After the sale he moved to Garfield county and located the ranch he now owns, a squatter's claim which his mother filed

and he afterward purchased. He has made additional purchases and the ranch now comprises six hundred acres, one-half of which can be easily cultivated. It has a good supply of water and responds generously to the persuasive hand of the husbandman. Hay and cattle furnish his staple industry, and grain, vegetables and fruit are raised with success. He owns the oldest orchard on the south side of the Grand river, and its products are of the finest quality, the apples taking the first premium at the state fair of 1895. The ranch is sixteen miles southwest of New Castle in the midst of a fertile and productive region which is abundant in all sorts of farm products suitable to the climate. In 1884 he was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and in 1900 he was re-elected. He belongs to the Masonic order as a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and is very active and serviceable in the work of the various bodies. In September, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Fowler, who was born in Iowa. They had two children, Lafayette, living at home, and Martha, wife of John Cunningham, of Aspen. Their mother died on February 29, 1880, and on February 28, 1893, the father married a second wife, Mrs. Adell Adams, a native of Medina county, Ohio, the daughter of James S. and Jane (Cannon) Stephenson, the father born in New England and the mother in Pennsylvania. They settled in Ohio in early life and later moved to Wisconsin, and finally to Minnesota, being farmers in three states. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, Theresa, George, James, Franklin, Alphius, John and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith is well pleased with Colorado, both on account of its extensive industries which afford large and fruitful opportunities to men of enterprise and the generally agreeable conditions of life for residents.

JAMES EWERS.

James Ewers, whose industry and capacity have won for him a substantial prosperity and a well established regard among his fellow men in the wilds of Colorado, now blooming and fruitful with all the products of cultivated life, was born near the town of Mason in Ingham county, Michigan, on October 2, 1854, and is the son of Joseph C. and Eunice (Livermore) Ewers, natives of New York state who settled in Michigan when it was a part of the western frontier. There they devoted their energies to farming and raising stock, ending their days on the soil which they had redeemed from the wilderness, having built a home in the virgin forest and helped to start a civilization where as yet the savage roamed and the deer disported. They were members of the Methodist church and the father supported the Republican party from its foundation until his death, which occurred in 1897, he having for thirty-seven years survived his wife, who died in 1860. They had a family of seven children, of whom but two are living, a son Frank at Morrison, Colorado, and James. The latter had the usual experiences and hardships of country boys on the frontier, short and infrequent attendance at the public schools and continual and arduous labor on the farm. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, then came to Colorado, arriving at Denver on February 1, 1879. He worked in that neighborhood for awhile on ranches for wages, then began an enterprise in the business for himself. He also did some mining, locating claims at the head of Rock and Maroon creeks, which, however, proved to be of little value. He gave up prospecting at the end of a year, and in 1883 took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since doubled by purchase of another one hundred and sixty

acres adjoining it. Half of his land is naturally tillable and he has a large acreage under cultivation in hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, hay and cattle being his main reliance. He has prospered in his undertaking and is held in high regard by the people around him. In politics he supports the Republican party, but in reference to local affairs affecting the welfare of the community he works for the best interests of the people. On May 10, 1891, he united in marriage with Miss Belle Cozad, who was born in Kansas and is the daughter of John G. and Rovina (Sullivan) Cozad, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Missouri. The father was a farmer in early life but afterward became a wholesale merchant. They came to Colorado in the early days of its history, and here the father freighted for a number of years, then turned his attention to ranching and raising stock on Divide creek. He supported the Republican party with zeal and fidelity, and took an active interest in public affairs. Their family comprised three children, Mrs. Ewers, Eunice B., the wife of Emanuel Grant, and Andrew, living at Purdy. The father died on February 22, 1895, and the mother has since lived at Purdy. Mr. and Mrs. Ewers are the parents of six children, Eunice, Nellie, Joseph, Laura, Rosa and Frank. Mr. Ewers recently completed a commodious residence of modern construction, which is one of the best on Divide creek.

JAMES S. PORTER.

Born more than fifty years ago in western Missouri and there reared to the age of twenty, then coming to Colorado when it was the far frontier, James S. Porter, of Garfield county, living in the neighborhood of Raven, has passed the whole of his life as a pioneer and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit and aspirations of the class as well as familiar with their ex-

periences, their point of view, their methods of thought and action, and the services they have rendered to the cause of civilizing the wilderness and developing its resources. His life began on February 4, 1851, in Johnson county, Missouri, where his parents, Alexander A. and Adeline (Phillips) Porter, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, settled in early life. In 1874 they followed him to Colorado and, locating at Golden City, gave themselves up to ranching and raising stock for a number of years. Of late, for some time now, the father has been janitor at the schoolhouse in that town. He is a member of the Masonic order, and both parents belonged to the Christian church. They had a family of seven children, one of whom, Mary, then Mrs. Robert Tharington, died on February 15, 1898. The living six are Lee A., at Rich Hill, Missouri; James S.; Nancy (Mrs. Ryan), at Denver; Andrew, at New Castle, this state; Margaret, wife of George Croson, of Golden City; and Wood, living at Telluride. Mr. Porter had but few and scant means of education in the schools, being obliged from an early age to bear his part in the farm work. At the age of eighteen he left his parents, whom he had assisted up to that time, and began doing farm work for wages in his native state to support himself. In 1871, when he was twenty, he came to Colorado, and locating at Golden City near Denver, passed the next eight years ranching, and the next two mining, but in the latter occupation he was unsuccessful. From Golden he came to Divide creek and located a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he took up as a squatter and after the survey pre-empted. He has since bought additional land and sold some and now has about the extent of his original claim, of which he can cultivate one hundred acres. Hay and cattle are his main products, but he also raises grain and vegetables, and at this writing (1904) pays special attention to

raising mules. In business he is prosperous and progressive, and in public local affairs is stimulating and helpful in example and activity. He is a Republican in national politics, but rather independent in local matters. On April 22, 1885, he united in marriage with Miss Cora Wendell, a native of Clark county, Wisconsin, the daughter of Charles D. and Cynthia (McDonald) Wendell, New Yorkers by nativity, who located in Wisconsin in early days. The father was a carpenter and made a good living at his trade. During the Civil war he was a member of Company F, First Colorado Infantry. He came to the neighborhood of Pike's Peak when gold was first discovered there, and lived through all the early life of excitement, danger and privation, making his headquarters at Denver. Later he moved to the vicinity of New Castle, and there he died on October 22, 1903, his wife having passed away on February 20, 1881. Five of their children survive them: Mrs. Porter, Fannie (Mrs. Joseph C. Austin), Earl B., Ralph R. and Millie (Mrs. Ben Gillam). Mr. and Mrs. Porter have eight children, Bessie A., Emma C., Charles A., Lillian P., Nellie M., Carl P., May B. and Edith N.

FRANK M. TOLAND.

Frank M. Toland, of Garfield county, living on a fine ranch of four hundred and forty acres in the vicinity of Raven, whose record in this state and elsewhere illustrate with force and impressiveness the necessity for push and energy, and persistent and well applied effort, even amid the boundless possibilities for success in the early days of Colorado's history, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born on June 17, 1852. His parents, Clark and Siddle (Crane) Toland, were also natives of Ohio, and moved to Johnson county, Missouri, when it was on the frontier, and there devoted their

energies to farming and raising stock. The father was a man of local prominence in his section and took an active part in political affairs on the Democratic side. They had a family of seven children, four of whom survive the father, who has been deceased for a number of years. The mother is still living in Johnson county, Missouri. The living children are George C., of Johnson county, Missouri; Frank M., of this sketch; Eva, wife of Frank Dodson, and Charles, the last two living in Pratt county, Kansas. Frank remained at home until he was twenty-one and was educated at the public schools. After attaining his legal majority he began farming for himself in Johnson county, Missouri, remaining until 1881, when he moved to Kansas. The change was disastrous, fate seeming to be against him in his new home where the drought and the grasshoppers combined to destroy all the fruits of his labor. He then came to Colorado and located at Twin Lakes. Here he engaged in freighting from Leadville and Granite to Independence, in this state, and found the business very profitable. He continued it until 1884, then disposed of his outfit and interests at a good profit. He next located at Aspen and during the following four years worked in the mines for wages. In 1888 he located a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a part of his present ranch. He has since purchased two hundred and eighty acres additional, and the whole tract of four hundred and forty acres can be easily tilled, an unusual condition for ranches in this part of the state. He raises fine crops of hay, grain and vegetables and excellent fruit. Cattle and horses are also extensively produced for market. The water supply to the ranch is abundant, and as he cultivates his land with industry and skill, the good results he achieves follow as a matter of course. The ranch is fifteen miles southeast of Rifle, so that good markets for its products are easily avail-

able. In political faith Mr. Toland is an unwavering Democrat. He was married on October 5, 1876, to Miss Nancy Hayhurst, a native of Ohio and daughter of James and Jane (Rineyear) Hayhurst, also native in that state, where they are prosperous farmers. Four of their eight children are living as follows: Mary J., living at Sandcoulee, Montana, wife of William Smith; Ann, wife of John Davis, of Garfield county, Colorado; Mrs. Toland, and Charles, of Johnson county, Missouri. The mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Toland have four children, James F., Ernest, Stella (Mrs. Johnson), and George, all of whom live in Garfield county, this state.

WILLIAM A. RICE.

The statement is as true as it is old that death loves a shining mark, and such a mark was found in the demise of the late William A. Rice, of Grand Junction. He departed this life suddenly on April 12, 1901, of pneumonia, and a few days later was laid to rest in the Masonic cemetery on Orchard mesa, with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection. His useful life began in Dade county, Missouri, on November 30, 1846. His parents returned to their old home in Barren county, Kentucky, when he was less than a year old and there the father died in 1850. Soon after the mother moved again to Missouri with her four children. There William grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools and in a select school near Greenfield. Three years of his early manhood were passed in teaching school, and these were followed by eight in mercantile life in Newtonia, Missouri. In 1871 he was married to Mary Elizabeth Gover, of Stanford, Kentucky, and in 1881 moved to Canon City, this state, where he engaged in the lumber business with his brother, P. A. Rice. Two years later the firm

of Rice Brothers moved to Grand Junction, where W. A. took charge of and built up the business, while P. A. manufactured lumber at his mills on Pinion mesa. In 1896 William withdrew from the lumber business and turned his attention to horticulture and stock raising. He was a man of sterling character and public spirit, ever ready to aid in every enterprise looking to the moral and material improvement of the community in which he lived. He was throughout life a consistent and serviceable member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and for many years prior to his death was a valued officer thereof. He also belonged to the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, in the latter standing especially high. A Prohibitionist in politics, he was recognized as the leader of that party in western Colorado, being its candidate for congress in 1894. Ever working for the elevation of his fellow man, it is doubtful if his influence for the promotion of every element of the general welfare of his section has ever been surpassed by that of any resident of the western part of the state.

HIRAM VALENTINE WARE.

Acquiring his first knowledge of Colorado in 1864, after making a trip to the territory overland with ox teams from Omaha, in which the progress of the train of one hundred wagons to which he was attached was stubbornly resisted by the Indians, and helping to fight a way through them, and then finding the conditions of life so entirely to his taste here that wherever he has been since he has longed for them again, Hiram V. Ware, of near Newcastle, Garfield county, returned to the state in 1881 and has since made it his permanent home. He is a Virginian by birth and rearing, having been born in Randolph county of the Old Dominion on August 17, 1838. His parents, William and Matilda (Ware) Ware, were

also Virginians, as their forefathers had been for many generations before them. The father was a planter there, a prominent man in local affairs, a Democrat in politics and a Freemason in fraternal life. Both parents were members of the Methodist church, dying many years ago in full sympathy with the organization. Five children were born to them, of whom only Hiram and his brother William, of their native county, are living. Mr. Ware was educated at subscription schools to a limited extent, receiving the bulk of his education through travel, reading and observation. At the age of fourteen he set out in life for himself and made his own living in various occupations until he reached the age of twenty. He then learned the carpenter trade and afterward worked at it for a period of about twenty-five years. In 1876 he engaged in the grocery trade in St. Louis, at the corner of Market and Twenty-second streets, in partnership with F. E. Bush. They continued in the business until 1878, when Mr. Ware disposed of his interest and again came to Colorado, locating at Leadville in 1881. Here he followed carpenter work for a year, then moved to the Grand river and located his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of ninety-two acres, eighty-seven of which are under cultivation, producing good crops of excellent hay and supporting his large herds of cattle. He also has ten acres of the tract in fruits and its products are large in quantity and superior in quality. Grain and potatoes are also grown in a small way. The water supply is sufficient for ample irrigation, he being a stockholder in the first ditch built from Elk creek, two miles west of Newcastle. He is so well pleased with Colorado that he says he would not live in any other state. He takes a cordial interest in the affairs of the state, in politics being an unyielding Democrat. In 1857 he was married to Miss Jennie Westfall, a native of Virginia, by whom he had four chil-

dren. Mary lives at Denver; Sophronia B. at Sacramento, California, where Leonora (Mrs. Taylor) and John H., the youngest son, also live. Their mother died on December 27, 1865, and on December 14, 1867, the father was married to Miss Rebecca Jones, also a native of Virginia. They had one child, Reuben E. His mother died on December 28, 1873. Nearly two years afterward, on September 13, 1875, Mr. Ware married his third and present wife, Miss Alice Markley, who was born in Carroll county, Illinois, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Dunfee) Markley, who were born in Ohio. Of their marriage four children were born, all of whom are living: George W., at Leadville; Josephine (Mrs. Frank Siefert), at St. Louis; Irene (Mrs. Deprey), at St. Louis; Mrs. Ware, of this state. Her father was a successful farmer who died on June 18, 1902, since which time her mother has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Ware. They have had six children. Allie, Maud and Della have died, and Josephine (Mrs. Paul Greenwood), of Newcastle, Garfield county, and Irene and Earl are living. Mr. Ware is accounted one of the most substantial and representative citizens of the county, or even the whole Western slope. He is enterprising and progressive, with a breadth of view and energy in reference to improvements in his section that has been productive of much good to its people, and a pleasing and entertaining manner that wins him general popularity wherever he is known.

SYLVESTER WILMOTH.

Sylvester Wilmoth, of Garfield county, a prosperous and successful ranchman who is settled on a good ranch of eighty acres not far from Newcastle, was born in Randolph county, in that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia, on July 23, 1851. His parents, Arnold and Rachel (Triplett) Wilmoth, were

also born and reared there and followed in the wake of long lines of ancestors who were prominent in the history of that part of the Old Dominion. The father was a prosperous farmer and tanner, a zealous Democrat in politics, and an energetic man in matters involving the improvement and development of his county and state. He held a number of local offices and was accounted one of the leading men of his vicinity. He died in June, 1892, leaving two children who are yet living, Rebecca, wife of George A. Dick, of Elkins, West Virginia, and her brother Sylvester. The latter attended good schools in his boyhood and youth and also pursued a course of study at West Virginia College. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, then began to make his own living by teaching school in his native state and farming in connection therewith. After teaching fifteen terms there, he sold his farming interests in 1885 and moved to Nebraska, a year later changing his residence to Kansas, where he remained three years, teaching and working in each place. His success was not flattering in Kansas, and so in 1889 he came to Colorado and located at Breckenridge. There he followed mining for wages until he moved to his present location or vicinity and took up a pre-emption claim and a desert claim, two hundred and eighty acres in all, which he improved with a ditch and some buildings and then sold them at a good profit. He next purchased the ranch of eighty acres which he now owns and on which he lives. He intends to build a ditch to this and seventy acres will then be fit for cultivation. At present he raises good crops of hay and all kinds of vegetables from the ground that is productive and fruit of excellent quality. The ranch is two miles west of Newcastle, is a good farming region with markets within easy access. Mr. Wilmoth is a member of the Masonic order and in political activity supports the principles

and candidates of the Democratic party. In September, 1872, he was married to Miss Emma Chenoweth, a native of the same county as himself and daughter of Hickman and Julia C. (Meek) Chenoweth, also Randolph county West Virginians. The father is deceased and the mother is still living in Randolph county, past ninety-two years old. Two of their children are living, Mrs. Wilmoth and George W. Chenoweth, of Randolph county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmoth have had four children. Two died in infancy and Cora A. (Mrs. James Heatherly), on Divide creek, and Doyle R., at home, are living.

HENRY CLAY CARTER.

Born and reared far away in the Southland, and when the dread cloud of civil war overspread the country following his convictions through the terrible struggle, facing death on many a hard-fought field and enduring untold hardships and privations in camp and on the march, Henry C. Carter, of Garfield county, this state, one of the prosperous and progressive ranch and cattle men in the neighborhood of Newcastle, knows much of our great country's history from actual experience and observation under circumstances most likely to make lasting impressions and heighten the pleasures of peaceful enjoyment of its boundless opportunities and the products of its prolific soil. He first saw the light of this world in Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on April 6, 1844, and is the son of Simon and Margaret (Seals) Carter, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in North Carolina. They passed their lives in the Carolinas, where they were engaged in farming, raising corn and cotton, and enjoying a modest prosperity until the war came. The father was an ardent devotee of the section in which he lived and heartily supported the Democratic party in

politics. There were seven children born in the household, of whom three are living, Henry C., of this sketch, Robert, a resident of South Carolina, and Simon, living in the vicinity of Newcastle. The deceased children are Alexander, who died in 1854, George, who was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and died in Duke's Hospital in Mississippi, and Gilbert and Debbie. Henry was educated at the district schools of his home neighborhood, remaining with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one except during the period of the Civil war. When that broke out he enlisted in Company F, First Infantry of the Confederate army, and his service to the cause did not cease until the last flag of the Confederacy went down in everlasting defeat. He was taken prisoner at Smith's plantation in 1865 and paroled at Heart's Island in New York state in June of the same year. He then returned to northern Alabama, and in the ensuing fall moved to Arkansas. There he worked on farms for wages three years, in 1868 going to Lawrence county, Missouri, where he remained until 1870. At that time he began to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed at various places for a number of years, working at it in Erath county, Texas, a year, then at Fort Griffin, where he was also a post trader and contractor. In 1872 he was at Dallas for a time, and in November, 1873, came to Colorado. In 1875 he helped to build the Malta Smelter Company's plant at Leadville, and after wandering about two years, working at his trade, returned there in 1877, at which time there were but three white women in the camp. Remaining there until 1881, he took up ranch work for Mr. Hayden, mined and prospected and worked at his trade, there, in South Park and elsewhere, until the winter of 1883-4, when he came to his present location in Garfield county. On June 12, 1884, he took up his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of one hun-

dred and sixty acres, which was full of wild sage brush at the time. He has improved the place and brought a considerable portion of it to advanced cultivation, fourteen acres being set out in choice fruit which is considered the best in the county, including apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits. He also raises good crops of hay and grain. The ranch is three miles west of Newcastle and is well supplied with water.

On November 26, 1904, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Dora Priddy, a native of DeKalb county, Missouri, daughter of Strawder and Ellen (Patton) Priddy, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, who were married in Ohio and soon after went to Missouri. In 1880 the family moved to Pueblo, Colorado, where Mrs. Priddy soon after died. The father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, serving in an Ohio regiment.

JOHN F. HICKMAN.

This prosperous and progressive ranchman, cattle-grower and fruit culturist of Garfield county, who was one of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Rifle, locating there before the town was laid out or started, hails from far-away Tennessee, where he was born, near Strawberry Plains, in Jefferson county, on November 25, 1865, and where his parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Mount) Hickman, also were born. They moved to Missouri in the fall of 1870, when he was but five years old, and located in Caldwell county, where they passed the remainder of their days farming and raising stock. The father was an ardent Republican in political faith, and when armed resistance threatened the integrity of the Union he joined the Federal army and served three years in the memorable contest under General Rosecrans. The parents were Baptists in

church affiliation. The mother died on April 13, 1878, and the father on May 21, 1901. Their nine children are all living: William H., Owen P., James H., Martha S. (Mrs. Eli McComas), John F., Samuel M. and Thomas, all reside in the vicinity of Rifle, this state; Sarah (Mrs. James Sneed) lives in Oklahoma Territory; and Mary (Mrs. Daniel McCullough) is a resident of Ray county, Missouri. John F. was educated to a limited extent in the public schools, remaining with his parents until he was seventeen years old. Then, after working one season in a flour-mill at Hardin, he began farming on his own account, and he continued his operations in this line in Missouri until 1887, when he came to Colorado and located on Rifle creek. Here he entered the employ of the Grand River Ranch and Cattle Company, with which he remained six years, serving as foreman during the last three. After leaving the service of this company he engaged in ranching for himself, having sold to his partner, Dr. Edward Norris, of Rifle, his interest in the first stock of drugs and groceries held in that vicinity, after the partnership had lasted three years. He purchased in partnership with his brother Henry the ranch he now owns, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, and the partnership continued until it was harmoniously dissolved in 1901, since when Mr. Hickman has owned and operated the property alone. His principal industry here for a number of years was raising cattle, which he carried on extensively. The last few years he has given more attention to fruit culture with excellent results. He has thirty-five acres in trees of good bearing order, and their product is the pride of the neighborhood and the top of the market. He also raises hay, grain and vegetables in profusion, and, in short, conducts a general farming industry with success and profit and is regarded as one of the leading men in his line in this part of the state. In

fraternal life he was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge and the camp of Modern Woodmen in his locality, and is also a member of the order of Good Templars. In political allegiance he is a Republican. On April 3, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Stephenson, who was born in Ray county, Missouri, and is the daughter of Carl and Susan (Johnson) Stephenson, prosperous farmers in that county for a number of years and both now deceased, the father having died on May 24, 1884, and the mother on August 27, 1889. Both were members of the Church of God. They had four children, of whom Caroline (Mrs. Owen Hickman), James S., of Ray county, Missouri, and Emma (Mrs. John Hickman) are living. Three have been born to the Hickman household, Ralph B., Earl F. and Ruth. The parents are Methodists and are held in the highest esteem throughout all the surrounding country. They are well pleased with Colorado, and proud to be numbered among the state's progressive citizens.

ELI C. LOSHBAUGH.

Eli C. Loshbaugh came into being near Dayton, Ohio, on September 15, 1854, but before he had knowledge of that rich and prosperous agricultural and manufacturing region, his parents, John and Sarah (Hartman) Loshbaugh moved, within the year of his birth, to Texas, where they remained two years and a half. They then changed to Iowa, and made their home in that state nine years, after which they took up their residence in Kansas, and there they remained until death ended their labors, the father dying in 1869, and the mother on July 14, 1894. He was a native of Germany and she of Ohio. Both were members of the Dunkard church, and in political faith he was a firm and loyal Republican. Of their seven children three are living: Eli C.,

the subject of this sketch; Laura, wife of Jacob Richel, of Newcastle, Colorado, and Orley, a resident of Indian Territory. Eli received a limited common-school education and remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until he was twenty-four. He then began to work independently for himself, hiring out on farms in the vicinity of his home. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he remained two years working on ranches. From 1881 to 1886 he was at Durango and Telluride prospecting and mining. In the year last named he moved to Glenwood Springs and from there to Camp Defiance, where he passed the summer prospecting. In the autumn of 1887 he changed his base to Red Cliff and his occupation to getting out railroad ties under contract. From the fall of that year to the spring of 1898 he rented land and occupied himself in ranching. In April, 1898, he purchased one hundred acres of the ranch which he now owns, to which he has since added sixty acres, and here he has from that time been actively engaged in conducting a general ranching and stock industry. One hundred acres of his land are under cultivation and produce good crops of the character common to the region and abundant supplies of fruit. He has an orchard of twelve acres which is very prolific and thrifty, and this he finds a source of considerable revenue. The water supply for his land is fair and its fertility is of a high order. During the last twelve years he has carried on a flourishing cattle industry with every care to the business needed to secure the best results. In fraternal connection he is an interested Odd Fellow, and in political faith an ardent Republican, especially in national affairs. On October 21, 1889, he was married to Miss Laura Leas, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Shurr) Leas. She was born on October 19, 1853, and died on March 27, 1901, leaving three of their four children

to survive her, Silas L., Charles O. and Fannie. The other child died in infancy. Her father was an active Republican and for many years served as a justice of the peace. He died on August 29, 1891, having survived his wife, who passed away on June 7, 1858, thirty-three years of age, deeply lamented by all.

HANS S. HENRICKSON.

One of the foreign contributions to the industrial and agricultural forces of the United States who is entitled to mention in any account of the enterprising and progressive men of the Western slope in Colorado is the subject of this brief review. Hans S. Henrickson, of Garfield county, residing and carrying on a profitable business in the vicinity of Newcastle. He has become thoroughly Americanized in his ideas and methods, and is deeply loyal to the interests and instructions of his adopted country and in full sympathy with the welfare of its people. Mr. Henrickson was born in Denmark on June 27, 1860, and is the son of Annie Paline and Soren Henrickson, Danes by nativity and dwellers in their native land from infancy, as their forefathers had done from immemorial times. The father was a merchant in his young and vigorous manhood, but became a farmer when he retired from mercantile life. They had six children, four of whom survive the father, who died in 1898. They are Martin, of Spokane, Washington, Hans S., of Colorado, and Frank and Metta, still living in Denmark, where the mother also still resides. The father was successful in business and esteemed throughout his community. He belonged to the Lutheran church, as his wife does. Their son Hans educated himself in his father's store mainly, attending the state schools only for a short time. At the age of sixteen he started out to make his own way in the world, and in 1883 came to the United States, locat-

ing near Bloomington, Illinois, where he worked on farms for wages until 1884. He then came to Colorado, and after a short residence at Denver, moved to Fort Collins, where he again took up ranch work for a year. In 1885 he moved to Leadville and for a year conducted a dairy there in the interest of the Sherman Brothers. Portions of the next two years were passed in useful industry in the smelters, and in August, 1887, he settled in the vicinity of Antlers, Garfield county, locating a pre-emption claim. After spending four years improving his property and making it productive, he sold it at a considerable advance on his investment. He then made a visit to Denmark, but was so well pleased with Colorado that he soon returned and purchased eighty acres, a portion of which is included in the home which he now occupies. He has bought additional land and sold some, and now has seventy acres, of which he can cultivate sixty-five. His crops are principally hay, grain and vegetables, but he also raises cattle and horses. His land is well supplied with water by its own right, and his tillage is vigorous and skillful, so that there is no reason why it should not prove to be of greater and greater value and productiveness. While taking an interest in the political affairs of this country, local and general, he is independent of party control, and in all respects is a good and useful citizen. As such he is well esteemed, and both by his own activity and the force of his example he is recognized as an influence for good in the section and county in which he lives.

WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG.

William J. Armstrong, one of the prosperous and progressive ranchmen of Mesa county, living on a well improved and highly productive ranch two miles northeast of Grand Junction, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born

on December 28, 1855, and reared and educated in Jackson, Michigan. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and for a number of years worked at mining and on ranches. In the spring of 1901 he moved to Mesa county and soon afterward settled on the ranch he now occupies, being married on Christmas day, 1902, to Mrs. Amanda (Bowers) Wellington, the widow of John A. Wellington, who owned the place. Mr. Wellington was a native of Massachusetts who came to Colorado in 1882 among the early settlers of the western part of the state, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Mesa county not far from Grand Junction, which he afterward sold. In 1894 he located on a tract of wild land and by industry and skill transformed it into a good home and a productive farm, it being the one on which the Armstrongs now live. The land is above the level of the irrigating ditch and Mr. Wellington put in a private plant in the form of a huge water wheel to lift the water forty feet which furnishes enough to irrigate his land and that of two or three neighbors. He also owned town property and other ranches. In March, 1902, he died on this land, and after that his widow carried on the ranch until her marriage with Mr. Armstrong. She is a native of Toledo, Ohio, and the daughter of Eleazer and Polly (Woodbury) Bowers, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. They were married at Ravenna, Ohio, and died in Lenawee county, Michigan, the mother in 1877 and the father in 1882. They moved there when Mrs. Armstrong was two years old, and there she was reared and educated. There also she was married to James N. McKay, by whom she had four children, John R., James H. and a pair of twins, now all deceased. In 1892 James H. came to Mesa county, this state, where he died the next year, leaving a widow and three daughters, the oldest of the latter, Amanda, who is



THE WELLINGTON RANCH.
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now fourteen years old, living with Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are prosperous in business, active in social life and the general affairs of the community, and are highly esteemed on all sides as leading and representative citizens.

JOHN M. SPRINGER.

The cattle industry when viewed in all its ramifications and immensity, is one of the modern wonders of the world. It employs the brain and brawn of thousands of men, women and children, many of them among the foremost business minds of the age. In the number of those who aid its conduct and development in an individual way John M. Springer, of near Newcastle, Garfield county, is entitled to honorable mention as one who conducts his share of the gigantic enterprise in a manner and with a capacity that give him success and prosperity for himself and enlarge the usefulness of the industry in his section in a potential magnitude. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on May 30, 1840, and is the son of John and Mary (Strait) Springer, natives of New York state, who settled early in Ohio and afterward removed to Iowa, where they prospered as farmers and raised some stock too, in a small way. The father was a sterling Democrat in political faith and gave his party good service on all occasions, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. They had a family of seven children, but three of whom are living, John M., Philander, a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Lucy (Mrs. Louis Montgomery), of Jennings, Kansas. Mr. Springer enjoyed only the limited educational advantages which are the lot of country boys who have no resource in this respect but the public schools, and he had also their usual experience of hard work on the farm. He remained with his parents and worked in their interest until he was twenty-

one years of age. He then engaged in independent farm work in Iowa until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska City, where he passed two years teaming on the streets. In 1870 he came to Colorado and located at Mt. Vernon, fourteen miles west of Denver. Here he bought a timber claim, on which he labored one year in the way of improvement, then moved on to Gunnison county, where he engaged in various occupations, among them selling goods and freighting. He next settled in the vicinity of Newcastle, taking up a squatter's right on Divide creek, where after the survey was made he proved up on as a pre-emption claim. He made all required improvements and started a cattle industry and did general ranching. In 1902 he disposed of this ranch to Al. Robinson and then purchased the ranch on which he now lives. This comprises twenty-three acres and is devoted chiefly to raising cattle, although some general farm products are also raised, such as hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits. The ranch is two miles and a half west of Newcastle and is well watered so far as necessity requires. Mr. Springer is an unwavering Democrat, and always aids materially in the campaigns of his party. On November 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Roasmund A. Smith, a sister of William L. Smith, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. She was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, on October 15, 1847. They have one child, Jennie, now the wife of Al. Robinson, of South Canyon, Garfield county. Mr. Springer is a loyal citizen of this state, devoted to its interests, strong in his faith in its future, and well satisfied with its present conditions for residence and business. And as it has been a child of his earnest solicitude, so it has not only rewarded his labor with substantial success, but has enshrined him in the regard and good will of its people as one of his county's most useful and representative citizens.

JOSEPH LUXEN.

A self made man in the true sense of the term, since he began the battle of life in his own interest at the age of ten years and has since continued it with success and increasing prosperity through the unaided force of his own capacity and resourcefulness, meeting every emergency with a spirit of undoubting courage and self-reliance, Joseph Luxen, of Rifle, Garfield county, this state, is entitled to the position of substance and consequence he occupies among the people around him, and the satisfaction he must enjoy as the architect of his own fortune. And knowing, too, the stings of adversity, he has won the grateful thanks of scores of men in temporary need he has helped over difficulties and to either a first or a new start in life. He first saw the light of this world on July 6, 1853, in Newton county, Missouri, and is the son of Richard and Lucinda (Roberts) Luxen, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Alabama. On his arrival in this country the father located in Alabama and some little time after his marriage moved his family to Springfield, Missouri, where he was prosperously engaged in tailoring until his death in the spring of 1860. Four children were born in the family, and of these Joseph is the only survivor, Alfred, William and Mary having died some years ago, the last named being at the time of her decease the wife of Joseph Lively, of Philipsburg, Montana. The mother lived thirty-four years after the death of her husband, dying in 1894. Both were Methodists and the father belonged to the Masonic order. He was an ardent Republican in politics. Joseph attended the public schools for brief periods in his boyhood and when he was ten years old began to earn his own living by working as a messenger boy in the United States quartermaster's department at Springfield in his native state. He did

service there in that capacity three years, then began mining lead at Granby, in the southwestern part of the state. He received one dollar and a half a day for his work and continued at it until 1869, when he moved to Indian Territory and passed two years there as a range rider. In the spring of 1871 he transferred his energies to Texas, where he followed the same occupation near the town of Fort Worth. In the fall of 1872 he returned to his Missouri home and after a visit of some months there, came to Colorado, locating at Georgetown. There he followed mining in the mines on Democrat mountain until the summer of 1874. He then entered the service of the United States government moving troops and hauling supplies from Camp Colonel near Forts Larimer, Fetterman and Kinney, and also to Meeker after the Indian massacre in 1879. He remained in the service of the government until 1881, then moved to Utah where he passed three years in retail merchandising. In 1884 he took up his residence in Rio Blanco county, this state, and engaged in raising cattle, Meeker being his nearest town. This industry occupied his attention until 1898, when he sold his stock and moved to Rifle. For a year and a half he conducted a hotel there, the hostelry now known as Clark's hotel, in which he made many improvements and carried on a thriving business, although at that time the town was small and rural in comparison with his present condition. In the spring of 1900 he bought a ranch of two hundred acres seven miles from Rifle, making the purchase of J. J. Clausen. This he has since doubled in extent, and now has three hundred acres of his tract under cultivation. He raises large crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, and conducts a cattle industry of large proportions. Mr. Luxen has been very successful in his business, and is esteemed throughout his community as one of its best business men and most repre-

sentative citizens. He belongs to the Order of Elks and the United Workmen, and in politics gives a firm and loyal support to the Democratic party. With the public life of the county he has been prominently connected for years, and while living in the adjoining county of Rio Blanco served three years as a member of the school board. His ranch is one of the best and most skillfully cultivated in the county. He is a man of extensive knowledge of men and countries, having traveled much and with observing faculties so that he acquired a good command of several languages. He is a typical range rider of the West, full of courage, generous to a fault, with an abiding faith in his fellow men and breadth of view as to the possibilities of his section. On October 8, 1882, he united in marriage with Miss Belle Hall, who was born at Aetna in Coles county, Illinois, and is the daughter of William and Marie (Tuel) Hall, natives of Indiana who moved to Illinois, and later to Missouri, where they died, the mother in 1869 and the father in 1883. He was a prominent and successful contractor and builder, and also a manufacturer of wagons, a leading Republican politician, and for years mayor of Granby, Missouri. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Two of their children are living, Mrs. Luxen and Mrs. John Shepherd, of Seneca, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Luxen have one child, Richard.

A. S. BAXTER.

A. S. Baxter, of Garfield county, pleasantly located on a good ranch in the neighborhood of Glenwood Springs, although born on a day of the month fateful in our history and pregnant with the genesis of bloody strife and battle over political questions on two occasions, has been a man of peace and productive usefulness and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors

in even greater peace than that in which he won them. His life began on April 19, 1861, in Clay county, Missouri, and he is the son of James and Kate (Hickman) Baxter, natives of Kentucky who located in Missouri in the early days of its history. The father was a farmer, especially during the later years of his life. He was an ardent Democrat in politics and a great lover of law and order; and he was therefore called upon to serve the people of his county for many years as deputy sheriff and sheriff. He died in 1884, and the mother is living at Glenwood Springs. Eight of their ten children are living; William, at Newcastle; George, on Piccance creek, Rio Blanco county; Ella, wife of James Siebert; A. S., of this sketch; Fannie, wife of William Lunning, of Red Bluff, California; Sallie, wife of G. W. Talkenbaugh, of near Rifle; Wallace, at Rifle; and Kate, at Glenwood Springs. Mr. Baxter received a very limited common-school education, at the age of ten beginning to aid his parents on the farm, and at seventeen starting out for himself. In 1877 he went to California with his mother, and after remaining in that state six years came to Colorado in 1883. He took up a squatter's right on Canyon creek, and after the government survey was made he pre-empted it. The claim comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and after making some improvements on the property he sold it for a good price in 1900, at which time he bought a part of the ranch which is now his home. This also comprised one hundred and sixty acres and is located near Glenwood Springs. He has added five hundred and twenty acres on Canyon creek to his original purchase, and of the whole tract which he now owns he can cultivate three hundred acres, which yield hay, grain and vegetables of excellent quality in abundance, and a desirable quantity of small fruits. His water right is the second on the creek and is ample for his purposes. In ad-

dition to ranching Mr. Baxter has, during the last eighteen years, acted as a guide throughout several of the western states, and has won a high rank and wide reputation as a leader of hunting parties, his outfit for the work being one of the best. It comprises eighty-five pack animals and twenty-one hounds. He is a Woodman of the World in fraternal circles and an ardent and active Democrat in political affairs. On June 27, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary Harbin, a native of California and daughter of Alfred and Adeline (Peevey) Harbin, who were born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have one child, Thomas A. Baxter, who is living at home.

I. W. CHATFIELD.

Born in Geauga county, Ohio, in the region which slopes away peacefully to Lake Erie, reared on a farm in Illinois, taking a turn in the commission business when he was but nineteen, burned out by a disastrous fire when he was conducting a prosperous hotel enterprise, living in the midst of alarms at the time of the border war in Kansas, traveling back and forth overland across the plains, buying and selling ranches in Colorado, frequently whirled about in the maelstrom of politics, I. W. Chatfield, of Garfield county, this state, whose home is at Rifle, has had an eventful and interesting career. His life began on August 11, 1836, and he is the son of Levi T. and Levina (Masters) Chatfield, New Englanders by nativity, the father born in Connecticut and the mother in Vermont. The father was a farmer and followed his vocation for a number of years in Ohio. Then in 1844 he moved to Mason county, Illinois, but after a short residence in that state returned to Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1848. The mother soon afterward made Illinois once more the home of the family, and there she taught school at the

town of Bath. She died in 1858. Both parents were Episcopalians and in politics the father was a Whig. Of their six children only three are living, I. W., Clark S., at Basalt, and Mrs. Ellen S. Batchelor, at Denver. Mr. Chatfield is one of the pioneers of this state, having passed much of his residence in it on the frontier; and he is also one of its best representative men and most useful citizens. He had very little schooling, and while a boy began to work on the farm for a compensation of six dollars and a half a month and his board. In this way he was employed until he reached his nineteenth year. He then became associated with Gatten and Ruggles in the commission business at Bath, Illinois, and he remained with them four years, during which time he was rapidly promoted in their business. At the end of the period named he took charge of a hotel in partnership with his mother, and prospered in the undertaking until they were burned out. After that Messrs. Gatten and Ruggles backed him financially for another venture in the hotel business, and this he conducted until the excitement over the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak induced him to sell at a good profit and start for the new eldorado with three yoke of oxen and a stock of provisions. The train was two months on the way to Denver, and after arriving Mr. Chatfield remained only a short time, then returned east to Kansas. He located at Fort Scott and settled on a squatter's claim, but the border troubles breaking out soon afterward, he with his wife and his brother Charles journeyed overland to his former home in Illinois. There he was variously employed until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry. During his service he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and as such fought in the battle of Island No. 10, and also that of Stone River. There he was taken ill and sent to the hospital. Later

he was made lieutenant at the battle of Farmington on May 9, 1862. After leaving the army in 1863 he went to St. Louis where he fitted out with ox and horse teams and again came to Colorado, consuming eight weeks on the trip and having with him his wife and his sister, now Mrs. Batcheler, of Denver, and R. M. Wright, now a resident of Fort Dodge, Kansas. They located where the town of Florence has since been built, Mr. Chatfield patenting the land on which it stands, which was then covered with wild sage brush. He farmed in this neighborhood until 1871, on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which he bought of William Ash, adding to the purchase until he owned two hundred and eighty acres. When he disposed of this property he moved to Bear creek and bought out J. B. Hendy, who now lives in Denver, and whose ranch comprised one hundred and sixty acres. This he traded for the Daniel Wetter ranch on the Platte river, on which he remained until 1879. He then sold it to Frank Caley and moved to Leadville, where he engaged in merchandising and railroad contract work, remaining there until 1884. In that year he again sold out and moved to Aspen. Here he once more began merchandising and continued until 1888. At that time he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at Emma of Good & Childs, and this he continued to work until 1896, when he sold it at a profit. While living at this point he introduced the growing of potatoes in the section, a movement that has added greatly to the value of the land there. On selling his interests at Emma he moved his cattle to Rio Blanco county, where he has since kept them and carried on the stock industry on a large scale, although maintaining his home at Rifle. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican and has served as alderman at Leadville and as state senator of his county, occupy-

ing the latter position in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature for the counties of Pitkin, Montrose, Delta, Mesa and Gunnison. On May 20, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Herrington, a native of Iowa who was reared in Texas and Missouri. She is the daughter of Sylvanus and Jane (Anderson) Herrington, natives of Ohio, who moved to Iowa, then to Illinois and finally to Texas, and were successful farmers. The father was a Whig in political affiliation and both were Presbyterians. But three of their nine children are living, Clara, Riley and Mrs. Chatfield. The mother died in 1846 and the father is also dead. Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield have had nine children. Willard, Wirt, Grace and Myrtle have died. The five living are: Mrs. Josiah A. Small, at Pueblo; Elmer E., in Bighorn Basin, Wyoming; Jacqueline A., at Canon City; and Charles A. and Calla, at Rifle. Mr. Chatfield has in his possession a cherished memento a roll of honor presented to him by Colonel Sheridan, on which his name occupies a conspicuous place.

FRANK D. SQUIRE.

Born and partially reared on an Illinois farm, educated in the public schools, migrating to this state a number of years ago and here engaging in a number of different pursuits, ranching, freighting, raising stock, and doing other useful and profitable things, Frank D. Squire, an esteemed citizen of Garfield county, living in the neighborhood of Rifle, has had much variety in his career and has seen human life under many different circumstances. His life began at Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, on November 25, 1858, and he is the son of Reuben and Mary E. (Simpson) Squire, natives of the state of New York, the father born in Livingston

county and the mother at Norfolk, in St. Lawrence county. Soon after their marriage they located in Illinois, then in 1863 moved to Iowa and in 1865 to Colorado, locating in El Paso county. Previous to coming to this state they were farmers, but here the father turned his attention to lumbering and met with fair success. He was a man of influence in his section and heartily supported the Republican party in political matters. He and his wife belonged to the Congregational church. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The other seven survive the father, who died on January 31, 1875. They are: Eva, wife of Jonathan Goodrich, of Rifle; Frank D., of Garfield county; Elmer E., of Telluride; Charles G., of Grand Junction; Laura, wife of Smith Harper, of River Bend; Renben M., of Pueblo; and Walter S., of Grand Mesa, all residents of Colorado. Frank remained with his parents until he was fifteen, working on the farm and in the lumber business, and attending the public schools when he could. When he reached the age mentioned he began hustling for himself, freighting until the fall of 1887. Until 1879 he was in El Paso county with headquarters at Buena Vista, then went to Jefferson county and later to Aspen, carrying on the same business, and at the last named place also staging. From 1886 until 1887 he had charge of the toll road. On November 16, 1886, he bought twenty-five acres of the ranch he now owns and he has since added one hundred and sixty acres by purchase. Of the whole tract he can cultivate one hundred and twenty acres, and he raises good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, but cattle form his chief production and his main reliance. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and in politics gives an ardent and effective support to the Republican party. On April 11, 1886, he was married to Miss Anna Russell, who

was born in Illinois and is the daughter of Asel and Ellen Russell, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Connecticut. They moved from Illinois to Colorado in 1872, and here the father became a merchant instead of farming as he had done before. He was the founder of Rocky Ford and prospered there in mercantile business, attaining prominence in local affairs as a zealous working Republican, and also as a superior business man and good citizen. For a number of years he served as county judge in Bent county. He was also prominent in the Masonic order. They had six children, one of whom, then Mrs. M. Williford, died. The other five survive their father, who died on July 6, 1903. They are: Josie, wife of Joseph Brant, of Denver; Augusta R., wife of Glen Reynolds, of Texas; Anna, wife of Mr. Squire Warren, living in California; and Platt, a resident of Denver. Their mother died on April 10, 1892.

IRVING M. KELLOGG.

Born to a destiny of privation and toil, and ever without the aid of adventitious circumstances and fortune's favors, Irving M. Kellogg has triumphed over all difficulties by his own industry, thrift and native force of character. He was born on February 17, 1855, in Lorain county, Ohio, and is the son of Clement A. and Susan (Reynolds) Kellogg, who were both born and reared in Ohio. The father was an inventor and made good profits out of his genius from time to time. He was an earnest and loyal Democrat in political affiliation, and stood high in the community of his home. They had a family of five children, but three of whom are living. They are Estella, wife of Mr. Leslie, of Elgin, Ohio; Irving M., at Rifle; and Boyd, of East Carmel, Ohio. The father is deceased and the mother now lives in Ohio. Irving is, so far as scholastic education is concerned, a product of the public schools,

but he also received a good business education at Oberlin, in his native state. At the age of fourteen he braved the world and all its trials in an effort to make his own living, and from then on has provided for himself. He started as a cash boy in the employ of R. A. D. Forrest, of Cleveland, with whom he remained six years, rising by merit in this period to the post of chief clerk in the establishment. In 1875 and 1876 he was engaged in the retail meat and grocery trade on his own account. He then became a traveling salesman of patent rights and followed this line for a time. From 1877 to 1880 he lived at Columbus Grove, Ohio, then in the latter year moved to what is now South Dakota, where he farmed with indifferent success until 1886. In that year he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville where he worked in the freight department of the railroad company until 1896, when he took charge of the road house between Rifle and Meeker, and in connection with that conducted a ranch, continuing until 1902, at which time he sold the ranch and his cattle at a good price and went back to Ohio on a visit. Being well pleased with Colorado, he returned and bought a ranch comprising two hundred and forty acres on Piceance creek, which he held until 1903, then sold it and moved to the one he now owns and works. This comprises sixty-three acres, of which he can cultivate forty-five in hay, grain, vegetables and fruit of all kinds, the hay, grain and a dairy business being his principal dependence. Although actively interested in public affairs and the growth and improvement of his neighborhood, Mr. Kellogg is independent in politics. On September 12, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Arnold, a native of Rhode Island who was reared at Cleveland, Ohio. She is the daughter of Peleg R. and Betsey (Carpenter) Arnold, who were born and reared in Rhode Island and who moved to Ohio in 1856, re-

maining in that state until 1879, when they came to Colorado and located at Leadville. In 1894 they changed their residence to Kokomo, where the father still resides, the mother having died on December 16, 1899. The parents were members of the Baptist church, and the father has long been a wholesale and retail meat merchant. All of their six children are living: Frederick, at Leadville; Luella (Mrs. Henry Damon), at Winnebago, Minnesota; Mrs. Kellogg, in Garfield county; Mary (Mrs. Frank Wood), at Morgantown, West Virginia; Franklin, at Salt Lake City; and William, at Englewood, Illinois.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY HICKMAN.

The prosperous and enterprising ranchman whose name heads this sketch is a brother of John Hickman, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work, and a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Mount) Hickman. He was born near Strawberry Plains, in eastern Tennessee, on March 31, 1853, and was reared on a farm, attending the district schools when he could, and there receiving a limited education. He remained with his parents and worked on the farm in their interest until he was twenty-four. Living then in Missouri, he at that time began farming in that state for himself, and he continued his independent operations there ten years. In 1879 he moved to Ohio, where he attended the Preparatory Order schools at Findlay for three years, then entered the ministry, in which he remained eleven years, working in Iowa and Illinois. Owing to the failure of his wife's health he was obliged to give up the ministry and come to Colorado. After a residence of one year in this state they returned to Illinois, but came back to Colorado in 1901 and then he bought the ranch on which he now lives in the vicinity of Rifle, Garfield county. It comprises forty

acres, thirty-five of which are under cultivation in the ordinary crops of the neighborhood, but he makes a specialty of potatoes, and has the reputation of raising the best quality and largest yield per acre of this popular vegetable in the county. One unusual yield in recent years was one hundred and eighty-five sacks, averaging in weight one hundred and thirteen pounds each, from seven-eighths of an acre of measured ground. He also has one thousand three hundred fruit trees, apples and peaches, all in good bearing order, the products of which bring in a handsome revenue. Mr. Hickman is a third-degree Freemason, an Odd Fellow, one of the Sons of Veterans, and a Knight of the Maccabees. In political faith he is a zealous Republican. He was married on March 20, 1879, to Miss Martha A. Myers, who was born on February 3, 1861, and is the daughter of William and Martha (Foster) Myers, natives of Tennessee who moved to Missouri when young and there passed the remainder of their lives farming and raising stock. Her father was a staunch Republican, and they had a family of six children, four of whom are living; Louisa, wife of D. Blevins, of Caldwell county, Missouri; Mary, wife of Marion F. Nickel, of Oklahoma; Martha A., wife of Mr. Hickman; and Rosa, wife of Samuel Stephenson, of Ray county, Missouri. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1886. One child has been born to the Hickman household, a son named Charles W.

THOMAS KILDUFF.

A bachelor, yet earnestly interested in the welfare of his county and state, and always willing to contribute his share of effort and material aid to their advancement, Thomas Kilduff, of near Meeker, Rio Blanco county, Colorado, has been a potential force in the progress and development of the common-

wealth and enjoys in a marked degree the respect and confidence of its people among whom he is known. He has been a resident of the state nearly thirty years, and during the whole of that time has been employed in addition to its commercial and industrial wealth and promoting the comfort and welfare of its citizens. He was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1855, and remained with his parents until he reached the age of eighteen, having the usual experience of country boys in his locality, slender school opportunities at the district schools and plenty of hard work on the farm. In 1875, at the age of twenty, he came to Colorado, and locating at Alma, formed a partnership with his brother in conducting a hotel at that place. This lasted until July, 1877, and was a profitable enterprise. At the time mentioned the partnership was dissolved and he moved to Fairplay and again engaged in the hotel business, but sold out at a profit at the end of a year. He then moved to Kokomo, where he devoted a year and a half to retail merchandising with good success. In the summer of 1880 he transferred his business to Leadville, and there he conducted it for another period of a year and a half on a profitable basis. In 1882 he changed his base of operations to Aspen, but carried on the same business, continuing it at that point until 1885. Tiring then of mercantile life, he took up a pre-emption claim in the vicinity of Meeker, and he still owns and operates the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which it included. He has since, however, become a partner of the Baer Brothers, and works with them as manager of the properties belonging to the firm, which comprise three thousand five hundred acres, of which two thousand can be cultivated. Cattle are raised by this firm on a scale of great magnitude and enormous crops of hay and grain are produced. In 1903 the yield of hay was one thousand eight hundred tons from five hun-

dred acres of land. The properties have good water supplies, the soil is fertile and productive and the tillage is first class in every particular. Under the management of Mr. Kilduff the results have increased in magnitude and improved in quality, and the enterprise of the firm is now one of the most imposing and profitable on the Western slope of the state. Mr. Kilduff is an earnest working Odd Fellow, and in politics a faithful supporter of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, not now and then, but every day in the year and by every proper means. He is considered a typical and representative stock man of Rio Blanco county, and has the universal respect and good will of all classes of its citizens. His parents were Patrick and Ella (Laughlin) Kilduff, natives of Ireland who emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1867, on February 16th, and the mother in 1892, on February 12th. Five of their seven children survive them: Susan, wife of Eugene Crawley, of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Fred Schultz, of Buffalo; Edward, living at Alma, this state; Thomas, and Ella, wife of William Sill, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE A. CLARK.

George A. Clark, the leading hotel keeper of Rifle, where he owns and conducts a house that pleases the commercial tourists and the general public in its appointments and the manner in which its accommodations are served, is a native of Hartford county, Connecticut, where he was born on October 11, 1844. His education was secured by a limited attendance at the public schools and a term or two at Lewis Academy. At the age of fourteen he went to work in a shoe store, and from that time until 1865 he was so occupied in his

native state and Wisconsin, during a portion of the time being also a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1865 he moved to Marquette, on the shore of Lake Superior, where he was variously employed until 1871, when he returned to his Connecticut home, and after remaining there for a number of months came to Colorado in 1872. He made a short stay at Denver, then moved to Fairplay where he and A. B. Crook started a mercantile business which they conducted until 1876, meeting with good success. In the year last named Mr. Clark opened the first hotel with hot springs bathhouse attached that was ever conducted in this part of the country. In the spring of 1878 he changed his residence to Leadville and soon afterward to Malta. Here he engaged in merchandising and the livery business, and in connection therewith conducted the postoffice and for nine years served as justice of the peace. In 1887 he sold out his interests at Malta and moved to the Rifle valley, where he purchased the improvements on the one hundred and sixty acres of land which he still owns. When he settled here the country was also wholly undeveloped, there being few roads and no bridges, the settlers being obliged to ford the river when they wished to cross. Of his ranch one hundred acres are tillable and produce abundant crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, hay and cattle, however, being the chief resources of revenue thereon. Since 1895 Mr. Clark has been a hotel keeper and the most prominent and successful one in the town of Rifle, showing in his business a skill in management and a suavity of manner that make him and his house universally popular. In political faith he is an unwavering Republican, and in fraternal life belongs to the Elks and the Eagles. He is the son of George and Henrietta N. (Cowles) Clark, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. The father was a blacksmith and machinist and also a

farmer. He supported the Republican party with ardor and pushed his business with vigor and successful enterprise. He died in 1880, having for a year outlived his wife, who passed away in 1879. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are living, Josephine, at Denver, Mrs. A. B. Clark, at Fairplay, George A., at Rifle, all in Colorado, and Edward A., at St. Louis, Missouri. Of the other six four died in infancy and Frederick A. and John in later life. George was married on April 29, 1874, to Miss Minnie Norman, a native of Chillicothe, Missouri. Mr. Clark is highly esteemed as a man of liberality, public-spirit and enterprise who has been a potent factor in promoting the growth and development of his county and community, and as a genial and companionable citizen.

JENS J. CLAUSEN.

Jens J. Clausen, a progressive and successful stock and ranch man of Garfield county, who is now living in the city of Rifle, and who through hard knocks and diligent toil well applied has risen to consequence and won a substantial estate, is a native of Slesvig, Denmark, now a part of Germany. He was born on August 20, 1843, where his parents, Jens and Marelane (Raven) Clausen, were also born and reared, and where after long and useful lives, they were laid to rest in their natal soil, the mother dying in 1848 and the father in 1887. The father followed various occupations and both were devoted members of the Lutheran church. Two children were born to them, a daughter Christina, who died in early life, and their son Jens, the subject of this review, who is now the only survivor of the family. He received a common-school education and at the age of twelve became the builder of his own fortunes, beginning to earn his living by working on farms in the vicinity of

his home, and doing whatever else his hand found to do, and doing all faithfully and with close attention to every demand of duty. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Colorado on March 27th, and stopping for a period of six weeks at Fairplay. From there he moved to Ashcroft, where he passed a month, and then located on the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres now owned and occupied by Joseph Luxem, which he pre-empted, some time later taking up forty acres additional. The country was very wild and its population was scant, Mr. Clausen's nearest neighbor being George Yule, who lived at a distance of twenty-five miles from him. To this point Mr. Clausen brought the first wagon over the Indian trail from Fourmile, being accompanied on the trip by Mr. Starkey and the late Charles Kelma, and, aided by them and his wife, he built the first road in this neighborhood. There was nothing growing on the land for many miles around but wild brush, and the roadmakers were seriously handicapped for tools, having but one pick and two shovels. They were occupied two months in building the road, and then it was necessarily incomplete and somewhat rude, but it was a great improvement in the section for that time and proved very serviceable to themselves and later settlers. Mr. Clausen then devoted his energies to the improvement of his ranch, during the first two years of his residence on it selling its products at Aspen, seventy-five miles away. Later he turned his attention to raising cattle, in which he has been successful from the start. He had no money when he came to this part of the state, and he was confronted with difficulties in every enterprise he started. But by hard work, frugal living and continued shrewdness in business he has made gratifying progress and has become one of the substantial and influential men of the region. He is a staunch Republican in politics and gives his party loyal

and effective service on all occasions. On May 24, 1866, he was married to Miss Augusta Fredericka Erhard, a native of Lygoms Kloster and daughter of August F. and Christina (Apel) Erhard, the former born at Brunswick and the latter at Lygoms Kloster, Germany. The father was a tanner and prospered at the business. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of ten children, but four of whom are living, Anna M., wife of August Steinberg, of Chicago; Mrs. Clausen; Augusta, living at home; and George H., of Washington, Utah. The father died on September 28, 1840, and the mother on June 11, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Clausen belong to the Lutheran church. Mrs. Clausen was one of the first white women to settle in Garfield county.

CHARLES P. LARSON.

Born at Philifstad, in the province of Wermland, Sweden, and reared and educated in that country, where he remained until he was twenty-one, learning his trade as a mason there and engaging in a number of useful occupations, in which he acquired a general knowledge of business and habits of fruitful industry. Charles P. Larson, of Garfield county, came to this country in his early manhood well prepared for the duties of the strenuous life in which he was to take part, and since his arrival he has been active and serviceable in developing and building up the sections in which he has lived and labored. At the age of thirteen he started out in life for himself by herding stock, at which he continued until 1865. He then began to learn his trade and worked at that and other pursuits until 1869, when he emigrated to the United States, arriving on June 1st. His first location was at Ishpeming, Marquette county, Michigan, where he devoted his time to contracting and building and also to butchering at intervals. He also engaged in mining and

prospecting in that state and Wisconsin, spending some money and time at the business without satisfactory results. On October 15, 1877, he arrived in Colorado and remained at Denver until the following December, then was led by the gold excitement to Leadville. Some little time afterward he moved to Kokomo, and here he again engaged in mining without success. He then once more turned his attention to contracting, working on the Blue river extension of the Rio Grande Railroad. In this enterprise he made good profits. In the summer of 1881 he again moved to Leadville, and worked at hauling timber until the spring of 1882. Then on account of failing health he was obliged to seek a different location and took up his residence on Divide creek, in Garfield county, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he has since added until he now owns and farms six hundred and forty acres in that neighborhood. He has been diligent and enterprising in improving his land and carrying on a vigorous and thriving stock industry and a general ranching business, raising good crops of hay, grain and potatoes. His land is favorably located, the water right is sufficient for its proper irrigation and the tillage he gives it is first class. He also owns a ranch of one hundred and twelve acres at Rifle where he maintains his home for the purpose of securing good school facilities for his children. A considerable portion of this ranch has been laid off in town lots, which sell from time to time at good prices. The rest yields a good revenue from its farm products. Mr. Larson was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the state and one of the original promoters of its improvements and public conveniences. He, Mr. Starkey and Jens J. Clausen, assisted by Mrs. Clausen, built the first road to Fourmile, and he took a prominent and active part in other enterprises of public utility. He is the son of Lars and Anna M.

(Bergquist) Larson, natives of Sweden and earnest Lutherans. The father was prosperous as an iron manufacturer in his native land. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The other two and the mother survive the father, who died on November 14, 1851. One son, Olof, resides at Templeton, California, and the mother makes her home with the other, Charles P. He was married on December 22, 1881, to Miss Carrie Anderson, a native of Sweden, and eight children have blessed and brightened their household, Charles H., John R., Emma, Swan, Edith, Alfred, Oscar and Otto. Mr. Larson's success in this state has been of such a character and so pronounced as to make him well pleased with the state as a residence and field for enterprise, and also to have been of great service to the welfare of the commonwealth and its people.

JOHN C. COOK.

John C. Cook, one of the leading citizens of the Rifle section of Garfield county, this state, is a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born on October 29, 1838, and the son of Elisha and Charlotte (Bridle) Cook, the father born in the state of New York and the mother in Maryland. They settled in Indiana in very early days and remained in that state until 1852, when they moved to Iowa, locating in Wapello county. There the father became a successful and prosperous farmer. He was an ardent Republican in political allegiance, and both he and his wife were active members of the Baptist church. Their offspring numbered eight, four of whom have died. The four living are Andrew N., a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; John C., the subject of this article; and Nancy J. and Sarah E., twins, who are still living in Wapello county, Iowa. The father died in 1880 and the mother in 1886. John C., the second in age of the living children, received a

common-school education and remained at home working for his parents until he attained the age of twenty-seven. He then began farming in Iowa for himself and remained there engaged in that pursuit until 1874. Before this, however, early in the Civil war, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and was in active field service until he was seriously injured at the battle of Shiloh. This disabled him for further service and he soon afterward received an honorable discharge. After spending a short time at his Iowa home when he returned from the war, he came to Colorado and settled on the Divide, north of Colorado Springs. Here he ranched and raised stock until 1885, when he moved to his present location, three miles north of Rifle. He has a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred acres of which are easily cultivated and yield abundant and profitable crops of hay, fruit and vegetables. He has a good water right to his property with a sufficient supply of water for irrigation and the wants of his large herds of cattle, and his business in both general ranching and the stock industry is extensive. He is a zealous Republican in political affiliation and takes a leading part in public local affairs. From 1888 to 1892 he served as county commissioner and in addition has held other local offices of importance, rendering good and faithful service to the county in each and winning the approval of the citizens generally without regard to party. On December 28, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Calvin, who was born in Edgar county, Illinois, and is the daughter of John C. and Elizabeth A. (Lewis) Calvin. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of Illinois. The father was a merchant in early life, and on retiring from this business became a farmer. He also was a staunch Republican in politics. He died in 1873, having survived his wife, who passed away in 1869, four years.

They had eight children, six of whom are living, Wesley, Charles, William P., Amos, Josephine (Mrs. Cook), and Margaret, wife of Isaac N. Craven. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had seven children. Grant died on July 12, 1880, and Elisha R. on November 8, 1903. The five living are Elmer, Frank, Harry, Josephine G. (Mrs. Ora Card, of Salt Lake City) and Roy. When Mr. Cook located on his present ranch the country was wild and undeveloped. Deer, he says, were as thick as snow-birds and Indians were numerous, but they gave the new settlers no trouble. The region was a good field for his enterprise and this was wisely and diligently employed.

JAMES T. HUNTER.

James T. Hunter, who is now conducting an active and profitable livery business at Rifle, Garfield county, has had a varied and interesting career in the West and has profited by his experiences, learning much of the best business methods for this portion of the land and of the men who live and labor in it. He was born on February 25, 1834, in Washington county, Missouri, where his father, John A. Hunter, a native of Virginia, was an early settler, and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha A. Talbott, was a native. The father in his early manhood was a merchant. Then for a number of years he was a miller on the Missouri river, and the latter portion of his life was devoted to farming. Politically he supported the Republican party and fraternally was connected with the Masonic order. Both he and his wife were strict Baptists in church relations. They had a family of eight children, of whom but three are living, James T., Jennie E., wife of John Amouett, of Washington county, Missouri, and William T., a resident of the same county. Mr. Hunter's educational advantages were limited. In 1849, when he was but sixteen, he

accompanied his father on a trip to California in which they spent five months in driving a five-yoke bull team across the plains and mountains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Hangtown, in the former state. There they were prosperously employed in placer mining until the first great flood experienced by the whites in that country swept everything away in 1852. The father then returned to Missouri and the son turned his attention to freighting between Stockton and the mines, continuing in this occupation with varying success until 1864. Then with two eight-mule teams he went to Idaho. After his arrival there he made a freighting expedition to Salt Lake City, and when he reached that place he determined to remain for awhile, and so started a livery business which he carried on until January 1, 1865, at which time he sold out to four Eastern speculators for a consideration of one thousand two hundred dollars and moved to Boise. The snow blocked the roads badly, but he succeeded in reaching his destination in fourteen days. Then finding the snow so bad all around him, he gave up the idea of returning and passed the winter in freighting between Boise and Idaho City. Returning to Salt Lake in the spring, he again engaged in the livery business and continued in it until his establishment was destroyed by fire. Hearing at this time of the White Pine gold excitement in the vicinity of Austin, he opened an eating house station thirty miles east of that town. This he conducted until the Union Pacific was built through the section, when he sold out and moved eighty miles farther east and started again in the same business, and in addition managed a toll road over Diamond mountain. About this time the Eureka mining camp opened up and Mr. Hunter became very busy supplying the miners with food. After the town was located he took up a ranch two miles and a half from the place and also invested in

town lots which he afterward sold at a good profit. He started a livery business there and kept it going until 1872, when he returned to his Missouri home and gave his attention to farming in that state until the Lake City mining excitement broke out in this state. Then, with a carload of mules, he came to Colorado and located at Denver. He made a number of trips to Lake City and met with much success. Moving to Cheyenne, Wyoming, he freighted for a time between that town and Fort Fetterman, on the North Platte, after which he did hauling for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Next he took a contract for grading in the interest of the Colorado Central Railroad in 1876, and had thirty teams at work. Later he sold his outfit to the railroad company and moved fifteen miles west of Denver, where he managed a ranch for his sister until 1885. In that year, with three hundred head of cattle and twenty horses, he moved to the Mam creek region in Garfield county and purchased of Emanuel and John Gant a squatter's claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he afterward increased to four hundred acres. He improved the ranch and on it conducted a thriving ranching and cattle industry until July 13, 1903, when he disposed of his interests to John A. Stephens, and since then he has been engaged in the livery business at Rifle. In political matters Mr. Hunter is independent and takes no special interest. On August 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Minnie A. Miller, a native of Iowa, the daughter of James and Rose Ann (Sharp) Miller, Pennsylvanians by birth, who settled in Iowa when they were young and after some years moved to Colorado. In 1864 they changed their residence to Salt Lake, and in 1866 to Nevada, where they conducted a hotel until they moved to California, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have had eight children, of whom Fannie, John, Robert,

James, Olive and an infant have died, and John F. and Robert H. are living, the latter in British Columbia.

HENRY BECK.

Henry Beck, of Aspen, a leading merchant and prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Pitkin county, is a native of Filipstadt, Sweden, where he was born on February 20, 1861, and the son of Henry and Mary (Olson) Beck, also natives of that country, where the father was a diligent and prosperous worker in the iron ore mines. When his son Henry was eight or nine years the father came to the United States and, after a short residence in Pennsylvania, settled on the border of Lake Superior in 1871 and there continued mining iron. He was moderately successful in his operations and became a citizen of the United States and a loyal Republican in political affiliation. He died in 1878, and his widow is now living in her native land. They belonged to the Lutheran church and had a family of four children, Henry, Carl J., Mary and Selma. Henry had but little opportunity to attend school, as at the age of ten he was obliged to go to work in the iron mines and from then on to make his own way in the world. In 1879 he came to this country, being at the time about eighteen years old, and located in the Lake Superior mining region where he remained two years. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville. There for four years he wrought in the silver mines as a laborer at three dollars a day and his board. In 1885 he returned to his native land and pursued a course of instruction at the high school. Two years later he again came to America and once more located at Leadville, but instead of mining he became shipping clerk for a wholesale liquor house, and remained with it until 1892. On January 1st of that year he moved

to Aspen and assumed charge of the Baer Brothers wholesale liquor business. He continued in the service of that firm until January 1, 1896, then bought the stock and business and has since conducted its operations for himself. He has been very successful in the enterprise and has also extensive mining interests. He is a prominent and influential citizen, taking a deep and continuing interest in public local affairs, and standing well in the good will and regard of his fellow men. He belongs to the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Eagles, holding the rank of past president in the order last named. During the last two years he has served the people of Pitkin county wisely and faithfully as a county commissioner, being elected in the fall of 1902 on the Republican ticket. On January 13, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Echberg, a native of Sweden. Her parents were successful farmers and useful members of the Lutheran church. They died some years ago, leaving five children surviving them. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have four children, Edith, Verner, Ellen and Carl. The parents are Lutherans in religious belief and active members of the church. Mr. Beck is universally recognized as one of the leading and most representative citizens of his portion of the state.

LYMAN W. AUSTIN.

Entering the Union army near the close of the Civil war as a member of Company F, First Iowa Cavalry, at the age of seventeen, and acquiring in that service, perhaps, a love of variety in scene and associations and adventure in life, and thereafter trying his hand at various occupations in a number of different places, but chiefly at farming, Lyman W. Austin worked gradually from his early home in the Mississippi valley to his present location in the mountains of Colorado, where he is now per-

manently and comfortably established on a good ranch of one hundred and seventy-five acres two and one-half miles north of Rifle, Garfield county. He was born on January 3, 1848, in Pike county, Ohio, and when he was four years old moved with his parents, Walter and Sarah (Kittles) Austin, natives of Maryland, to Iowa. The father was a successful farmer and an active Republican with an earnest interest in local affairs. Both he and his wife were Methodists. He died in 1866 and she is also dead. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are living: Isabelle, wife of William Nash, of Craig, Missouri; Martha; Josephine, wife of James Tyler; and Lyman W. The last named received a slender common-school education, and early in 1864, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in defense of the Union in the great Civil war whose end was then visibly approaching. He served two years, being mustered out in the spring of 1866. After the war he returned to his Iowa home and engaged in farming, continuing his operations in that state until 1871, when he moved to Holt county, Missouri. There he followed the same pursuit six years, then changed his residence to Ness county, Kansas, where he remained and farmed until 1890. At that time he came to Colorado and in 1890 purchased the ranch on which he now lives, which comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres, one hundred and twenty of which can be cultivated, the place having a good water right and plenty of water for sufficient irrigation. Here he raises good crops of hay, grain and potatoes and carries on a thriving stock industry. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal circles and is a firm and serviceable Republican in politics. On March 21, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary E. Sitler, a native of Ohio and daughter of Peter and Anna M. (Bowers) Sitler, the father born

in Pennsylvania and the mother in Maryland. Early in their married life they moved to Iowa where the father carried on blacksmithing extensively and profitably. Both were Methodists and in political faith the father was a Republican. Their family numbered nine children, one of whom, then Mrs. A. Powers, is deceased. The other eight are living: Martha, wife of James Adams, at Washington, Iowa; Clark, at the same place; Mrs. Austin, near Rifle, this state; Dilla; Peter, at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Patience, wife of Clark Brown, at Wellman, that state; Collet, also at Wellman, Iowa; and Charles, at Oskaloosa. Their mother died on October 26, 1883, and their father is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had six children. One died in infancy, and Charles, James, Dilla, Bertha (Mrs. Martin Roy, of Rifle) and Susan are living. Mr. Austin has been very active in promoting the progress and welfare of his community and ranks among its most useful and respected citizens.

SAMUEL BRITTON CLARK.

With a strong and active mind encased in a body with many frailties, Samuel Britton Clark, of Aspen, has been from his childhood seriously handicapped in the race for supremacy among men, but his native force of character and business capacity added to his persistent energy have enabled him to win a substantial triumph and secure a goodly competence of worldly possessions. He was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on August 25, 1856, and is the son of George Jahiel and Antoinette (Ransom) Clark, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. They accompanied their parents to Michigan in early life and in that state they were reared, educated and married. In 1858 they located at Fort Scott, Kansas, where the father served a number of years as postmaster. In 1861 he was

appointed captain and ordnance commissary in the Union army and served in this capacity until he was mustered out. He next became associated with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad as traveling passenger agent, with headquarters at Bloomington, Illinois, and continued to be so employed until his death, in August, 1899. His widow now resides at Aspen. He was a Democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in church affiliation. Six children were born in the family, one of whom, Mrs. Bradish P. Morse, is deceased. Those living are William Ransom, Charles, Samuel Britton, Maria (Mrs. Walter Kent) and Frances (Mrs. Addison Rucker). Owing to his poor eyesight Samuel's education was limited. He was reared at Fort Scott and at the age of ten began to help his father in the railroad ticket office. In 1868 he entered the First National Bank of that city as a messenger boy, and at the end of fifteen years was chief bookkeeper and one of the directors of the institution. Then his health began to fail and he was obliged to seek a milder climate. He went first to Arizona and later to California, passing two years in recruiting his vigor. In 1881 he located at Denver, Colorado, and there during the next six years he was engaged in various capacities in one of the express offices. During this period he started a commission business at Aspen, and in the year last named he moved to that town and took active personal charge of his business, the same that he is now conducting. He handles groceries, produce, fruit, hay and grain, and is also interested in real estate and life insurance. He has been unusually successful and is well established in a large and expanding trade with increasing profits. In fraternal life he is connected with the order of Elks, and in politics is Democratic. In January, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Florence Maria Johnson, a native of England who was reared in Utah. She is the daughter

of William M. Johnson, of England, who was born in that country on February 4, 1833, and who for a number of years lived in the United States and carried on successful mining operations at Ogden, Utah. He is now an artist and lives at South Kensington, England. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Kibble Showell, was born in London, England, on March 18, 1839, and died at Aspen, this state, on March 11, 1895. They were the parents of six children, two of whom have died, Mrs. Lavina M. A. Christian, at the age of forty-six, and Charles, at that of forty-one. The living children are Mrs. Alice Marian Corria, of Butte, Montana, Mrs. Florence Maria Clark, of Aspen, Colorado, Mrs. Edith Hepzibah Schlageter, of Ogden, Utah, and Mrs. Ada Eliza Lavender, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are Episcopalians. They have three adopted children, Florence, Ada and Ethel.

CHARLES DAILEY.

Even more than the stage is the press a mirror, showing forth "the very age and body of the time," recording all doings and happenings among men, presenting each day a picture of the world and its multiform activity. But more than this,—it is a watchman on the tower, taking note of wind and sky, and if need be, giving warning of approaching danger. It is a guide and a restraint, governing the trend of public opinion, and holding it away from wrong channels. It is a creator and a destroyer, providing stimulus and nourishment for what is good, and seeking to overhear all the insidious influences of evil—uncovering to the public gaze the true gods in morals, and taste and politics, and opposing the false with resolute and relentless energy. Holding this lofty ideal, the Aspen Daily Democrat strives in its modest way to perform its true function and meet the requirements of its high duty. It

labors to be a pleasure and a help to the community in which it is circulated, with many shortcomings, doubtless, but with a large measure of success, as its present prosperity and influence attest. Charles Dailey, the popular and accomplished editor and owner of this journal, was prepared for his duties by a long apprenticeship in the newspaper office. He was born at Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, on April 29, 1866, and is the son of Charles and Lydia F. Dailey, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Indiana. The father was a shoemaker and worked at his trade many years with success. He was a soldier in the Mexican and the Civil wars, serving in each with the valor of a true American citizen whose ordinary duty lies in the fields of peaceful production, and never takes up arms in military conflict unless the honor or the welfare of his country requires it, and then bears himself in the struggle as if all the interests of home and family and country were at stake. After their marriage the parents settled in Illinois, and there the father passed the remainder of his life, dying in December, 1880. He was an ardent Democrat in political faith, and constant and efficient in the service of his party. There were six children in the family, four of whom are living, William A., Mrs. George G. Farley, Charles and Mrs. John H. Reinhardt. On June 6, 1886, the mother married a second husband, Dr. Frank Fulton, of Monte Vista, Colorado, the leading physician of the San Luis valley and one of its most prominent and esteemed citizens. He was a Freemason of the Knight Templar degree, and at the time of his death, on April 17, 1903, was a member of the Populist party in political association. Charles Dailey was educated in the public schools of Denver, and at the age of twelve became a mail boy for Messrs. Chain & Hardy, stationers of that city. After four months' service as such he was made assistant

shipping clerk, and at the end of his first year was appointed shipping clerk, so high was the order of his fidelity and capacity and his character. From 1881 to 1886 he was night sealer in the yards at Denver for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. In 1887 he moved to Monte Vista and apprenticed himself in the office of the Graphic newspaper to learn the printing trade. When his apprenticeship was completed he became foreman of the office, and this position he held until 1896. During the next four years he was editor and manager of the Daily Miner at Creede, Colorado. On July 29, 1900, he moved to Aspen and took the post of manager of the Aspen Daily Democrat and as such conducted the paper until January 1, 1903. He then purchased it, and he has owned and edited it ever since. When he bought it the journal had a feeble and languishing existence, an insufficient patronage, a load of debt, and a rather low place in public estimation. He has placed it firmly on its feet, greatly enlarged its circulation and support, considerably enlarged its popularity, raised its tone, and established it firmly as one of the admired and influential institutions in the community. This he has done not by feeding popular vanity or catering to personal whims or yielding to public clamor; but by meeting the requirements of the people generally, and showing a commendable independence of individual and class opinions, interests and ambitions. In consequence of this policy, the paper is as regularly expected now in the ordinary life of the territory in which it circulates as necessary food or raiment. Mr. Dailey inherited the martial spirit of his father, and was a member of the Colorado National Guard from 1887 to 1896. In this organization he displayed the same energy, zeal and comprehensiveness of view that have distinguished him in other lines of activity, and by his merit he rose from the ranks to the

position of captain. In fraternal relations he is connected with the order of Elks, the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and his political allegiance is firmly and loyally given to the Democratic party. On April 18, 1894, he was married to Miss Emeline B. Bennick, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. They have one child, Charles Dailey, Jr. It should be added that while endeavoring to publish a first-class newspaper, and make it a valuable party organ, Mr. Dailey has not omitted due attention to the needs of advertisers, and has one of the most completely equipped newspaper offices in his portion of the state.

JOHN FRANCIS CRAWLEY.

Beginning life for himself at the age of fourteen as a farm hand at ten dollars a month and his board, and since then hoeing his own row with assiduous industry and making his way slowly but steadily toward a substantial competence and a firm footing in the good will and esteem of his fellow men, undaunted by danger and undeterred by difficulties and adversities, John F. Crawley, one of the best and most successful business men of Aspen, exhibits in a forcible manner the value of pluck, determination and courage in the race for supremacy among men, and gives an impressive proof of the wealth of opportunity open to diligence, thrift and capacity in the American republic. He was born on May 24, 1854, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, the son of Michael and Rose (O'Brien) Crawley, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1830, and located in what were then the wilds of Wisconsin. There the father was prosperous as a laborer and reared his family of seven children, one of the eight born to him having died in infancy. He was a loyal and active Democrat in politics and he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. He ended his

labors and laid down his trust on May 30, 1891, and his wife followed him to the spirit world on July 7, 1899. Their seven surviving children are John Francis, James E., Mary J., Julia E., Wilsey, Joseph and Louis H. The first born, John Francis, had but little opportunity for acquiring the education of the schools, since, as has been noted, he was obliged to go to work for himself at the age of fourteen as a farm hand. His compensation during the first two years of his service was ten dollars a month and his board. The money consideration was then raised to sixteen dollars a month, and at the close of his engagement he was getting twenty-two. But he had aspirations above being a laborer for wages and about the year 1876 apprenticed himself to a butcher in Milwaukee to learn the business. He began with a compensation of ten dollars a month, and four years later, at the close of his apprenticeship, was receiving twenty-five. In the winter of 1880-81 he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where he received good wages in the same occupation, and a year later, on January 4, 1882, he entered the business of butchering for himself in partnership with three others under the firm name of J. F. Crawley & Company. They bought sheep in New Mexico and fattened them in the mountains near Leadville, after which they were slaughtered and sold as mutton. Soon after forming the partnership Mr. Crawley moved to Ogden and opened a meat market there, his partner driving sheep for the business up from New Mexico. The health of his family was poor at Ogden and he was obliged to return to Leadville. Then being dissatisfied with the business outlook, after leaving his market for a time in charge of Mr. Morrison, he sold out to him, the two dividing the real estate of which they were joint owners harmoniously between them. In 1892 Mr. Crawley moved to Aspen and purchased E. M. Dawson's gro-

cery. He then formed a partnership with Grover W. Tobin and they added a meat market to the business. The partnership continued until the fall of 1899, when Mr. Crawley bought his partner's interest and he has since conducted the business alone. By close attention to its requirements and good business capacity he has made a gratifying success of his undertaking and is now considered one of the leading business men of the county. He is also interested in mining, having a number of promising claims of his own at Idaho Springs. He has in addition his residence property at Ogden. He takes an earnest interest in public affairs and warmly supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is connected with the United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Red Men, the Wolf Tones and the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife are devoted members of the Catholic church. On February 5, 1884, he was married to Miss Maggie A. McKoen, like himself a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Thomas and Ann McKoen, who were born and reared in Ireland and emigrated to the United States early in life. Her father is a farmer in business and a faithful Democrat in politics. His wife died in 1899, leaving two children, a son, John Henry McKoen, and Mrs. Crawley. Since 1901 the father has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Crawley. They have two children, Francis Henry, and James Marshall.

THOMAS O. CLARK.

Turning his back resolutely on the adventurous occupation of his father, which though full of incident and interest is also full of hazard, ever since steam has depoetized commerce and reduced the fury of wind and wave to some measure of control, Thomas O. Clark, of Aspen, and one of the progressive and

prominent ranchmen of Pitkin county, has found in the wilds of Colorado one as full of perils and hardship at times, wherein often the chances of life and death seemed even, but in which the danger and privation came from men and beasts and not the watery waste. He is a native of St. George, Knox county, Maine, born on April 2, 1857, and the son of Reuben and Sophronia (Blake) Clark, also natives of that state. The father has served many years on sailing vessels as cook, mate and captain successively. He is a skillful navigator and has weathered many a storm at sea when the stoutest hearts have quailed, and brought his craft safely through the tempest. He is a determined Democrat in politics and a man of fine public-spirit in reference to the welfare and progress of his country. Three children were born in his family, two of whom, Dora and Thomas O., are living. A daughter named Abbie died at the age of twenty-three. The son, Thomas O. Clark, received a public school education in his native town, and in 1873, when he was sixteen, came to Colorado in search of fortune, or at least an opportunity to make one if he could. He located in Gilpin county and went to work as a teamster at two dollars and a half a day. After working faithfully in this capacity for three years and a half, he purchased an outfit of his own and during the next thirteen years was engaged in freighting and teaming on his own account. In the autumn of 1889 he moved to the vicinity of Aspen, and with that place as his base of operations continued teaming until the fall of 1902. He then leased of the railroad company the ranch he now occupies, which comprises six hundred and forty acres of land, four hundred and fifty acres of which can be cultivated. To the improvement and development of this property he has since devoted himself, and he has succeeded abundantly in his laudable ambition to make it one of the best ranches in the county.

It yields under his skillful husbandry large crops of hay and grain and a plentiful supply of other ordinary farm products. He has also given some time and attention to mining with success. He owns a residence in the town of Aspen where his family live in the winter so as to secure good school facilities for the children. In the social and fraternal life of the community he is active and serviceable, belonging to the Masonic order in blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter, to the order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church. On May 12, 1875, he married with Miss Enma Seavey, like himself a native of St. George in Knox county, Maine. She was the daughter of Captain John H. and Catherine Seavey, also natives of Maine. The father was a sea captain and sailed from New York to various European countries, and after years of life on the ocean, braving many dreadful storms and other dangers of the deep, was finally lost in the gulf of Mexico in September, 1856. He took over the first cargo of wheat donated by the United States to Ireland in the time of the great famine there. He was an ardent Democrat in political faith and an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order. By his first marriage Captain Seavey became the father of one child, Charles, who died in 1863. His second marriage was to the sister of his first wife, Miss Clara C. Hooper, and they had two children, Ella and Mrs. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had three children, Earl and Lyster living, and De Loss, their first born, deceased.

LIVIOUS C. PAXTON.

Although born and partially reared in the province of Ontario, Canada, where his life began on May 5, 1861, Livius C. Paxton, of Pitkin county, living on a fine ranch of two hundred and fifty-nine acres two miles west of

Aspen, is an excellent citizen of the United States, fully in sympathy with the aspirations and aims of the country and devoted to the welfare of its people. His parents were William and Charlotte (Churchill) Paxton, Canadians by birth and reared and educated in that country. In 1875 the father, having moved to this country, conducted a flourishing creamery in Delaware county, Iowa, and later carried on the same business in Lyon county, that state. In 1892 he moved to California and for a time was engaged in various pursuits there. His later years have been devoted to the culture of oranges, in which he has been successful. He is a genial and obliging gentleman, with breadth of view and an intelligent interest in the welfare of his section, and in political action is independent. He is a Baptist in religious faith, as was also his wife during her lifetime. She died in 1867. She was his second wife and bore him six children, two of whom are deceased. By the first marriage he was the father of five. The children living are Livius C.; Mrs. F. H. Huetson, of Owatonna, Minnesota; Joseph, assistant superintendent of the Newman tunnel; William A. and Archie D., twins, living in California; Charles H., in California; Effie, a school teacher in the Philippine islands; and Margaret and Jessie, in California. Livius C., the second born of the first marriage, received a common-school education, being graduated from the high school and afterward attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago. At the age of fourteen he went into the creamery business to assist his father, and in 1882 moved to South Dakota, where he was interested in flax and tow-mills, located on the edge of that state and Iowa. In 1890 he changed his base to the northern part of South Dakota where he devoted his time to farming until 1901, but met with little success on account of the drought. He then came to Colorado and purchased his

present home of two hundred and fifty-nine acres, one hundred and fifty of which are fit for cultivation and on which he produces good crops of grain, hay and other farm products. He is always earnestly interested in public local affairs with a view to securing the best results for the community, and is independent in political action. In 1885 he united in marriage with Miss Ruby Herman, a native of Lyon county, Iowa, and daughter of William G. and Addie M. Herman, who were born and reared in Pennsylvania and moved to Iowa in 1878. The father is a successful farmer and a loyal Republican in political affiliation. They are the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, and one, Mattie L., is deceased. Those living are Ruby L. (Mrs. Paxton), William D., Frank E., Della J., John R., Lottie M., Edith, Clifford, Benjamin, George and Walter. The parents live at Beloit, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton have had five children, Elsie, John, George and Joseph, living, and Rachel, one of twins, deceased. Thus through aspiration and resolute industry, through business capacity and worldly wisdom, Mr. Paxton has won a competence without the aid of favorable circumstances, and even over obstacles and adversities which would have cooled the ardor if they did not destroy the courage of many a man. And by exhibiting an intelligent and helpful interest in the welfare of his section of the state and its people he has secured their lasting regard.

GEORGE ELMORE ROHRBOUGH.

Between the mountains of West Virginia and the mountains of Colorado there may not be much difference in appearance, but there is as wide a difference in climate and agricultural conditions as there is distance in space between the two regions, as George Elmore Rohrbough has learned by practical experience. Yet he

illustrates forcibly that a man of capacity and real grit is not deterred from success by circumstances and conditions, but is able to win success anywhere if he have a fair chance to use his abilities. He was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, on January 10, 1873, and is the son of George M. and Louisa (Brake) Rohrbough, who were born and reared in that state. They moved to Illinois in 1881 and located in Marion county, but a year later returned to their native state, and after passing some years in merchandising turned their attention again to farming, in which they have been successful. The father is a zealous Republican and a member of the Masonic order, and both parents are Methodists. Seven of their eight children are living: William Lawrence; Mary E., now Mrs. L. B. Chidester; Gertrude L., now Mrs. Luther L. Casto; Howard Freeman, Elsie Eva, George Elmore, and Oswald J. A daughter named Blanch died at the age of fourteen. All the living reside at Buckhannon, West Virginia, except Oswald, who lives at Belington, West Virginia, and George, who lives at Aspen, this state. He was educated in the public schools of Upshur county in his native state, completing the common and high-school courses and afterward being graduated at the West Virginia Conference Seminary. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and devoted four years to the work in Upshur county and one in Harrison county. In 1894 he came to Colorado and located at Aspen. Here he again taught school, continuing his work in this line until 1901, when he bought the ranch on which he now lives, four miles west of the town and comprising one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which produces good crops of hay and grain. He is also interested in raising cattle and horses, and in all his efforts is measurably successful. As a member of the order of Odd Fellows he takes an active interest in the fraternal

life of the community, and as a zealous Republican devotes a commendable energy to the promotion of its political welfare according to his views of public matters. On August 25, 1896, he united in marriage with Miss Maud Lynch, a native of Harrison county, West Virginia, and daughter of Peter and Virginia A. (Elliott) Lynch, also natives of that state, where they are successfully engaged in farming and raising stock. They are both Methodists, and have reared a family of thirteen children, Tillman D., Truman J., Waitman E., Florence, George G., Etta Maud (Mrs. Rohrbough), Charles L., Mollie, Willie, Clarence, Bertha, Howard and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbough have had five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Jay Keating, Elmore, Lynn, George and Irwin. The parents are Methodists and are active in all the benevolent works of their church.

FREDERICK LIGHT.

Owning and operating with skill and success one of the finest ranches in Pitkin county, which is of ample size, comprising nine hundred and forty acres, and sufficiently fertile and productive to yield abundantly of cereals and hay and liberally support large numbers of cattle and horses, Frederick Light, of near Snow Mass, is so situated that he may laugh adversity to scorn and feel secure of an expanding and substantial prosperity during the remainder of his days. He was born on January 17, 1856, at Morrisonville, Clinton county, New York, the son of Charles and Matilda (Raymond) Light, natives of the province of Quebec, Canada, where they grew to maturity and were educated and married. They are successfully engaged in farming in New York, where they enjoy in a marked degree the respect of the people around them. Both are members of the Catholic church, and the father is a zealous and

effective working Democrat. Eleven children blessed their union, three of whom have died, Delia, Benjamin and Louis. The eight living are Frederick; George H., who lives at Dawson in the Klondike; Melvina; Jennie; Emily; Medrick, who lives at Scaley Falls, New York; William, residing on the homestead at Morri-sonville, New York; and Louise. Frederick had but little opportunity for attending school, as he was early put to work on the home farm, and at the age of twelve went to Keysville, New York, and wrought one year in a shingle-mill at thirteen dollars a month and his board. He then devoted three years to learning carriage trimming at A. F. Welcome's establishment, and two under instruction in the works of the J. B. Brewster Carriage Company. The next three were passed in the carriage trade in the service of the Brewster Company, and in 1879 he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville. Here he gave a year of earnest effort to mining, then moved to Aspen, where he continued prospecting until 1882. At that time he located on a part of his present ranch, which he had taken up as a pre-emption claim in 1881. To this he has made additions by subsequent purchases and otherwise until he now has a body of nine hundred and forty acres of excellent land, the greater part of which can be successfully cultivated. During 1882, 1883 and 1884 he carried on a freighting business between Aspen, Leadville and Granite in connection with his ranching industry. He is extensively occupied in raising grain and hay and producing superior grades of horses and cattle. His trip from Leadville to Aspen in 1880, through Independence pass, was eventful and full of excitement because of the fires which were then burning over all the country he had to pass through, which made travel very dangerous and the utmost care necessary. On locating at Aspen he at once took an active part in the affairs of the country, and in 1895 his

ability for legislation and his manifest interest in the welfare of the state made him the choice of the people for a seat in the legislature, to which he was elected as the candidate of the Populist party. He is now, however, a staunch Democrat, and is still active and serviceable in political matters. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Modern Woodmen, the United Workmen and the National Aid Association. On November 5, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McClimont, a native of New York state and the daughter of John and Agnes (Campbell) McClimont, natives of Scotland, who came to this country when they were a young married couple and settled in New York city, where the father was engaged in the hardware business. In 1880, moved by the promise of great prosperity in farming in Kansas, which was then being actively boomed, they sold out in New York and migrated to Kerwin in the promising state. Here their expectations were realized and they became prosperous and extensive farmers, that is, the mother became one, as the father died the next year after arriving at his new home. The mother passed away at Aspen, this state, in 1902. The father was a good Democrat in politics, and both were devoted members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Light have eight, Effie, Edith, Leo, Raymond, Frederick, Jr., Helen, Howard and Mildred.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

The late Alexander McKenzie, who lived on a large and well-improved ranch not far from Watson, Pitkin county, this state, and there carried on a profitable stock and ranching business, and was accounted one of the leading men of the neighborhood, was a native of Scotland, born in 1827, and the son of Alex-

ander and Catharine (McKenzie) McKenzie, with whom he remained and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one. They moved to Australia in 1875 and from then until the end of their days were successfully engaged in farming in that country. They were members of the Presbyterian church and the father was a Democrat in politics. Both are now deceased, and but three of their nine children survive them, Kenneth, James and Anna B. Alexander was a mason by trade and emigrated to the United States in 1859, locating at Chicago, and some time later moving to Lewistown, Illinois, in both places working at his trade. In 1880 he came to Colorado and, locating at Leadville, again wrought at his trade, remaining there until 1883, except a portion of the time which he passed at Gunnison. He traded a horse and some valuables for his ranch, the consideration being one hundred dollars, and after taking possession of it added a homestead claim. Here he worked at his trade and his children conducted the ranch. He was married on August 1, 1873, to Miss Anna Fairbairn, a native of Scotland and daughter of Walter and Anna (Fischer) Fairbairn, also born in that country where they passed their lives profitably engaged in farming. They were Presbyterians and died in active connection with that church. Of their twelve children only two are living, Margaret, now Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of Aspen, this state, and Mrs. McKenzie. The offspring of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie number four, James, Walter, Jennie and Catherine. Mrs. McKenzie is a Presbyterian, as was her husband at the time of his death. Since he passed away she has managed the ranch and cattle interests with success and profit and continued the improvements which he had begun. The ranch now comprises nine hundred and sixty acres, of which three hundred are under cultivation, and the yield of hay, grain and other farm products

is extensive and of good quality. In addition to her cattle she raises a number of horses of good strains for market and is prosperous in this branch of the business. Mr. McKenzie did some prospecting and mining in his time, but without success worthy of note. He was highly esteemed as a good citizen, friend and neighbor, and was prominent in all undertakings for the benefit of his community.

DR. ANDERS J. O. LOF.

The life of a country physician, particularly in a new and unsettled section, is full of privation and toil. There is no class of servants to humanity more useful to the community, and in point of fact, none more appreciated, however scant and unimpressive the evidences of approval may be in ordinary times. When pain and anguish cloud the brow the doctor becomes a ministering angel, affording solace in sorrow, relief in suffering, companionship in solitude and even consolation in death. To this class of public benefactors belongs Dr. Anders J. O. Lof, of Aspen, this state, one of the most prominent and successful professional men in his portion of the state. He came to this section in 1896, after an extensive and careful preparation for his life work secured at some of the best technical schools and in practical experience, and to it he has devoted all his energies and the results of continuous study and careful observation. The Doctor was born on April 25, 1867, at Gottenborg, Sweden, where his parents, Lars and Mary (Johnson) Lof, were also native. The father was a successful and prosperous merchant tailor, working industriously and living frugally until his death in 1879. The mother is still living in her native land. They had two children, the Doctor and his brother August, the latter a resident of Sweden and profitably engaged in the pursuit of his father,

merchant tailoring. The Doctor attended the state schools of Sweden, then passed three years at a gymnasium. After coming to America he entered the medical department of the Denver University, graduating in 1896. Later in 1902 he pursued special courses in professional instruction at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, hospitals in Sweden and London. In 1896 he located at Aspen, where he has since been actively engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, and in the comparatively short time of his work here he has attained to a high rank in professional circles and won general commendation from the people for his skill and ability and the fidelity of his devotion to duty. He is also warmly interested in the welfare of his county and state, and gives good and serviceable support to every commendable undertaking for their advancement. In politics he is independent but by no means indifferent, and in every element of good citizenship his record is an example worthy of general imitation. He is one of Pitkin county's most esteemed citizens and most popular men.

WILFRED L. HURST.

Although his boyhood and youth was clouded with the shadow of a domestic sorrow, and he was early thrown on his own resources to make his way in the world, Wilfred L. Hurst, of near Aspen, one of the most successful and prominent ranchmen of Pitkin county, has won his way with steady success and credit, and is now well established in business and in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He was born in Coles county, Illinois, on March 18, 1856, and is the son of Dennis and Sarah A. (Kingrey) Hurst, both natives of Illinois. They had but one child, their son Wilfred, and ceased to live together while he was yet a mere boy. The father moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he

passed his earlier years in the express business and is passing the later ones in collecting for a large milling company. The mother moved to Kansas, where she remained until her death, in September, 1886. Their son Wilfred attended the public schools when he had opportunity, and secured a course of instruction at the Pella, Iowa, high school. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a trade and passed three years in learning it, then in 1871, when he was but fifteen, he began herding cattle by contract at a compensation of one hundred dollars a month. The work was arduous and exacting, the herds containing from one thousand one hundred to one thousand five hundred cattle, but he was interested in the work and remained at it six years. In 1874 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in freighting between that place and points in Indian Territory. After two years and a half of this work he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville in the spring of 1880, and there turned his attention to mining and prospecting, continuing the work until 1884, when he made a trip to his old home, wintering in Iowa. In the spring of 1885 he returned to Colorado and located at Aspen, and there he devoted three years to mining for wages in the Emma, One Thousand and One and Durant mines. Late in 1887 he occupied himself in selling water at thirty-five cents a barrel, and did well at this until a war of rates cut the price to twenty-five cents. Still, he continued the trade two years and a half, then sold out at a profit and bought a portion of the ranch he now occupies, and which at this time comprises three hundred and sixty acres, three hundred and twenty of it being well adapted to cultivation. His principal crops are hay, grain and vegetables, the hay being particularly good and having the highest rank in the markets. He also raises cattle and horses extensively. In political matters he is independent, and in fraternal life

is connected with the Woodmen of the World. On September 15, 1885, he united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Hamblin, a native of Madison county, Iowa, born near Winterset, the county seat, and daughter of Simeon and Eleanor (Thompson) Hamblin, the former born in Vermont and the latter at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They first located in Ohio, then in Wisconsin, and last in Iowa, and prospered as farmers in each location. Both are now deceased, as are two of their nine children, Christopher C., who died at Galveston, Texas, on his way home from the Civil war, in which he served until taken down with the measles; and Hulda, who died in Iowa. The surviving children are: John, of Roseburg, Oregon; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wesley Cochran; Josephine, living in Iowa; Martha, now Mrs. James Kirk, of Kasson, Iowa; Seth T., of Lincoln Kansas; Robert F., of Winthrop, Arkansas; and Mrs. Hurst. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have had five children, three of whom died in infancy, Leon H., Eleanor and Wilfred L. The two living are Raymond O. and Herbert V. Mr. Hurst has been unusually successful in his ranching and cattle industry, but his success is not the result of accident or fortuitous circumstances. He selected his ranch with judgment, and both in location and in quality and variety of soil it proves his wisdom in the choice. And he cultivates it with skill and conducts all its operations with such business capacity and vigor as to command the best results at all times. His standing in the community, too, is due to real merit and intelligent interest in the welfare of the people among whom he lives and practical service in promoting it.

JOHN LUNDGREEN.

This prosperous and enterprising ranchman and cattle grower is far from the land of his nativity and the associations and companion-

ships of his early life, but he is well established in his new home, and through difficulties and privations, toils and dangers, he has attained to a substantial competence and an elevated place in the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens therein. He was born in Denmark, on September 5, 1849, the son of Par Hoganson and Ellen Magdalene (Holmgreen) Lundgreen, natives of Sweden, but early in their lives residents of Denmark, where he worked diligently at his trade as a cooper. They had seven children, one dying in infancy, and the others still living. The father died in 1865 and the mother in 1879. Their son John was educated at the state schools to a limited extent, while a mere boy beginning to learn the cooper trade under instruction from his father. After the death of the latter he carried on the business three years, and at the end of that time, in 1866, went to Sweden, and during the next four years worked at his trade. In 1873 he came to the United States and located at Chicago, where he again was employed at his trade, remaining until 1877. He then moved to Omaha, and after passing three years in that interesting city, came to Colorado in 1880, and settled at Rollinsville, Gilpin county, where he passed the summer in placer mining. In the fall he returned to Omaha, and soon afterward moved to Nebraska City. Here he worked at coopering until spring, then came once more to Colorado and, locating at Aspen, turned his attention to prospecting, continuing his operations until 1885. At that time he found profitable employment in the smelters and later in the lumber industry, working for a number of different firms, but never out of a job. His last move was to locate the ranch on which he now lives and conducts a thriving farming and cattle business. This he took up as a pre-emption claim and has since improved it and brought it to an advanced state of cultivation. It comprises one hundred and

sixty acres, half of which was naturally tillable and well adapted to the production of hay and grain. Portions of the rest have been made productive by irrigation and other artificial means. In addition to the ordinary farm products, Mr. Lundgreen raises numbers of good cattle. In political matters he supports the Republican party. He is much pleased with Colorado and warmly interested in the state and his county, omitting no effort on his part to promote their substantial welfare and the comfort and advancement of their people, among whom he is highly esteemed and has a serviceable influence for good.

TIMOTHY C. STAPLETON.

The late Timothy C. Stapleton, of Aspen, one of the successful and progressive ranch and cattle men of Pitkin county whose death on September 10, 1903, when in the full maturity and usefulness of his powers, was generally lamented, was a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and was reared to the age of seventeen in that country. His parents were Michael and Julia Stapleton, also natives of the Emerald Isle, and who passed their lives in that country profitably engaged in farming. They had a family of ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and all the rest have since passed away except one son named Thomas. The parents also have been dead for many years. Timothy received a very limited education at the public schools, being obliged to take part in the labors of the farm from an early age. When he became seventeen he emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. Then, in 1865, he moved west to Colorado and took up his residence at Georgetown, where he followed mining and prospecting five years. In 1870 he changed his base to the San Juan country, and later made trips to California and Nebraska, returning to

this state and locating at Leadville in 1879. Here for two years he devoted his entire time and attention to mining and prospecting. In 1881 he located a homestead claim in the vicinity of Aspen, which is a part of the ranch now occupied by his family, and to this he added by subsequent acquisitions until the ranch comprises eight hundred acres. It is largely fertile and productive land, and yields abundantly of hay, grain and other ordinary farm products, and the family is extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses. The ranch is pleasantly and advantageously located about four miles west of Aspen, and under the management of Mrs. Stapleton and her sons, since the death of her husband, it is growing in productiveness and value. He was an ardent and active Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief. Nine children were born in the family, the present Mrs. Stapleton being the second wife. The children are William, Mary, John, Edwin, Thomas, Timothy, Julia, Nettie and Margaret. Mrs. Stapleton's maiden name was Miss Ellen Kilker. She was born in Washington county, Missouri, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Monahan) Kilker, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married and soon after came to the United States. Both are deceased.

JOHN A. KAUBLE.

John A. Kauble, of near Aspen, Pitkin county, after years of various employment in which he sought the favors of fortune with successions of prosperity and adversity, and in which he had the usual run of incident and adventure of the western pioneer, has settled down to the peaceful and profitable life of a ranchman and stock breeder, on a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred of which he has under cultivation and the rest devoted to grazing. He was born near Terre

Haute, Indiana, on November 10, 1860, and is the son of Joseph and Emaline (Hicks) Kauble, who settled in Ohio in 1863 and moved to Kansas in 1872. They were farmers and successful at the business. The mother was a Baptist and the father a Methodist. Their family comprised ten children, two of whom, Harry and Margaret, have died. The eight who are living are Mary, Elizabeth, John A., Alma, Jennie, George, of Florence, Colorado, Lou, and Clara, who lives in Indian Territory. John A., the third in order of those living, attended the public schools at infrequent intervals for short periods, his opportunities being limited, as at the age of fifteen he was obliged to begin earning his own living. In 1883 he came to Colorado and located at Pueblo, where he remained six months, then passed two years at Alpine, this state. Since 1885 he has divided his time between Leadville and Aspen, and was engaged in teaming and packing down to 1890, when he purchased the ranch on which he has since lived and carried on a flourishing industry in general ranching and raising stock. He produces large quantities of hay and grain of excellent quality and raises horses and cattle of good strains in numbers. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 23, 1892, he united in marriage with Miss Margaret Collins, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Joseph and Mary Collins, the father born in Ireland and the mother in Wisconsin. Their earlier married life was passed at various places in the West, the father being a railroad contractor and doing grading for a number of roads. He now lives in Wisconsin and the mother in Arizona. Both belong to the Catholic church. They were the parents of five children, one of them, John, dying in February, 1892. The four living are Margaret (Mrs. Kauble), Mamie (Mrs. Thomas Dwyer), Joseph and Josie. Mr. and Mrs. Kauble have one child, their daughter

Velma. Mr. Kauble is a citizen of enterprise and public spirit in local affairs, an earnest Democrat in politics and a much esteemed man in his general relations to the community and its people.

JAMES HARVEY CRAWFORD.

The subject of this brief memoir belongs to that class of men who are needed in our land with every generation. They make their way upward as painstaking, honest men, with the skill and conscience to do well the tasks that lie before them. They are resolute and persistent in their calling, without ostentation or boastfulness, but they laugh circumstances to scorn and make a career of serviceable productiveness in any environment. The work of their hands wears well, and the work of their brains guides well the hands of other men and they invariably leave behind them, when they lay down their trust, a spirit of public improvement and the tangible results of its beneficent activity. Oftentimes, as in the case of Mr. Crawford, they are adventurous men and challenge fate on any field, finding by their very boldness and indifference to consequences the best and most fruitful opportunities for usefulness to mankind, and at the same time a bountiful largess of fortune's favors for themselves. Whether it be peace or war that calls them into action, they meet the demands of duty with courage and constancy, and without a too tender regard for consequences personal to themselves. James Harvey Crawford is a native of Pettis county, Missouri, born near Sedalia on March 30, 1845, and the son of John Edward and Sarilda J. (Donnoble) Crawford, who were born in Kentucky. The father was one of the earliest pioneers of central Missouri. He was a farmer but was also active in political life, serving in the state legislature and for years as a colonel in the State Guard. He was

also prominent as a member of the Baptist church and was long recognized as a leader in the organization in Missouri. Seven children were born to him and his wife, of whom five are living, John D., Anne E. (Mrs. James J. Ferguson), Cynthia M. (Mrs. Bailey T. Thomas), James H. and Ulysses Grant, and all are residents of Sedalia, Missouri, except James H. The father died in November, 1879, and the mother in February, 1883. Their son James H. received a limited common-school education, remaining at home until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Company E, entering the service at the age of sixteen as a private and being soon afterward promoted second sergeant, and mustered out as first lieutenant on April 14, 1865, at St. Louis. After the close of the war he returned home and during the next eight years was engaged in farming in his native county. In 1873 he crossed the plains with teams by the Smoky Hill route through Kansas to Denver in this state. The trip consumed thirty-five days. Leaving his family at Empire, Colorado, he made an exploring expedition into what is now Routt county. On this trip, while journeying on foot, he discovered the fine mineral springs at which he now lives, and to which he gave the name of Steamboat Springs from the sound made by the rapid rush of the water which resembled the puffing of a steamboat. He had left his teams at Egeria Park, being unable to get them farther through the wild and trackless country. Finding the region around the springs promising, he moved his family to the place in 1874 and thus became the first settler at the town and its founder. He laid out the townsite and gave his whole attention to promoting the growth and welfare of others who followed him to this favored locality, and his home in the town

is one of the most pleasant and interesting in the town, the various rooms being abundantly and tastefully decorated with the trophies of his skill as a hunter. Here, where he cast his lot in the veritable wilderness, he has found and developed a thriving little city, and is held in high esteem by its people and those of the surrounding country, being especially noted for his liberality and general worth as a citizen, a man of fine public-spirit, and a general authority on all matters of interest to the neighborhood. He has fine cabinets of valuable specimens of minerals peculiar to the section, his collection being considered rare and valuable. Besides organizing the Steamboat Springs Company, he has taken an active interest in other schemes for the improvement and development of this portion of the state, being largely interested in the Onyx mine, and in one thousand five hundred and twenty acres of anthracite coal land, and having holdings of value in copper claims, and the Yampa Land Company, as well as in the Water and Land Company at Elberta Lakes. He helped to organize the Routt County Pioneer Association in 1903 and served as its first president. In political faith he has been a life-long Democrat, and has rendered his party good service both in private life and in public offices of great responsibility and importance, having served two terms in the state legislature, and as judge of Routt county, first by appointment of the governor and afterward by election by the people. At a critical time for the school system of the county he was appointed county superintendent of the public schools. He was also the first postmaster at Steamboat Springs. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. On May 25, 1865, he united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Bourn, a native of Pettis county, Missouri. They have four children, Lulu M., wife

of Carr W. Pritchett, of Denver, Logan B., John D. and Mary B. Mr. Crawford is a self-made but broad-minded and intelligent man, an honor to American citizenship and an ornament to the section in which he lives.

ROBERT ELLIS CLARK.

Coming to Colorado for the benefit of his health when he was but nineteen, and being doubly orphaned by the death of both parents, and having already for six years been making his own living, Robert Ellis Clark, of Steamboat Springs, has by indomitable energy and perseverance, and through natural ability which made him capable and a cheerful and courageous disposition that made him willing for any sort of work, won his way to consequence and a substantial estate and a high place in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He is a native of Clinton county, Missouri, born near Lathrop on June 23, 1859, and the son of Robert P. and Delilah (Long) Clark, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Ohio. Soon after their marriage they settled in Missouri, and here they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in June, 1863, and the father in August, 1872. They were industrious and comfortable farmers and of their nine children seven grew to maturity and are living, John L., Peter H., David M., Elizabeth, James M., Robert E. and George J. After the death of his father Robert E., then but thirteen years old, began to make his own living by working on farms for very small wages. After six years of this exacting and poorly paid toil, his health began to fail, and he sought the benefits of a more salubrious climate in this state, coming hither in 1878 and locating at Georgetown. He remained there a year, then set out on foot for Leadville. However, he was obliged to return to Georgetown, where he remained until July 5, 1879.

when he started with three of his brothers for Steamboat Springs. They journeyed with teams by way of Middle and at Rand saw the last house until they reached the Springs. The hardships and privations along the route were many, and young men less determined might have been forced to abandon their purpose and return to a region nearer the centers of civilization in the state. But they persevered, and found they were wise in doing so, as the region to which they came was full of promise and furnished them with good opportunities for advancement. After their arrival at Steamboat Springs Mr. Clark carried the mails between that point and Hayden and Rock Creek, continuing until September 29, 1879, when he was forced to stop because of the Indian outbreak of that period. Then for a time he served as a herder of horses, and during the winters of 1879 and 1880 the people of the section received no mail except when he was able to travel on snow shoes to and from Hahn's Peak, there being but three deliveries between September 3, 1880, and the summer of 1881. In the summer last named he began raising cattle, which he continued until 1896, when the panic caused him to quit the business. After this disaster, with characteristic energy, instead of bewailing his losses, he opened a general blacksmithing business at Steamboat Springs, of which the special feature has been and is horseshoeing. He is well skilled in this branch of his craft and has been very successful in winning and holding a large trade. While sparsity of population in the region made his progress in this enterprise somewhat slow for awhile, it was steady and kept laying an ever increasing scope of country under tribute to his forage, as he applied both brain and brawn to his labor and soon demonstrated that he was intelligent in it as well as industrious. His shop is now one of the valued institutions in the industrial life of the town and enjoys a

wide and a high reputation. Game was abundant when he settled here and the wild country, undeveloped as it was, furnished freely and abundantly many of the necessities of life and some of its luxuries, so that while work was hard and its returns were slow, a comfortable living was not difficult to get. Fraternally Mr. Clark belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he has always supported the Democratic party with ardor. He was married on December 18, 1886, to Miss Nellie Fisk, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of A. Fisk, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. They have five children, DeEtte, Delilah, Terrelia, Trevinia and Leneve.

CHRISTOPHER BLEWITT.

With a decided bent for the line of usefulness to which he was born, and which his father successfully followed before him, Christopher Blewitt, the active, capable and popular treasurer of Routt county, was engaged in it for many years in his native land and in various parts of this country to which he came from his native Cornwall, England, in 1867 at the age of nineteen. He was born on February 26, 1848, the son of Henry and Jane Blewitt, also natives of England, where the father was a successful and prosperous miner, and where both parents and one of their three children died, leaving Christopher and Henry the only survivors of the family. The section in which he lived, the nature of his surroundings and the early death of his parents deprived him of almost all educational advantages, but he had a native force of mental endowment and a spirit of inquiry and investigation which in large part supplied the deficiency, and made him what he is now, a man of extensive and accurate general information. After the death of his parents, which occurred during his child-

hood, he found a home with other relatives and worked in the mines of county Cornwall, England, until he reached the age of nineteen. He then, in 1867, emigrated to the United States, and soon after his arrival found congenial and profitable employment in the copper mines of the Lake Superior region in Michigan. He remained there until the autumn of 1868, then became a resident of Colorado, locating in Gilpin county, where he prospected, worked leased mining properties and worked in the mines for wages until 1872. In that year he sold his Colorado interests and moved to California, engaging in mining at North Bloomfield, Nevada county. After six months of successful operations there he changed his residence to the state of Nevada, and until the fall of 1874 worked in the old Comstock camp at Virginia City with profitable returns, then returned to California and until July, 1875, followed mining with energy and success. By this time his long residence in mining camps and his arduous labors in various kinds of mining atmospheres began to seriously impair his health and, going to San Francisco, he was laid up seven months with a serious illness. After his recovery he again turned to mining and followed for eight years longer the voice of the gold excitements, now in Eureka county, Nevada, then at Tuscarora in the same state, afterward at Silver City, Idaho, then in Lemhi county, that state, and finally on the East Fork of the Salmon and Wood rivers, seeking always good opportunities for his favorite vocation and seldom failing to find them. In the fall of 1883 he moved to Routt county, this state, and took up a homestead in the canyon between Hayden and Steamboat Springs. This was known as the Blewitt ranch and here he was actively and prosperously engaged in ranching and raising stock until 1901. He made all the improvements on his ranch and built up there an extensive business in ranching and the stock

industry which marked him as one of the most enterprising and progressive men in the trade, as he had been one of the most resourceful and successful mining men prior to that time. In 1901 he sold his ranch and cattle to Adair & Solant, of Hayden, and was elected to the office of county treasurer, which he is still holding. He is a pronounced Republican in politics and belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias in fraternal life. In September, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna E. Jones, who died on the 22d of September, 1879, and on July 2, 1891, he contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Kate Harrington, a native of Plymouth, Devonshire, England. Mr. Biewitt is universally popular, prominent in the public life of his county, recognized as a man of great usefulness in promoting every interest of value, and held in the highest esteem as a citizen.

JOHN W. TURNER.

Born and reared in North Carolina, and approaching the dawn of his manhood in the time of the Civil war, when the whole section of his nativity was prostrate and wasted by the awful contest, John W. Turner entered upon the stage of personal responsibility and activity under very unfavorable auspices, and found the shadow of that destiny over him for many years afterward. But although thus handicapped at the beginning of his career, his native force has enabled him to triumph over all difficulties and has carried him forward in a steady current of progress, even though he has suffered reverses at times and has found his way impeded by difficulties of weight and moment. His life began along the picturesque Yadkin river in Yadkin county, of the Old North state, on August 13, 1843, and owing to the circumstances of the family and the state of the country around him his educational ad-

vantages were few and meager. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, losing his mother by death in 1853, when he was ten years old, and his father in 1864, when he was just twenty-one. A few months prior to that sad event he left the sunny South for the western frontier, and in that land of promise and opportunity he has since had his home. By the Platte route he freighted in and out of Denver, this state, for one year, then turned his attention to farming and the grocery trade in Arkansas, in which he was engaged in that state until 1878. In that year he went to Texas and became a factor in the great cattle industry of that section, remaining until 1882, when he returned to Arkansas and in the northwestern part of the state occupied himself in raising apples with poor success for ten years. In 1892 he moved to Jasper county, Missouri, and for six years thereafter was busily and profitably engaged in the grocery business. In 1898 he sold this and changed his residence to New Mexico, but not being pleased with the outlook there, soon afterward came again to Colorado and locating at Colorado Springs, passed a year and a half in freighting between that city and Cripple Creek, and in helping to build the Short Line Railroad. In the fall of 1899 he moved to Steamboat Springs, Routt county, and opened a livery barn which he is still conducting, having by studious effort and commendable enterprise equipped his stables with every requirement for quick and satisfactory service to his patrons. In 1902 he located a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres sixteen miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, and to the improvement of this property he has since given a due share of his time and energy. He now has one hundred acres of the tract, which he took up as a homestead, under good cultivation and yielding large annual crops of hay, grain and hardy vegetables. The ranch is on Deep creek and is well watered. He has

made all the improvements on it and is steadily converting it into a comfortable home for his declining years, should he choose to pass them there. In political affairs he supports the Republican party, and fraternally he has been connected for many years with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He was married on November 2, 1869, to Miss Letitia Fort, a native of Arkansas, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living, Elias W., Mrs. Ettie Obenchain, Mrs. James Zerjng, William S., James A. and Ella G. Mr. Turner is the son of John and Susan (Miller) Turner, natives of North Carolina who made Arkansas their final earthly home. The father was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and an Odd Fellow in fraternal life. Both parents were Methodists. They had six children, four of whom are living.

ROBERT MEADE VAN DEUSEN.

Successful and serviceable in many lines of useful activity, prominent in business, esteemed as a capable public official, and held in the highest regard as a citizen of great public-spirit and progressiveness, Robert M. Van Deusen, of Steamboat Springs, Routt county, has established himself in the confidence of the community and done much in his short life there of nine years to aid in the development of the town and surrounding country and the improvement of all its elements of growth and power. He was born in Bay City, Michigan, on December 2, 1867, and is the son of Stewart A. and Nancy (Meade) Van Deusen, natives of the state of New York. Down to 1893 the father was prominent as a miner, hotel-keeper and civil engineer, employed in many valuable works of construction, active in improving mining methods and devices, and enjoying a wide and well deserved reputation as a most capable and popular boniface. In

his professional capacity as a civil engineer he installed the water works at Bay City, built the greater part of the Michigan Central Railroad between Bay City and Detroit, and made the survey for the old Texas & New Orleans Railroad. He also served eight months in the Civil war. In 1878 he moved to Colorado and followed mining in Park county until he was disabled by an accident in 1893. He now lives at Steamboat Springs. His wife died on March 19, 1896. Of their three children, Walter E. died in 1880 and Almyra R. and Robert M. are living. The father has been a Democrat from his youth. The son, Robert Meade, was educated in the common and high schools at Bay City, and at a grammar school in New York city and Buchtel College in Akron, Ohio. He assisted his father in his hotel and mining business, and in addition devoted some time to assaying. In 1895 he moved to Routt county and located at Steamboat Springs. Here he has given attention principally to ranching and the real estate business, acquiring his ranch of one hundred and twenty acres on Elk creek by purchase. The tract is substantially all tillable and on it hay and cattle are raised with great success. In 1901 Judge J. T. Shumate appointed him clerk of the district court for Routt county, and he is still filling the position with satisfaction to all concerned. He is an ardent Democrat in politics and a blue lodge and chapter Freemason fraternally. Since 1903, in connection with his official duties, he has devoted his energies principally to the real estate business as a member of the firm of Van Deusen & Myler, the most reliable and energetic firm in this line in the neighborhood of Steamboat Springs. Both members are prominent and successful men in other lines, and they have put into this enterprise all the energy and high character for which they are distinguished elsewhere, and are winning a success commensur-

ate with their merits, which are of a high order. On one occasion Mr. Van Deusen was connected with the Huntoon Land & Investment Company, and was employed by it to examine the mineral springs at Mt. Constance in the Olympic mountains, in the state of Washington. They made the trip to the place of employment by a route from Hood's canal they were the first white men ever to take. Mr. Van Deusen was married on April 29, 1891, to Miss Olive Slade, a native of Columbus, Ohio. They have four children, Stewart A., Marion, Nancy M. and Alice; the latter died at the age of one year.

PATRICK CULLEN.

The versatile and resourceful race of people who inhabit the Emerald Isle have written their salient characteristics in every history of the world, in modern times at least, where valor is appreciated, energy is productive, poetry is pleasing, and sympathetic feelings enlist attention. In works of construction also, whatever the burden and howsoever little the reward, they have shown their worth, all obstacles yielding to their skill and readiness of resources, and all conditions being made subservient to their requirements. Among the conquests in which they have borne an honorable and highly serviceable part is the colonization and development of America from the time when as a new world she rose from her couch of long slumber to greet her lord in the period of discovery, until now when her last frontier has yielded to the march of civilization and become a portion of her wide and generous domain which ministers in countless ways to the good of mankind. Patrick Cullen, of Routt county, one of the makers and builders of the Western slope in this state, belongs to that race and has exhibited in his career many of its most valued attributes. He was born in Ire-

land on March 1, 1865, and remained in that country until he reached the age of seventeen, receiving in its common schools the rudiments of an education and sharing in the destiny of toil and slender opportunities which it made inevitable to its people of his class. In 1882 he migrated to Scotland and for four years worked on farms in that country for small wages. Feeling all the while within him a longing for the land of promise across the sea, he finally, in 1886, yielded to the impulse and came to the United States, and on landing in the city of New York determined to remain there for a time, which he did, always finding work because he was willing and capable to do whatever offered in which there was no dishonor or want of proper remuneration. After spending some months in the great metropolis, he passed a year at Jersey City in the employ of the Erie Railroad, then, in 1888, sought a home and a more congenial situation in the great unsettled West, coming to Colorado and locating in Routt county. Here he concluded to devote himself to farming and raising cattle, and to this end pre-empted a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved and afterward sold. He then took up a homestead which forms a part of the ranch he now owns, which comprises two hundred and eighty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation in crops usual in the neighborhood, his principal resources being hay and cattle. He hesitated not to go to the real frontier, being one of the first settlers in the county, and locating here at a time when the whole country was yet in a state of almost primeval wilderness and free from the intrusion of the all-conquering white man and his lofty ambitions. Wild game was most plentiful, wild beasts were still numerous and defiant, and the savage peoples of the waste, who fed upon nature's unrestrained bounty, were yet in possession of the soil. He settled six miles southeast of

Steamboat Springs, and here he has erected a fine farm, comfortably provided with good buildings and other improvements, and brought the reluctant land to a cheerful and generous obedience to systematic husbandry. The development and improvement of the surrounding country has been a matter of grave and practical concern with him, and he has labored assiduously in promoting it, omitting no share of the toil and responsibility that was properly his, and stimulating others to like industry and breadth of view by his influence and example. He is a Democrat in political affiliation and has ever been warmly and serviceably interested in the welfare of his party, and by his zeal in this and his general attention to public affairs, he has become widely known and well acquainted throughout the country, everywhere being recognized as a leading man and full of progressive spirit. His parents were Owen and Margaret Cullen, also natives of Ireland and after the manner of that country prosperous farmers. They are devout members of the Catholic church, and have carefully reared, according to their opportunities, a family of eight children, John, Dennis, Patrick, Joseph, Peter, Frank, Owen and Annie. A daughter named Elizabeth died many years ago. Mr. Cullen has not been disappointed in Colorado. The promise it held out to him has been fully realized, although the price exacted for the benefits offered has been required in full measure, and included plenty of hardship and privation, arduous toil and patient waiting. He is well pleased with the state and loyal to its every interest and aspiration.

SAMUEL GAINES ADAMS.

While the lessons of adversity are not always salutary, sometimes awakening and intensifying humors which lie near the surface of our being, and exciting the uncomfortable feel-

ings that spring from envy and kindred passions, they are in the main beneficial in that they strengthen character, multiply resources and increase self-reliance. When the burdens laid upon us appear heavy beyond our years and unjust in proportion to those of others, a sense of duty is aroused and the reserve forces of our nature are called into action, and by their very exercise they are built up and fortified. It was so in the case of the interesting subject now under consideration. Called upon at the early age of eleven to support himself and assist in the support of his widowed mother, he nerved himself for the task and in the very effort gained new power and greater self-confidence. And the gain thus made has continued through life to him, enabling him to meet later trials and difficulties with greater fortitude and more extensive facilities. Mr. Adams was born at Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tennessee, not far from the Virginia line, on July 6, 1862, and is the son of Joseph and Susan (Crickenberger) Adams, natives of the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. The father farmed until his death, which occurred in 1863. He supported the Republican party in politics and was generally esteemed a good and useful citizen of his county and state. The mother and their one child, Samuel G. Adams, survived him, the mother living until September 12, 1886. The son grew to the age of eleven with scarcely any schooling, as he was obliged to work at whatever he was able to do from a very early age. In 1873 he and his mother moved to Colorado Springs, this state, and there he at once became connected with newspaper work, using his spare time in attending school. The summers of 1874, 1875 and 1876 he devoted to running cattle in the employ of A. V. Hunter. He next moved into the mountains and, in partnership with S. B. Clark, raised cattle on the open range, being successful at the business and making a gratifying profit

out of their venture. The partnership continued until the fall of 1878, when it was harmoniously dissolved. In March, 1879, Mr. Adams, then nearly seventeen, changed his residence to Leadville and his occupation to prospecting and mining, in which he had varying success for two or three months. In May he moved to the Tincup country, where he mined and prospected for a year, then passed an equal portion of time near Salida. In the summer of 1881 he became a news agent on the Rio Grande Railroad, and in time was promoted to the position of conductor on this line, remaining with the road until 1893. He was then sent to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago to represent the state of Colorado in the department of natural history, exhibiting especially the native animals and birds of the state. After the close of the fair he returned to Colorado and followed mercantile life at Minturn until 1898, then selling out his interests there, he moved to Routt county, locating at Steamboat Springs in July. Here he has been continuously engaged in keeping a hotel and dealing in coal lands, and was interested in the Steamboat Springs Pilot, a publication devoted to the development of the county by making known the value, extent and character of its mineral lands, of which he makes a special study. His services in this behalf have been so valuable and so much appreciated that he has the credit of having done more to develop the county and bring its hidden wealth to the notice of investors and into the channels of trade than almost any other man living within its borders. In politics he is not an active partisan, but in national and state affairs supports the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. On December 19, 1886, he united in marriage with Miss Ada L. Weaver, a native of Massachusetts reared in Vermont.

WILLIAM W. ADAIR.

William W. Adair, of Routt county, whose career covers several lines of active and productive usefulness, has been successful beyond many men who have had greater opportunities because his natural qualifications for business and thrift have made him so. He is a native of McMinn county, Tennessee, born on December 19, 1856, and the brother of Samuel Adair, of the same county, a sketch of whom, containing the family history, is to be seen elsewhere in this work. He received an elementary education in the public schools, remaining at home with his parents until he reached the age of seventeen, when he took up the work of making his own way in the world, learning his trade as a sawyer and working at it in his native state until 1878. He was next with the Wason Car Works at Chattanooga for a year, then taught school one term. In 1881 he came to Colorado and, selecting Routt county as his place of abode and future efforts, located through homestead and pre-emption claims a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres ten miles west of Hayden. This he improved and on it conducted ranching and stock industries until 1888, when he sold it and moved to Steamboat Springs, where he engaged in merchandising until 1901. He then sold his business to A. and G. Whithers and purchased the ranch he now owns, which comprises four hundred acres of arable land, all of which he has under cultivation and fruitful with good annual crops of hay, grain, hardy vegetables and small fruits; and there also he carries on a large and profitable cattle business, which is his main reliance from the ranch. The location is five miles south of Steamboat Springs, and the land is of excellent quality and well supplied with water. Mr. Adair has also made good improvements in the way of many and ornate buildings, and the other necessary equipments

of ranch work in the best style. He has proven himself one of the progressive and far-seeing ranch and cattle men of the county, and in the matter of public progress and development one of its most energetic, broad-minded and patriotic citizens. He takes an active interest in the fraternal life of his community as a Woodman of the World and in political affairs as a stanch and zealous Democrat. On January 27, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie C. Harris, a native of Mouroe county, Tennessee, and a sister of John L. Harris, a memoir of whom appears on another page of this work. Although amid scenes, associations, social customs and methods of farming far different from those of his youth, Mr. Adair has shown ability to adapt himself thoroughly to his present conditions and surroundings, demonstrating the great adaptability of the American mind, and the qualities of gentility and social courtesy of his own particular section, which make the Southern gentleman at home everywhere and win him popularity and high regard from all classes of people.

FRANK HULL.

Coming to Colorado in 1877, and locating at Georgetown among the earliest settlers of the neighborhood, without a dollar of capital, afterward becoming the third man to locate at Steamboat Springs, and now one of the substantial and prosperous ranch and cattle men of Routt county, Frank Hull shows in his career the wealth of opportunity in this state for thrift and energy, and justifies the estimation in which he is held as a far-seeing, enterprising and ready man. He was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, near the city of Oskaloosa, on July 28, 1857, his parents, Benjamin F. and Nancy (Shilling) Hull, who were born and reared in Pennsylvania, having made that portion of the Mississippi valley their home

soon after their marriage. The father was a farmer and prosperous at the business, with some of its reverses intersprinkled with his prosperity. He was a Republican in political allegiance and both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. The mother died in 1865 and the father in 1894. They had three children, two of whom are living, Mrs. William Shoerberlein and Frank. The latter received a common and high-school education, and at the age of fifteen began to make his own living by working on farms near his home for wages. After pursuing this means of advancement for a few years he began to farm for himself, and continued to do so in his native state until 1874, then moved to Kansas, where he clerked in a hardware store in Lyon county and completed his education. In 1877 he came to Colorado and, locating at Georgetown, found employment in a saw-mill for two years. At the end of that period he moved to Leadville, and after following the same vocation there a few months returned to Georgetown, where he again engaged in it until 1882. He then conducted a sheep ranch on the plains for a time and in the winter of 1883 worked in the Rio Grande Railroad shops at Denver. In March, 1884, he took up a ranch in Routt county on a pre-emption claim, and after making some improvements on it sold it to William W. Adair in 1901. After that he located another ranch, of which he has since sold all but one hundred and twenty acres, the whole body of which is arable and under cultivation. Here he is peacefully established and carrying on a profitable stock industry, running both cattle and horses, and raising good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. His location, five miles south of Steamboat Springs, is one of the best in this part of the county, and is well supplied with water and improved with good buildings. He also owns the Onyx Hotel at the Springs and a number of promising coal claims. In

political relations he is a confirmed Socialist. On July 27, 1877, he was married to Miss Rose Suttle, a native of Lyon county, Kansas. They have had six children, of whom Ethel, Victor and an infant have died, and Cora B., Horace and Beulah are living.

JOHN GEIL.

Born at Pfalze, on the banks of the historic Rhine, and reared there to the age of eleven, and now one of the well settled and enterprising ranchmen of Routt county, John Geil has wandered far from the home of his childhood, and in his wanderings has covered many miles of travel and engaged in many occupations at different places widely separated. But endowed with an energy and willingness to work that is characteristic of his race, he has found in every place something to do and has well and cheerfully performed his task, uninviting and unprofitable as it has sometimes been. But though reverses come in the life of an industrious and resourceful man, they cannot keep him down, or very long or materially retard his progress. Mr. Geil first saw the light of this world on March 24, 1831, the son of Francis J. and Katharine B. (Keller) Geil, who were also natives of Germany, and who, when he was eleven years old, left the picturesque and progressive but somewhat over-crowded fatherland and sought a new home where their hopes might have more room to expand and flourish in this country, coming hither in 1842 and settling near Waverly, Ohio, which was their final location. The father was an industrious and well-to-do farmer and both parents belonged to the Catholic church. The mother died in 1863 and the father in 1869. Of their five children John and Christina are living, and of the three who are dead Michael C., who was a member of the Fourth (or Fifth) Ohio Cavalry, was wounded by a piece of a

shell while in Sherman's march to the sea during the Civil war, and finally died from the effects in 1877; one died in infancy; and Anna M. passed away at a more advanced age. John attended school two or three years in his native land, but after reaching this country was soon obliged to go to work, and from that time until he reached his legal majority had almost no opportunity to pursue his studies; and since he has been a man life has been too exacting in labor for him to renew them except in the form of desultory reading, so that he is practically a self-made man. In Ohio, where he remained until 1856, he worked on farms and at clearing land six years, then became a hand in a brick yard and a clerk in a store successively. In 1856 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick in partnership with Thomas Flood. They prospered in their enterprise until the panic of 1857 destroyed their market and they were obliged to suspend operations. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and again became a brick yard hand for a few months, at the end of which he made a trip south and passed some time in Louisiana and Mississippi cutting wood, and also served as watchman on a steamboat on the Mississippi and Red rivers. In the spring of 1859 he returned to Missouri and located at St. Joseph, where he followed brick making for a year. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and during the next two years was variously occupied in this state, prospecting and mining, making brick, and doing other things as occasion required and opportunity offered, among them hunting and trapping, and in all meeting with ups and downs. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, in defense of the Union, and in that command he served to the end of the war, being discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in October, 1865. Returning then to Colorado, he mined and served as salesman in

a store until 1867, when he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, then the center of industry in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Here he engaged in making adobe for houses for the workmen and new settlers until winter. Then going to the headwaters near Sherman Summit, he passed the time until the spring of 1869 making ties for the Union Pacific under contract. At the time last mentioned he again came to Colorado, and from then until the summer of 1888 he wrought at making brick as a hand on the yard, as overseer for Loveland, who had the contract for this work for the Colorado Central Railroad, and on his own account, and also cut cord wood and mined at intervals. In the summer of 1888 he located his present ranch, becoming thereby one of the early settlers of the county, especially in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs. His ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres and of the tract one hundred and fifty acres can be cultivated, and Mr. Geil has omitted no effort required on his part to make the most of it. His principal crop is hay, which he raises in large quantities of excellent quality. The improvements on the place have all been made by him and they are worthy of his effort. The ranch is six miles south of Steamboat Springs, in a locality well favored by nature and making rapid progress under the industry of a very enterprising people. In the politics of this country Mr. Geil sides with the Democratic party, and in its fraternal life is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. He was married on February 17, 1857, to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. She died in the autumn of 1857.

CHARLES H. LEIGHTON.

Inheriting from his parents a spirit of adventure and conquest, Charles H. Leighton, now peacefully settled in Routt county on a

good ranch three miles southwest of Yampa, passed the years of his early manhood farming in Minnesota, Iowa, Tennessee and Wisconsin, unsatisfied until the wild frontier of this state furnished food for his appetite for danger and the more strenuous life of the border, where with the wild before and around him, and the world at his back, he has been able to confront and subdue the untamed forces of nature and build himself a home of comfort and value out of the surrenders they have made. Mr. Leighton was born on March 12, 1852, in Cowass county, New Hampshire, and moved soon afterward with his parents to Minnesota. He is the son of Robert and Margaret (Gibson) Leighton, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to the United States in early life and took up their abode in New Hampshire. After a residence of some little time there, desiring to farm on a larger scale, they moved to Minnesota, and in that prolific region, where bounteous harvests of cereals usually reward the faith of the husbandman, they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a blacksmith and wrought at his trade in connection with his farming operations. His wife died in Minnesota in 1862 and he in South Dakota in 1903. Four of their children survive them, Charles H., Arthur, Alexander and Jane, wife of James Warrington. Charles passed the first fifteen years of his life with his parents, and since then he has shifted for himself and made his own way in the world. What scholastic training he had was obtained in the common schools. In 1867, when he was but fifteen years old, he leased a farm in Minnesota, where he remained until 1870, then moved to the vicinity of Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, where he spent two years in farm work. In 1872 he changed his residence to Wisconsin, but still engaged in the same pursuit, and afterwards followed it in Tennessee. He retained his Iowa farm until 1893, but in 1889 he came

to Colorado and took up by pre-emption a portion of his present ranch in Yampa valley. This now comprises three hundred and fifty-six acres, three hundred of which are tillable and in a state of advanced cultivation. Here his main resource has been hay-growing and the cattle and horse industry, but he also raises some grain and the vegetables suited to the region. What the ranch is at this time it has been made by his own industry and skill, for it was all in wild sage when he located on it and without improvements of any kind. It is favorably located and well supplied with water, and under his vigorous management is steadily increasing in fruitfulness and value. In politics Mr. Leighton is a Democrat, but while loyal to his party and always eager for its success, he is not himself an active party worker. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. On October 12, 1875, he was married to Miss Ellen J. Gould, a native of Edwards county, Illinois. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Mrs. Walter Laughlin, Ellen Jane and Charles Robert.

THOMAS P. LINDSAY.

Thomas P. Lindsay, one of the progressive and far-seeing ranch and cattle men of Routt county, whose well cultivated and highly improved ranch of one hundred and sixty acres is located four miles and a half southwest of Yampa, and who has been connected with other enterprises of value in that section, was born at Louisiana, Missouri, on December 24, 1861, and received a common-school education. From the age of twelve he made his home with his grandmother Booth, of Buffalo, Missouri, remaining a member of her household until 1880, and during that time was an active assistant on her farm. In 1880 he went to New Mexico and secured employment as water carrier for the workmen who were building the Rio

Grande Railroad, and after its completion as a brakeman in its service. In the fall of that year he joined a United States surveying party, with which he remained nearly a year, then came to this state and took up his residence at Leadville. Here he followed various occupations, among them freighting on the Blue river and working in the Harris Reduction Furnace, until 1883, when he moved to South Park, where for six years he burned charcoal for wages. In the year last named he located a ranch on which he made his home and engaged in ranching and raising stock two years, then in 1891, returning to New Mexico, he engaged in burning charcoal for his former employer two years. On May 15, 1893, he purchased his present ranch, one hundred and ten acres of which are tillable, and on which he is busily occupied in farming and raising cattle with good returns for his outlay of labor and care. He holds an interest in the H. J. Hemage Mercantile Company, and was one of the earliest as he has been one of the most active promoters of improvement in his part of the county, building the first hotel at Yampa, the one now known as the Antlers, which he kept with success to himself and satisfaction to its patrons from 1899 to 1901. Politically he is an earnest and active Democrat, and fraternally a Woodman of the World, an Odd Fellow, a Freemason and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is considered one of the county's best and most progressive citizens and is widely popular among its people. His parents, Thomas P. and Lucinda Lindsay, were natives of Missouri and farmed in that state until death, that of the mother occurring in 1888, and the father in 1892. Eight of their children are living, Thomas P., John W., Mrs. Jacob Fry, Mrs. George Fry, Lenuel, Ira, Mrs. L. Bird and Ovie B. Mr. Lindsay was married May 7, 1886, in Denver, Colorado. Carefully reared in a peaceful household, and early taught

the importance of faithful performance of duty. Mr. Lindsay has followed the precepts of his home life, and wherever he has lived has won commendation and esteem by his fidelity and capacity, his devotion to the interests of his section of the country and his wise attention to all the claims of a true and elevated citizenship.

JOHN FREDERICK CLARK.

Although the son of American parents, John Frederick Clark, of Routt county, living on a well improved and productive ranch of three hundred and twenty acres twelve miles west of Yampa, was born in Munich or Munchen, Germany, on August 16, 1860, and is the son of John E. and Caroline C. (Doty) Clark, the former a native of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and the latter of Rochester, New York. They dwelt for years at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and when the Civil war began the father raised a company in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and from then to the close of the war, except a period of nine months during which he was confined in Libby prison, he was in active service in defense of the Union. He was promoted rapidly and at the close of the war was a colonel of cavalry. After the return of peace he took up his residence at Ann Arbor, and took a government contract for surveying the Sioux country, in Dakota, and then became a professor of mathematics for a number of years in Ann Arbor. He then was employed in the same capacity at Yale University, in the Sheffield School, for thirty years. He is now living retired on Long Meadow, near Springfield, Massachusetts, but his public spirit and ardent interest in all public affairs make him still a useful citizen, active in all undertakings for the general welfare. Of his five children four are living, John F., William, Mrs. Helen Miles and Alice. The first named received only a common-school education, and at the age of

fourteen shipped as a cabin boy on a merchant vessel. He was so employed for more than a year, and in 1870, when he was but sixteen, he came to Colorado and located at Pueblo. From there as a base of operations, he passed four years as a range rider for P. T. Barnum and D. W. Sherwood, who were at the head of the Colorado Cattle Company. In 1880 he became associated with Prior Brothers, who had large cattle interests in southern Colorado and northern Texas, serving them faithfully until 1886 in driving cattle between their several ranches and ranges. During all this service in both companies his hardships and dangers were many, but nothing daunted him and the very hazard of his occupation gave it an added zest in his enjoyment. In 1886 he took up a part of his present ranch as a desert claim, and he has since added one hundred and sixty acres by purchase, making the ranch three hundred and twenty acres in all. It was covered with wild sage when he took possession of it, and from that unbroken condition he has transformed it into its present state of high cultivation and productiveness and enriched it with all the improvements required for his industry. His energy and diligence here have been wisely applied and fruitful of the best results. He has a fine ranch and a profitable business on it, raising immense crops of hay and numbers of first class cattle and other stock. In political relations he adheres to the Republican party with fidelity and ardor, and in the campaigns of that organization he is always an earnest and active worker. On April 22, 1883, he was married to Miss Georgia D. Smith, a native of Georgia. They have had ten children, one of whom, a son named John F., died on October 5, 1885. Those living are Emory E., Alice, Helen, Louisa A., Clay A., James E., Thomas S., Caroline and Frank R. Through toil and trial, Mr. Clark has steadily made his way, losing no foothold he once gained, and moving

slowly at times but continuously forward toward the goal of his desires in the state of prosperity and consequence he now enjoys.

WILLIAM GUY JONES.

By continued effort and application, by close attention to whatever he had in hand, by diligent lookout for opportunities of advancement and vigilant enterprise in the use of them, William Guy Jones, of near Sidney, Routt county, where he is a leading and progressive ranch and cattle man, has achieved his success in life and made his way to the substantial comfort and public consequence he enjoys. He is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born on December 31, 1835, and the son of Harry and Nancy Jones, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Canada. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. After a residence of many years in New York the parents moved to Canada where they passed the remainder of their lives, dying there at advanced ages. The father was a machinist and steamboat builder and was very successful and widely known for his skill. In dominion politics he belonged to the Liberal party, and both he and his wife were devout and prominent Methodists. William Guy Jones is their only surviving child and has inherited all the strong and commendable qualities of mind and heart that distinguished his parents. Entering on the stage of independent action at the age of sixteen, he has ever since been self supporting and has always glided in the fact that he owed nothing to fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances. Receiving a limited education at the common schools, he began at an early age to acquire mechanical skill as a machinist, carpenter and blacksmith. Then, when he was twenty-one, leaving home, he turned his attention away from all of these and engaged in business as a butcher in partnership with a

man named Fischer, the firm being Jones & Fischer. The partnership lasted until 1860, when a harmonious dissolution took place and Mr. Jones associated himself with A. S. Wood & Company, who had extensive oil interests in Pennsylvania, of which he acquired one-third. The business of the firm in the unctuous fluid, which often made millionaires over night, was large and profitable until all their plant was destroyed by fire, the disaster cleaning Mr. Jones out of everything. Meeting this condition with resolute fortitude, he accepted employment in a butcher shop at one hundred and fifty dollars a month, and after a faithful service of six months in this engagement he opened a grocery of his own at Tidioute, a beautiful little town on the Allegheny river which was once an active oil mart. He carried on the grocery with success for a time, then turned his attention to the oil trade again and acquired new interests of value which after three months he sold to a company of Des Moines, Iowa, capitalists. From the oil trade he turned to building a steamboat for Scribner & Company to use on the Des Moines river. His next move was to Boone, Iowa, where he clerked in a store for a time, then came to Denver, this state, before it had a railroad. Here he clerked until 1868, when he bought a store for himself in the city and during the next two years he conducted this. In 1870 he sold his mercantile interests and moved to Rocky Ford, this state, where he pre-empted a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and bought one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived and worked until 1873. In that year he sold the ranch and moved to Del Norte, and at that picturesque and flourishing little town he carried on a profitable flour and feed business for three months. Closing this out at the end of that period, he took a train of twelve ox teams and wagons to the San Miguel county, the first to enter that region. At San Miguel he opened

a store and kept the postoffice and from that place as headquarters ran three trains of burros as pack animals to various other points. He found this business very profitable and continued it three years, then in 1879 sold it and returned to Denver. Here he remained a short time, then moved to Buena Vista. Mr. Jones was one of the first men to follow mining independently in that section, and he was very successful in his undertakings until he quit the industry in 1891 and located a portion of his present ranch of three hundred and twenty acres by a homestead claim. He has three hundred acres under cultivation in hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, and raises cattle on an extensive basis, and fine horses for market in considerable numbers. For a number of years he also owned and managed the stage station between Yampa and Steamboat Springs. His ranch is twelve miles south of Steamboat Springs and one of the most beautiful in the valley. It is well watered by independent ditches and cultivated with all the vigor and skill of which Mr. Jones, who is one of the best farmers in his neighborhood, is capable. Mr. Jones is an ardent Democrat in political faith, and a prominent and widely esteemed citizen. He was married on December 14, 1870, to Miss Phebe A. Basford. They have had seven children, two of whom have died, Harry and Florence. Those living are Edward D., Guy W., Cora E., Ida B. and Neva C. All the members of the family are affiliated with the Methodist church.

EDWIN H. MCFARLAND.

Edwin H. McFarland, one of the early settlers and now one of the leading ranchmen in the neighborhood of Yampa, Routt county, was born near Darlington, Fayette county, Wisconsin, on January 24, 1857, and is the son of John and Sarah A. (McKee) McFarland, na-

tives of Kentucky, whose final earthly home was in Iowa, whither they moved in 1864. The father was a successful merchant and farmer, a zealous Democrat in politics and an active Odd Fellow in fraternal life. They had nine children, of whom two, Emma and Jennie, died, and Robert A., Samuel B., William P., Edwin H., John B., Charles N. and Mrs. David Bartlett are living. The parents were Methodists. The mother died in 1890 and the father in 1902. Edwin remained at home and assisted his parents until he reached his legal majority, then in 1878 began life for himself as a farmer and stock-grower. He had received a limited common school education, but was further prepared for the battle of life by a thorough knowledge of farming acquired on his father's farm and under the instruction of that estimable and progressive man. His farming operations in 1878 and 1879 were not profitable owing to the prevalence of hog cholera, which destroyed his stock, and the ravages of the chinch bug, which destroyed his crops. In 1880 he moved to Colorado and located at Breckenridge, where he devoted his energies to prospecting and mining with but little capital but fair success. This he continued until 1883, when he moved to his present location in company with nine other colonists. These men were all good friends, and determined to decide a friendly rivalry for the choice of ranch lands by a game of cards. Mr. McFarland's location thus secured was one of the best. He has added to his original entry until he now owns, together with his wife, eight hundred and eighty acres of tillable land, with a plentiful supply of water, his being the second right on the creek, and is also the sole owner of the Roberta reservoir. Here he carries on an extensive ranching and cattle industry, hay and cattle being his staples, and grain and vegetables being produced in abundance. His improvements are good, his land is well cultivated,

his cattle industry is vigorously managed and every element of profit in his work is made serviceable. The ranch is ten miles south of Yampa, and is widely known as one of the most desirable in that neighborhood. Mr. McFarland is essentially a self-made man and his standing and prosperity are the results of his own native force and industry. He is popular throughout the county, always winning and holding friends by his sterling worth and pleasant manner, and receiving general commendation for his progressiveness and enlightened public spirit. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, and in political relations he is a staunch Democrat. On October 28, 1902, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Alice Wilson, a native of Oak county, Missouri, at the time a widow with two children, James and Roberta Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have two children, their son Don C. having been an early settler in this region, and Fanny A. Mr. McFarland has always been earnestly devoted to its best interests and has given freely of his time and energy to promote them, actively engaging in all commendable undertakings for the development and advancement of the section, and aiding ever in arousing public sentiment in this behalf.

JOHN FRANK SQUIRE.

Not until recently did the United States do anything in the way of colonizing in foreign lands, and the work done by our government in this line in the last few years came to it as the fortune of war. Our policy until it became necessary to vindicate our national honor, avenge our martyred dead of the battleship "Maine," and redeem Cuba and the Philippines from the tyranny of Spain, was to develop the wide domain and boundless wealth of our land by offering inducements to all the

world to come and live among us, through liberal homestead and naturalization laws, before which all should be equal, and enjoy freedom from governmental oppression of every form. And in consequence of this policy we have seen the steady progress of civilization westward from the Atlantic seaboard, over the Alleghanies, through the rich alluvial sloping in either direction from the Father of Waters, across the stupendous Rocky mountains and on to the shores of the Pacific, until we have well nigh realized that three-quarters of a century ago was hopefully prophesied for our far future: "As the sun rises on a Sabbath morning, the anthem of praise will begin with the hosts on the coast of the Atlantic, be taken up by ten thousand times ten thousand in the valley of the Mississippi, and continued by the thousands of thousands on the Pacific slope." Nature gave us a boundless empire, and our hospitality and opportunity for all mankind has magnificently developed it. In the march of progress the subject of this review has been one of the valiant soldiers of the mighty army, and in the contest with nature he has borne his part as such. His life began at St. Louis, Missouri, on January 18, 1853, and he is the son of John and Mary J. (Cassell) Squire, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Missouri. The father was a wholesale merchant of bar iron and did well in the trade. He was a man of prominence in the city of his merchandising and highly respected by its people. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, but he seldom took an active part in partisan contests. He died in 1862 and his wife in 1875. Their son John F. is their only surviving child. He obtained a good education in the public schools at Pittsfield, Illinois, and at the Episcopal College of Palmyra, Missouri. After completing his course he turned his attention to the drug trade and learned the business from its foundation by close attention

to its every phase and detail, following it five years in his native city. In August, 1876, he came to Colorado without capital, and locating at Golden, served one year as ticket agent in the office of the Colorado Central Railroad. The next three years he passed as deputy county clerk there, two years as an appointee of a Democratic clerk, although he was a Republican. In 1881 the excitement over the rich discoveries of gold at the Mountain of the Holy Cross, in Gold Park, led him thither, and for a year he was bookkeeper for the transportation company at that place. In 1882 he moved to Redcliff, and in the fall of 1883 he was elected the first county clerk and recorder of Eagle county as the candidate of the Republican party. At the end of his tenure of this office, which lasted six years, he engaged in mining on Battle mountain, working for others and leasing properties for himself, and also served as manager of the Ben Butler mines owned by F. A. Reynolds near Canyon City. In March, 1890, he closed out his interests in Eagle county and went prospecting in British Columbia, but without success. Returning to this country, he put in one year as assistant paymaster for the Anaconda Mining Company, at Butte, Montana, then nearly two as bookkeeper for Doll Brothers in the Gypsum valley, Colorado. In 1902 he was appointed deputy treasurer of Fremont county, this state, and served two years. At the end of that time he became register of the United States land office at Glenwood Springs, and this office he is still holding. In his wanderings through the Rocky mountain region and Canada he suffered many hardships and reverses, but on the whole his success has been very good, and he is one of the substantial citizens of the section. His interest in the numerous fraternal orders is shown by his active and zealous membership in two of the most prominent of them, the order of Elks and that of Freemasonry, in the

latter of which he is of the Royal Arch degree. On December 6, 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Emily W. Scanland, a native of Pittsfield, Illinois, who died in 1903, leaving one child, James F. Mr. Squire is a man of high character, great energy and unusual ability. In all the relations of public and private life he has exemplified the commanding attributes of the best American citizenship, and is well worthy of the elevated place he occupies in public estimation.

HUBBARD WARNER GOODRICH.

This leading merchant of Eagle, whose business capacity and enterprise have made him successful, and whose sterling manhood and elevated citizenship have made him universally respected, was born far from the scenes of his present activity, and reared to the age of seventeen amid conditions far different from those which now surround him. But taught by an exacting and exigent experience to adapt himself to circumstances as he found them, and having, moreover, great native force of character and business acumen of a high order, he has felt at home in all the trying situations of a varied career, and made the most of his opportunities on every beach where he has pitched his tent. His life began at Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, on February 17, 1845, and he received a good business education. His parents, David and Sally E. (Keller) Goodrich, were born in Vermont and moved to the state of New York in 1850, where they died, the father on March 19, 1865, and the mother in Maine in 1882. After leaving school, and just when "manhood was darkening on his downy cheek," in 1862, at the age of seventeen, stirred by the armed resistance to the Union on the part of the southern states, and obeying one of the early calls for volunteers to defend it, he enlisted in the One Hundred and

Eighteenth New York Infantry as a private soldier. He served until June 13, 1865, when he was mustered out at Richmond, Virginia, with the rank of sergeant, to which he had risen by meritorious conduct on many a gory field. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and worked at it until 1869, when he started to keep good hotels in Vermont during the summer and in southern Florida during the winter, continuing this line of occupation ten years. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located in Park county. There he turned his attention to prospecting, the almost universal occupation of the region, and, in partnership with Dr. Gilpin and W. K. Goodrich, discovered the Mollie mine, which, after they sold it, proved to be a good producer. In 1881 he moved to Eagle county and, locating at Eagle, began working at his trade, building many of the best dwellings and business houses in the place during the six years he devoted to the trade there. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Redcliff, Eagle county, and he held the office until 1892. In 1886 he was elected county commissioner and served three years and in 1894 he was appointed county commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Nottingham, and this important office he filled for one year with satisfaction and advantage to the people. But prior to his appointment, that is, in 1895, he opened a merchandising establishment at Redcliff which he conducted until 1898. In that year he sold the business and assumed the management of the mercantile interests of the Tierney Merchandise Company at Basalt, the proprietor being the founder of the business there. A year later he returned to Redcliff and again started a store which he kept on his own account until he consolidated with the Ten-Mile Mercantile Company, the name being changed to the Redcliff & Gilman Mercantile Company, with which he was connected until 1901, when he sold his interest in

the concern. In 1902 he was the candidate of the Republican party for county treasurer, but was defeated at the election owing to the large adverse majority in the county, which, however, his personal popularity greatly reduced. He then moved to Eagle and started the business he is now conducting, a general wholesale and retail trade in hardware, meats, groceries and dry goods. In this he has been eminently successful and has become the leading merchant of the county. Politically he is a staunch Republican and fraternally a devoted Freemason. On June 3, 1886, he was married to Miss Rosella A. Rugg, a native of Massachusetts, who died on December 9, 1895. Mr. Goodrich was married October 19, 1904, at Eagle, to Mrs. Frances B. (Bridge) Richter, a native of Carroll county, Indiana. Mr. Goodrich has one brother, Willis K. Goodrich, who is now living at New Bedford, Massachusetts. There were eight children in his father's family, of whom two sacrificed their lives to the Union cause during the Civil war, and another who served in that conflict has since died. There are three sisters living, Mrs. E. A. Green, of Essex Junction, Vermont; Mrs. Mary A. Wood, of Middle Grove, New York, and Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, of Garland, Maine. Their father was a farmer by occupation, an ardent and active Republican in politics, and a prominent and highly respected citizen.

ULIN BROTHERS.

These three enterprising and prosperous ranchmen and cattle-growers and excellent citizens, Gustavus, August and Charles Ulin, are natives of Sweden, the first born on April 16, 1863, the second on August 10, 1865, and the third on October 2, 1867, and son of Nels and Mary (Magnisdotter) Ulin, also natives of Sweden, where the father died on August 5, 1890, and the mother and the rest of the

family are still living. The father was during his manhood foreman in extensive iron mines and prospered in his occupation by steady industry and attention to duty. He was a member of the Lutheran church, to which also his widow belongs. Seven of the children born to them are living, Nels, Victor, Ole, Louise, and the three who are the subjects of this article. These three sons were all educated in the common schools of their native land except Charles, who had also a course in the high school. They worked in the interest of their parents until they became men, and then severally came to the United States, Gustavus arriving in Colorado in 1885, Charles in 1888, and August in 1890. Gustavus was one of the earliest settlers in the Gypsum valley. He came to this country on borrowed capital, and after his arrival worked on ranches for wages, saving his money until he paid off the loan and had enough to buy a ranch, which he did in 1890. He improved this ranch and lived on it until 1901, then sold it. It is located one mile east of Gypsum in a fertile and well-favored region, and he turned it over to its purchaser in good condition as to tillage and with good buildings and other necessary improvements sufficient for present purposes. The three brothers then together bought the ranch which they now occupy and on which they have since expended their energies to such good purpose that it is one of the best of its size, one hundred and sixty acres, in Eagle county. Cattle are raised on it extensively, and good crops of hay and grain are produced. Nearly the whole acreage is under cultivation, the dwelling, barn, sheds and corrals, with fences and other improvements, are such in number, extent and quality as to meet the requirements of the situation and to indicate the native thrift, taste and enterprise of its occupants. The water supply is from independent ditches and furnishes enough for the needs of the place at present, and there

is a means and source of increasing it as occasion may demand. The brothers do the greater part of their work, and find in the new home which they have built up in the wilderness of the western world congenial and profitable employment, opportunity for advancement, freedom from restraint in thought, speech and action, and beneficial civil institutions, that have fully justified the expectations and hopes which brought them hither. They have been warmly welcomed in the region as aids in development, and have so conducted their business and their private lives as to win the commendation of their neighbors and fellow citizens generally, and add substantially to the civic, industrial and social forces of the county in which they have cast their lot. They are all Republicans in political affairs, and Gustavus and August are Odd Fellows fraternally. When such emigrants as these smite the rock in our wilderness, it is no wonder that streams of living water gush forth in refreshing abundance—when such as they command it, the opposing forces of nature are bound to yield a prompt and generous obedience.

THOMAS LINDGREN.

From the land of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, of Swedenborg and Ericsson, ice-bound but progressive and enlightened Sweden, have come to this country and assisted in its progress and development in many leading ways a host of able and broad-minded men, with brain to conceive and brawn to execute great schemes of improvement, or carry forward in steady though unostentatious advancement the great work of agricultural and industrial production already in motion, and among the latter class few if any are entitled to more credit than the subject of this brief article, who was born on September 18, 1854, the son of Sockrey E. and Anna Hilda (Sul-

livan) Lindgren, also natives of Sweden, and life-long residents of that country, where they were well-to-do farmers and devout members of the Lutheran church. The mother died about 1860, and the father about 1875. They lived in useful service to their community and died universally respected. Four of their children are living, Yomas, Charles P., Adolph and Schroegern. The first named obtained a common-school education and worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen, then went into the employment of the railroads and the mining interests, remaining in his native land until 1877, when he came to the United States and located in the mining regions in Michigan. There he passed two years working in the iron mines, then in 1879 came to Colorado, and during the next two years was engaged in quartz mining at Leadville. In 1881 he moved to Glenwood Springs for the benefit of his health, and two years later located a ranch in the Gypsum valley through a homestead claim, and in 1888 purchased the ranch on which he now lives, which comprises two hundred acres, with one hundred and seventy under cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables. He has made good and valuable improvements on the property, which is within the town limits of Gypsum and an excellent home, giving every evidence that it is in the hands of a progressive and prosperous man whose knowledge of its requirements is sufficient to make the land obedient to his will and whose skill and industry in applying that knowledge brings about the best results, and proclaim him as one of the most successful and far-seeing men in the neighborhood. Mr. Lindgren is affiliated with the People's party in political affairs, and throughout the county of his residence he is widely and favorably known. He was married March 3, 1882, to Miss Anna Dahl, a native of Norway, the daughter of Ola and Ingeborg (Anderson) Dahl, also natives of Norway,

where they still reside. Mrs. Lindgren came to the United States in 1887, joining friends in Minnesota, where she remained three years. After a visit to her parents she came to Colorado and was married at Glenwood Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Lindgren have an adopted daughter, Engrid Solvida.

LORENZO D. HUDSON.

Through both sides of the line in the ancestry of Lorenzo D. Hudson, of near Newcastle, Garfield county, this state, the strain of martial music has run almost continuously, there being scarcely any contest from our early history in which our country has been engaged that members of both families have not been prominent. Mr. Hudson was born in the state of New York in 1854, and is the son of Horace and Mary (Earl) Hudson, also New Yorkers by nativity and the children of veterans of the war of 1812. The father of the subject moved to Michigan in middle life and there died. He was a farmer and was highly respected in his neighborhood. His wife died in Michigan. Their son Lorenzo lived in Texas with a brother from his childhood until he was fourteen. His brother then started him home, but being of a resolute disposition and wishing to take care of himself in the world, he stopped in the Indian Territory instead of going home, and during the next eight years he lived there engaged in farming. He then came to Colorado and located at Leadville, reaching that place in 1880, and for three years thereafter he was employed in hauling ore and timber. In 1884 he located the ranch on which he now lives on Garfield creek, and since that time he has lived on this place and devoted his energies to improving it, developing its resources and bringing it to an advanced state of cultivation. It has well repaid his labors and responded generously to his skillful husbandry, and the

cattle industry he has carried on in connection with his farming operations has become one of the leading ones in his portion of the county. Mr. Hudson has been prominent in educational circles in his section, having served acceptably as secretary of the school board for five years. He was married in 1881 to Miss Beulah Forsythe, and they have had two children, Horace, who died in 1884, aged two years, and Franklin. Mrs. Hudson's father, Abram Forsythe, was a soldier on the Southern side in the Civil war and her grandfather, also named Abram, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Hudson had three brothers in the Civil war, and also a cousin who was killed at the battle of Antietam.

HANS P. OLESEN.

Coming to this country and to Colorado at the age of nineteen, making the long journey from his native Germany and beginning his employment here on borrowed capital. Hans P. Olesen, of Eagle county, who owns two ranches in this part of the state and is one of its most progressive and prosperous ranch and cattle men, has in the sixteen years of his residence here accumulated a comfortable estate and risen to a high regard in the general estimation of the people around him. His success has been based on no favors of fortune or favorable circumstances, but is the logical result of his own energy, frugality and capacity. He was born in the fatherland on February 21, 1869, and is the son of Peter and Christina Olesen, natives of that country and life-long residents in it. Their forefathers lived, labored and died there for many generations, and there the mother of Hans also died, passing away in 1877, on April 7th. The father is still living there and is prosperously engaged in farming. Twelve years of his life were passed in Eagle county, this state, but at the end of that period he returned to his native land content to pass

the remainder of his days amid the scenes of his childhood and youth and die with the respect and esteem of his old friends and neighbors. Of his offspring seven are living, Samuel, Andrew, Fred, Hans P., Christian, Mass and Julius. Hans obtained a fair common-school education in his native land and remained there until he reached the age of nineteen. The first sixteen years of his life were passed on the paternal homestead and as soon as he was able he began to assist in its work. In 1885 he went to work for himself as a farm hand in the vicinity of his home. Three years later he determined to gratify his longing to enlist in the great army of industry which was conquering the western wilderness of our land and converted it into comfortable and productive homes and so in 1888 he emigrated to the United States and, coming at once to Colorado, he located at Gypsum, Eagle county, beginning life here indebted to the kindness of friends for the price of his passage and the means of living until he could earn something for himself. He worked a year for wages on a ranch, then leased one for himself which he farmed until 1891. In that year he took up a homestead on Brush creek, of which he still owns one-half, having sold eighty acres of it. He has since acquired the place of one hundred and twenty acres on which he lives, two miles and a half east of Eagle. Nearly all of each ranch is under cultivation, and they yield large annual harvests of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits. His main reliance is, however, on hay and cattle, and in these lines he is one of the leading and most successful producers in his neighborhood. The hardships and privations, the struggles and delayed returns of his earlier years here, while they were grievous and hard to bear in passing through them, now serve only to heighten his pleasure in his present comfort and prosperity and make him thankful for the determined

spirit which brought him hither and sustained him until his hopes began to yield a generous fruitage. While building his fortunes with industry and continued labor well applied, his uprightness, public spirit and general worth as a citizen have established him high and firmly in the regard and good will of the people around him, and he is now one of the popular and influential men in this section of the county. In political affairs he supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and in fraternal life he is actively connected with the Woodmen of the World. Although not married, he maintains a domestic establishment which is always open to the worthy wayfarer for shelter and good cheer dispensing with liberal hand the hospitality which the country tendered to him in his first years of labor on its prolific soil. In thrift, frugality and enterprise he is a commendable example of his countrymen; and in all the elements of manhood, progressiveness and interest in public affairs he is an exemplar of an elevated American citizenship.

GEORGE SUMNER WILKINSON.

The old, old story of a youth leaving his parental roof-tree and starting out in life for himself armed with nothing but his energy, determined spirit, native ability and what little education he has been able to snatch from a few brief terms of attendance at one of our country schools, and seeking his fortune in the wilderness of our vast unsettled domain, braving the dangers and enduring the hardships of an overland journey in the wake of the setting sun into the wilderness, then bravely entering upon the work of clearing that for his purposes, and while drawing out its venom extorting benefit from the vanquished enemy, making its mischievous torrents drudge for him, its

wild beasts useful for food, or dress, or labor, its stubborn forces and rocks into habitation, and thus from a small beginning building up a comfortable estate and bringing the unpruned and hitherto unoccupied landscape into attractiveness and fruitfulness as a comfortable home, is repeated and well illustrated in the memoir of George Sumner Wilkinson, of Eagle county, Colorado, who started to make his own living at the age of nine years, and has ever since done so. He was born near Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, on August 24, 1863, the son of Balaam and Mary (Coil) Wilkinson, natives of Indiana, who were among the early settlers of eastern Kansas, where they farmed and raised stock to the end of their lives, the father dying there in 1864 and the mother in 1873. They had five children, but two of whom are living, Mrs. Hiram J. Fulton and George S. The latter left his parents in 1877, when he was but fourteen years old, and came to Colorado, finding employment for that summer on the ranch of William Brown at Florissant, Teller county. His journey to this state was made overland with horses and wagons through Ellsworth, Kansas, to Colorado Springs, then through Ute Pass to Breckenridge, where the teams and wagons were disposed of. The trip lasted twenty-seven days, but the train encountered no hostile Indians and the jaunt was uneventful. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Wilkinson worked for wages in the placer mines, and in the fall moved to Park county. Afterward he spent three months in the employ of Borden Brothers, who conducted a feed stable on the road between Weston and Leadville, his duty being to sell feed. He next returned to Park county and devoted the summer of 1880 to logging and saw-milling, and in the fall migrated into Brush Creek valley in company with Webb Frost. Here the next spring he pre-empted and homesteaded three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he

improved and sold, then bought his present ranch of two hundred acres, which has water sufficient for the cultivation of one hundred and fifty acres, and is well adapted to hay and vegetables, with some grain. He raises cattle extensively and is one of the leading ranch and cattle men of the neighborhood. When he located here there were but three settlers in the valley. He has made good improvements on his ranch, which was all in wild sage when he purchased it, and raises profitable crops. Of course, his progress has not been one of unbroken success. In the unusually severe winter of 1890 he lost at least half of his stock. But nothing daunted by the disaster, he has gone on prosperously and is now well fixed and has a place of steadily increasing value and a business of growing magnitude. On May 9, 1889, he was married to Miss Minnie McKenzie, a native of New York state. They have two interesting children, Clarence Edmund and Edna Lillian.

MARTIN CAVANAUGH.

Born in the state of New York of Irish parentage, and inheriting from his ancestry a disposition to go forth into the unknown parts of the world and conquer new kingdoms of material and industrial wealth, Martin Cavanaugh, who is popularly known as "Mat," one of the enterprising and prosperous ranch and cattle men of Eagle county, has wandered from his parental fireside many longitudes and worked out his desire to win a home and a place in the public esteem for himself. His life began on January 1, 1862, in Onondaga county, New York, near the city of Syracuse, and he is the son of John and Ann (McDonald) Cavanaugh, who were born in Ireland and emigrated to the United States soon after their marriage, moving later to Michigan and locating in Ottawa county, where the mother

died on November 17, 1901, and the father is still living. The latter is a farmer and does grading work under contract. He is a Democrat in political connection and usually deeply interested in the welfare of his party. Four of the children survive the mother, James, Mrs. Ellen J. Buswell, Mrs. Mary Bidlack and Mat. The last named attended the common schools near his home and the business college at Grand Rapids, meanwhile working on the home farm, where he remained until he reached the age of eighteen. He then devoted several years to railroad work as engineer and yard master in Michigan at Grand Rapids. In 1881 he came to Colorado, arriving at Pueblo on March 13th, and there he served as yard master for one of the railroads until 1890. He then moved to Custer county, where he engaged in the cattle industry three years, or nearly that length of time. Late in 1892 he moved to Mesa and two years later to Whitewater, Mesa county, at both places continuing his connection with the stock industry, which he afterward continued further in Rio Blanco county, enlarging his interests and his operations in the neighborhood of Rangely until 1898. In that year he sold out there and changed his residence to the vicinity of Carbondale, on Cattle creek, Garfield county, where he remained until 1900, and then purchased his present ranch in the Gypsum valley. This comprises three hundred and twenty acres of tillable land, owning also another ranch of one hundred and thirty acres, of which ninety-five are under cultivation. His principal products are hay and cattle which he raises extensively in good qualities. Since becoming possessed of these properties he has made many improvements on them, building on the home place a comfortable and attractive modern dwelling, new corrals and other necessary structures. He lives four miles south of the town of Gypsum and is one of the leading citizens of the section, taking an active part

in matters of local improvement as a man of progress and breadth of view and in politics as an ardent Democrat. He was married on November 22, 1887, to Miss Anna Brady, a native of Galesburg, Illinois. They have had two children, Mat and James, both of whom have died. Mr. Cavanaugh has mingled freely with the Ute Indians in his wanderings and speaks their language fluently.

SAMUEL P. OLESEN.

This substantial and leading citizen of the Gypsum valley, where he carries on a prosperous and profitable ranch and stock industry, came to Colorado from his foreign home across the ocean with about ten dollars in capital, almost his only worldly possession except the clothes on his back, and by his own industry, frugality and capacity has advanced himself to his present comfortable estate in this land where opportunity is wealth if properly seized and used, and where no artificial boundaries of privilege restrain the aspiring spirit. He is a brother of Hans P. Olesen, in whose sketch on another page the family record will be found. He was born on July 12, 1863, at Nordschleswig, Germany, where he was educated at the state schools and learned the shoemaker's trade. He remained in his native land working at his trade until 1883, then emigrated to the United States, making his headquarters at Gypsum, Eagle county, this state. During his two years of hard labor on the Rio Grande Railroad immediately after his arrival, in which he saved his earnings, he secured sufficient means to join his father as a partner in ranching in the Gypsum valley, and the partnership continued until 1892, when he purchased the interest of his father, who then returned to Germany. He now owns two ranches, the home place comprising one hundred and twenty acres and the other eighty, with sixty-five acres in each under

cultivation, the latter being located within the town limits of Gypsum and the former two miles south of the town. The home ranch is well improved with a good modern dwelling and other needed buildings, and the land in both has been brought to a high state of development. Hay, grain and vegetables are the staple products, with cattle as the main reliance for revenue. He has been very successful here and is classed among the most enterprising ranchmen of the region, giving close and careful attention to his own affairs and taking a serviceable interest in the affairs of the community. He is one of the stockholders in the Eagle County French Coach and Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, is independent in politics and connected with the Woodmen of the World in fraternal relations. The land he owns was covered with wild sage when he took possession of it, and much of it was rocky and rugged. He has redeemed it from this condition to one of fruitfulness and value, and it stands to his credit now among the best in the vicinity. On October 22, 1894, he was married to Miss Bettie Oleson, a native of Sweden. They have been blessed with three children, Julius, Albert and Frederick.

PETER BARTH.

Coming into the world on the banks of the historic Rhine, in a region so beautiful that in its midst one can almost feel the celestial soul that lights the smile on nature's lips, Peter Barth was yet born to a destiny of toil and poverty in his early life, and obliged to take upon himself at the early age of fifteen the task of making his own way in the world. This he has done so successfully that he is now one of the most prosperous and respected citizens of Eagle county, with a comfortable estate in worldly wealth and an influential voice in all the affairs of the section in which he

lives. He was born on March 14, 1847, and after a short and irregular attendance at the common schools, was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned his trade with such care and attention to its every detail that he is now considered by many persons the best blacksmith in Colorado. He is the son of Peter and Katharine (Barth) Barth, natives and life-long residents of Germany, where the mother died in 1888 and the father in 1897. They were farmers and members of the Evangelical church, lived useful and upright lives and at their close were laid to rest with every demonstration of public esteem. The son worked at his trade in his native land until 1871, then hearing responsively the call from this country for volunteers in her great army of industrial progress which was clearing her unoccupied lands, draining her marshes, developing her farms and building her marts of business and highways of travel, he emigrated to the United States and after a residence of five months in New York, found a more congenial field for his enterprise in Colorado, locating at the corner of Larimer and Thirty-fourth streets in Denver in 1872, and there doing railroad blacksmithing five months and after that general blacksmithing until 1874. In that year he moved to Hall's Gulch, and for a short time smithed for the smelter, then moved on to Middle Boulder, where he worked as a journeyman in a shop of his craft until the spring of 1875. At that time he took up his residence at Montezuma and opened a general blacksmith shop of his own, also building the second hotel in the town. He remained there until April 1, 1880, succeeding well, then moved to Breckenridge, at that time a new and busy camp so overcrowded with seekers for wealth that he was obliged to sleep on the floor in a shoemaker's shop owing to the scarcity of beds. Here he made some money speculating and working at his trade and remained until 1886,

when he came to his present location, being the third settler in the Gypsum valley and purchasing a tract of land rocky and covered with wild sage. This he has improved and cultivated until it is one of the most fruitful and attractive ranches in the valley. It comprises one hundred and fifty-seven acres and yields good crops. In politics he is a Republican and in fraternal life a member of the order of Red Men. He was married in October, 1884, to Miss Katharine Straundt, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have had four children, of whom three are living, Charles, Willie and Mrs. George Mullen. A son named Peter was removed by death some years ago.

JULIUS P. OLESEN.

This prominent business man of Eagle county, who is the leading merchant of Gypsum, is a brother of Hans P. and Samuel P. Olesen, sketches of whom will be found on other pages and in them the family record appears. He was born in Germany on February 16, 1876, where he was educated in the state schools, being graduated in their higher courses. In his native land also he learned his trade as a bookbinder and worked at it until 1880, when he came to the United States and joined his brothers in this state. After his arrival here he did all kinds of work that came his way in order to get enough money to pursue a course of business training at the State Agricultural College, located at Fort Collins, where he was graduated in due course. In 1892 he became associated with J. E. Mulligan at Leadville as bookkeeper, and after remaining with him seven months assumed the management of the extensive general merchandising business of F. M. Belding at Eagle. After leaving that engagement he became the manager for the Riley Company at Gypsum, and conducted its affairs two years and a half. In

1903 he bought a store for himself at Eagle, and on March 15, 1904, he started another at Gypsum, conducting them separately until the 15th of the following September, when he consolidated them at Gypsum, where he has since given his whole attention to the business. He carries a complete stock of general merchandise, groceries and fresh and salt meats, and by studious attention to the needs of the community meets the requirements of a large and growing trade in the town and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. On June 19, 1904, he was married to Miss Iva Beck, a native of Iowa, a cultured lady who was principal of the schools at Gypsum two years, and two years a teacher and two principal at Poncho Springs. Mr. Olesen is emphatically a self-made man and his friends are proud of the job. He meets all the requirements of the best American citizenship in a manly and masterful way, and gives to the community in which he lives an excellent example in all the relations of life. On all sides he is highly respected, and in every element of progress for the people around him he is wise, active and helpful, deeply devoted to the interests and institutions of his adopted country and doing his part in promoting their welfare. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a Woodman of the World.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

William Chapman, the junior partner in the ranching and cattle firm of Chapman & Son, doing business near Glenwood Springs, is a native of Michigan, born near Saginaw on January 14, 1862, and the son of Simpson and Julia (McAlpin) Chapman, natives of Canada, the father being born and reared near Niagara Falls. They farmed in their native land with moderate success and, thinking to better their condition, moved to Michigan where the father

turned his attention to the lumber business, becoming a contractor, with saw-mills in the woods. He was thus engaged four years, then passed five in association with the Otto Lake Lumber Company. In these engagements he was successful and prosperous. In 1880 he came to Colorado and at Golden City prospected and worked as a laborer, and went broke. He then made his way to Glenwood Springs in 1883, at the time when the town was being laid out and consisted of one house and some sixty tents. He had but twenty cents in money and his rifle was his only other possession except the clothes he wore. But he found credit and bought a supply of ammunition and started out for game. It was plentiful then and he had no trouble in getting it in large quantities, often making as high as twenty dollars a day hunting for the markets. A year and a half was passed in this way, his success being all the time exceptionally good. He then opened the first livery barn at Glenwood, which he conducted four years. At the end of that time he rented the barn at fifty dollars a month for a few months, then sold it at a good price and purchased the improvements on a portion of the ranch on which the business of the firm composed of himself and his son William is carried on. The first purchase covered one hundred and sixty-six acres and one hundred and twenty acres have been added since. Of the joint tract one hundred and forty acres are under cultivation, with good water rights to the place, and the yield in hay, grain and other farm products is abundant in quantity and superior in quality. Cattle are also raised in numbers, and a flourishing and profitable dairy business is conducted during the summers. In political matters both father and son are independent, having more regard for the general welfare of the county and state than for allegiance to any party. Mrs. Chapman, the mother of William, died in 1876. Five chil-

dren were born in the family. A daughter named Mary is deceased, and the four living are: Florence, the wife of George McFail, of Flint, Michigan; Charles, a resident of Alberta, Canada; Monroe, living at Denver, and William, the immediate subject of this sketch. All are members of the society of Friends. William Chapman was educated in the public schools of Michigan and Canada, and after leaving school remained in Canada until 1881 working on farms and in the lumber woods. In the year last named he came to Colorado and located at Golden, where he found employment on a ranch. Some time afterward he went to Wyoming and from there to California, devoting three and one-half years to profitable employment on ranches and fruit farms. Being pleased with Colorado, he returned to the state and settled at Glenwood Springs and soon after entering into partnership with his father in business. On May 29, 1893, he was married to Miss Mabel Haff, a native of Colorado, born in Jefferson county, and the daughter of John and Matilda Haff. Her father was a carriage-maker and also a carpenter and miner. He now lives near Dillon on the Blue river. His wife died on June 16, 1881. They had seven children. One son, William, has died. The living are George, a resident of Gold Hill, Oregon; Abbie, now Mrs. Lafayette Cox, of Garfield county, this state; Mabel, the wife of Mr. Chapman; Harris, at Alma, Colorado; Horace, at home with his father; and Charles, a resident of Fairplay, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have five children, Eunice, Lloyd, Bessie, Amos and Nellie. The careers of the Chapmans, father and son, forcibly illustrate the value of thrift, industry and courageous perseverance in effort, with clearness of vision to see and alertness to seize opportunities, and capacity to make the most of them.

JAMES NEEDHAM.

Twenty-five years of the useful life of this excellent citizen, prosperous ranchman, helpful promoter and strong civic force have been passed in Colorado, and in that period he has met almost every form of adversity and contended with almost every species of difficulty and danger, but he has triumphed over them all, and now, when approaching the evening of life, and suffering from an accident which disabled him from active pursuits, he has a competency for all his needs, a substantial estate for his heirs, and a well fixed hold on the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Although a Canadian by birth, he was reared in Pennsylvania, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and ardently devoted to every element and manifestation of the greatness, power, uprightness and glory of his country. His life began on April 4, 1839, at Kingston, in the province of Ontario, where his parents, Isaac and Ann Needham, located on their arrival from their native England early in their married life. Not long after his birth they moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their days engaged in the peaceful vocation of farming. They were members of the Methodist church and the father supported the Republican party in politics from the time of its formation. Both have long been dead, and eight of their nine children survive them. These are William, John, Hiram K., James, living in Chicago; Isaac, at Cattle Creek, Colorado; Silas, in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of Hiram Weckerly, and Armantha, the wife of Frank Heald, both also in Kansas City. James had but little opportunity for schooling, being obliged to assist his parents on the farm from an early age. He remained with them until he was eighteen and worked very hard in their

interest. He then began to learn the trade of a tinsmith at Erie, Pennsylvania, and after completing his apprenticeship moved to Oregon, but after a short residence in that state went east again to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed his trade until 1866. In that year he changed to Wyandotte, Kansas, then went to Texas. In the places named he was engaged in selling implements, and losing heavily in Texas, the general result of his operations was poor success. On June 12, 1879, he located at Leadville in this state, and at once began mining, first purchasing a boarding house which he exchanged for a saloon, and then traded that for mining property. He had a partner from Texas named Harry Bussick, of whom he thought well enough to give him a one-half interest in this property. It was a bad case of misplaced confidence, for Bussick sold the property for seven thousand dollars, and immediately disappeared, and the money went with him. Mr. Needham then sold the greater part of some property he had at Red Cliff, and soon after pre-empted a portion of his present ranch. To this he added other land until he owned four hundred and eighty acres, but he has since disposed of all his land. On this he secured excellent returns for the labor expended in hay, grain, potatoes and other vegetables, and in connection with his farming raised cattle and horses. In 1886 he met with an accident that so disabled him that he was obliged to give up active work, and he rented his farm. Since then he has resided at Carbondale. Mr. Needham has been an Odd Fellow since 1873, and a firm and unwavering Democrat since the dawn of his manhood. He was married on November 27, 1876, to Miss Cyrene Underwood, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on January 25, 1845, the daughter of Jesse B. and Nancy (Walton) Underwood, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Missouri. The maternal ancestors were Virgin-

ians, Mrs. Underwood's father removing to Missouri at the age of nineteen, and passing the rest of his life with that state as his home. He made two trips across the plains in 1849 with Colonel Sublett, and on one return was obliged to go by way of the isthmus of Panama on account of the hostility of the Indians. He had previously been engaged in trading in the western counties of Missouri, and after his second trip turned his attention to farming and raising stock extensively and with good profits. He and his wife were Methodists and he was a faithful and active Democrat. The mother died in 1867, and the father on April 20, 1876. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom but five are living: James W.; Eliza, now Mrs. William Maunder, of Kansas City; Mrs. Needham; and Charles and Joseph, also residents of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Needham have had three children. Annie died on May 31, 1894, and Jesse and Guy are living.

WILBERT E. LEWIS.

Spending the earlier years of his life in the Green mountains of Vermont and his later ones in the more rugged and ambitious ones of Colorado, and reared on a farm in the one state and now conducting one in the other, a casual observer would conclude that there has been but little change in the surroundings and pursuits of Wilbert E. Lewis, an enterprising and prosperous ranchman of Garfield county, located eight miles northeast of Carbondale. But while there is similarity in both surroundings and occupation, the conditions in detail are widely different. In his native state the unit of measure for landed estates of magnitude is small compared with that in Colorado, and the soil, climate and other circumstances affecting the business of farming are by no means the same. Mr. Lewis was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on January 20, 1843. His

parents, Ethelbert and Pauline (Goodspeed) Lewis, were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Vermont soon after their marriage. They remained in that state engaged in farming until death ended their useful labors, the father dying in 1885 and the mother in 1891. They were loyal members of the Congregational church for many years, and the father was a staunch Republican from the foundation of that party. Their offspring numbered four, Oscar, of Salt Lake City; Cornelia, a resident of Vermont, and Wilbert E. are living. Another son, Jarius, died some years ago. Wilbert was educated in the public schools and at the Troy Conference Academy in his native state. After leaving school he remained at home and worked on the farm in the interest of his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three. He then started out to make a way for himself in the world, and coming to Colorado, passed two years at Blackhawk and Central City, working in quartz mills at five dollars a day. He then returned to Vermont and began manufacturing wagons, which he continued nine years with success and profit. Disposing of his interests in this enterprise in 1880, he came back to Colorado and settled at Leadville. Here he started a hay and grain business which he conducted a year and a half with gratifying prosperity, then sold out at a good profit. On July 28, 1882, he moved to his present location and took up a pre-emption claim, to which he has since added land and he has also disposed of some. He now owns two hundred acres, of which he has fifty acres under good cultivation. The water right to the land is of good proportions and the yield from the tillage is abundant in quality and excellent in quality. Hay, grain, potatoes and hardy vegetables are raised and a flourishing cattle industry is carried on. Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics, of pronounced convictions and earnest activity in the service of his party. He was

married on February 6, 1880, to Miss Anna Ellis, a native of Iowa county, Wisconsin, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Davis) Ellis, the father born in New York state and the mother in Wales. They settled in Wisconsin in early life, and were successful in farming and trading. The father was a strong Democrat in political affiliations. They had four children, of whom Mrs. Lewis is the only survivor. The father died in 1860 and the mother in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two children, their daughter Pauline M. and their son Oscar W. The parents stand well in social circles and the general estimation of their community; and they are well pleased with the section and state in which they have cast their lot.

ANDREW WEIR.

This progressive and enterprising business man, successful rancher and public-spirited citizen, who has been very prosperous in his ranch industry and has greatly surpassed his achievements in that line of his operations in real estate, has had a varied career, pursuing many lines of business and occupation and winning almost unbroken success in all. He first saw the light of this world in Minnesota on January 4, 1856, but was reared near Kansas City, Missouri, where his parents settled not long after his birth. His father, William Weir, was born in New York and his mother in Ohio. The father moved to Ohio as a young man, and after his marriage dwelt a short time in Minnesota, then took up his residence at Kansas City, Missouri, where he became prosperous as a cabinetmaker and lumber merchant. Later in life he turned his attention to farming. He supported the Republican party in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Their family comprised nine children, of whom a daughter named Rebecca died in 1874. The parents are both dead. The eight

children living are: Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Bradley, of Oklahoma; Sarah, now Mrs. William Henry Tawney, of DeLeon, Florida; Andrew, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, now Mrs. Los Brown, of Yates Center, Kansas; Mary, now Mrs. James Rogers, of Pawnee, Oklahoma; Cora, now Mrs. William Reed, of Amoret, Missouri; Henry, of Stillwater, Oklahoma; and Fred, of Louisburg, Kansas. Andrew attended the public schools during the winter months of a few years, and assisted his parents until he reached his twenty-third year. In the meantime he started to learn the blacksmith trade, but after working eighteen months at it gave it up because he did not like the work. He then went to work on a farm at seventeen dollars a month and his board, and continued at this until he determined to come west in company with his brother-in-law, William H. Tawney. They bought some mules in Missouri and started for Denver, where they arrived in due time and without incident worthy of note. They then took a load of flour overland to Gunnison, where they sold the flour and all the mules but one team which they reserved to haul supplies. Their first purchase was a ranch of two hundred and forty acres, which adjoined the town limits and which Mr. Weir sold at a satisfactory profit, then they prospected for three years but without success. At the end of this experience they returned east to Louisburg, Kansas, and there until 1888 conducted a livery business and stock shipping on an extensive scale. In this venture the success was pronounced and the profits were large. Mr. Weir sold out in the livery business at a good advance on his investment, but retained the stock interest. In 1889 he purchased land at Nelson, Nebraska, in partnership with I. C. Rogers, which he held until 1893, then sold it and moved to Cameron, Missouri, and engaged in the real-estate business from 1894 to 1896. In the year last named he returned to Nelson

and began feeding six hundred head of cattle and cribbing thirty thousand bushels of corn. He continued in this line until 1899, when he came to Colorado a second time and bought the Chatfield ranch near Emma. Here he followed ranching until 1892, then sold the ranch to its present owners, N. G. Coall and W. D. Phillips. He has recently purchased land near Louisburg, Kansas, and intends to make that his future home and farming his future occupation. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, and in political action ardently supports the Democratic party. On June 16, 1889, he married Miss Lou M. Athey, a native of Farmer City, De Witt county, Illinois, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Athey, who were born and reared in Virginia and moved to Illinois in early life, remaining there until death, prosperously engaged in farming. The mother died in October, 1889, and the father in May, 1893. They were members of the Methodist church and the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, one having died in infancy. The living are William, Henry B., Jacob, George, Alice, Fannie, Annie, Sallie and Mrs. Weir. Mr. and Mrs. Weir have one child, Clyde William, who was born on February 4, 1890. Mr. Weir is well pleased with Colorado and sees for the state a great future. His change of residence is due to no dissatisfaction with it.

PETER WALD.

Peter Wald, of Garfield county, a portion of whose ranch is within the corporate limits of Carbondale, and who is extensively engaged in general ranching and raising cattle, is a native of Switzerland, born on May 28, 1834, and descended from long lines of ancestors who bore well their part in the history of that inspiring little republic in peace and war. His parents were Conrad and Ursula (Margreth)

Wald, who were born and reared in Switzerland also. They emigrated to the United States in 1852, and after a residence of six years in Grant county, Wisconsin, moved to Buffalo county, in the same state, and there passed the remainder of their days in peaceful and prosperous husbandry, and as devoted and zealous members of the German Reformed church. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living and survive their parents, who departed this life, the father in 1874 and the mother in 1900. The living children are Jacob, and Katharine, the wife of Wieland Allemann, both living in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and Peter, who is the subject of this review. Peter was educated at the state schools and remained with his parents assisting in the work of the farm until he reached his thirtieth year. He then began farming for himself in Wisconsin, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Colorado, which at that time was very wild and undeveloped. He bought the improvements on a pre-emption claim, which is his present ranch, and has greatly developed it. Of the two hundred acres seventy can be easily cultivated and are in alfalfa, hay, potatoes and other farm products and the cattle industry is also carried on extensively. He is thrifty and progressive in his business and controls it in such a way as to make every hour of time and every ounce of energy count to its advantage, and he carries the same spirit into his connection with the local affairs of the community, in which he takes a deep and intelligent interest. In the fall of 1863 he was married to Miss Mary Leonhardy, and they have had seven children, one of whom, a son named Paul, died on May 19, 1895. The six living are: Ursula, wife of Olaf Larsen, of New Castle, Colorado; Edward J.; Anna, wife of H. C. Jessup; Frank, Oscar and Conrad. All the members of the family belong to the German Reformed church, and all the voters are independent of party control in politics.

HYRCANUS STATON.

Although made an orphan at the age of seventeen by the death of his father, Mr. Staton did not experience the hardships often incident to that condition, for his father had been thrifty and was able to leave enough for the support and education of his children, and so they were properly prepared for the battle of life, and he received careful rearing at the hands of his mother. He was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on March 14, 1844, and is the son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Cisna) Staton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. They settled in Illinois while the Indians were still numerous there, and suffered many of the privations and dangers of early frontier life. The father was a manufacturer of hats during the earlier portion of his life, but in later years devoted his energies to farming and operating a grist-mill. He was successful in business and stood well in his community. In political relations he was an uncompromising Democrat, and in religious faith a Methodist, his wife also belonging to that church. He died in 1851 and she in 1893. They had a family of nine children, four of whom survive them: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Ellis, living near Arlington, Illinois; Hyrcanus, living near Glenwood Springs, this state; Caleb L., living at Oklahoma; and Franklin P., living at Eagle, Colorado. Hyrcanus was educated at the public schools and the Southern Illinois College, and secured enough book learning to qualify him to teach school. He began work in this line in his home county, and continued it there thirteen years. He then, in 1880, came to Colorado, and during the next two years was engaged in the same pursuit at Golden and Malta. The next three years were passed by him in conducting a dairy at Leadville, which he found to be a profitable business, the average price of milk during the period being eighty cents a gallon. In 1885 he pur-

chased the squatter's right to the ranch he now owns and operates, and which he has improved and brought to productiveness. It is located seven miles south of Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, and comprises one hundred and fifty-three acres, one hundred and twenty acres being under cultivation. The water right is good and the supply sufficient, and hay, grain and potatoes of excellent quality are produced in abundance, and cattle are also raised extensively. Mr. Staton has, in addition to his ranching and cattle industries, been the local representative of the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Denver for the last six years, and has also served for a number of years as the school furnishing agent. He was married on November 2, 1873, to Miss Margaret M. Holmes, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, but reared in Wayne county, Illinois, the daughter of William and Martha (Wisman) Holmes, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio. They located in Illinois in the early days of its history and there became prosperous farmers. The father was a man of public-spirit and took great interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived. In Ohio he served a number of years as county clerk and auditor. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and both were members of the Presbyterian church. Four children were born to them, Eli, Mrs. Staton, Mary, wife of William Westfall, of Glenwood Springs, and George, of Canon City. The mother died in 1867 and the father in 1885. They were Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Staton have had eight children. One died in infancy and a son named Charles C. in more advanced life. The six living are William F., Gertrude, wife of Marcus L. Shippee, living at Emma, Colorado; Herbie G., residing at Franklin, California; Elbert Forest; M. Leta, a school teacher, and Cana Ivan. As a business man, a public official, a good citizen and a promoter of every com-

mendable enterprise for the advancement of his country and section of the state, Mr. Staton has been faithful and serviceable, and on his demonstrated merit he has attained to a high standing in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He has won success and consequence in Colorado, and is loyal to every interest of the state and every proper ambition of her people.

ROBERT L. SHERWOOD.

Robert L. Sherwood, of Carbondale, Garfield county, this state, is a product of the West, and he has tried many of its various lines of usefulness with varying success, sometimes on the crest of an advancing wave of prosperity and again in the trough of a sea of deep adversity. But by persistent effort and natural ability he has at length steered his barque to a safe harbor and is securely anchored to a substantial prosperity and an elevated place in the regard of his fellow men. He was born at Helena, Montana, on April 14, 1865, where his parents had settled a number of years before. He is the son of Anson and Meda (Leggett) Sherwood, the father a native of Coldwater, Michigan, and the mother of New York state. During the Civil war the father served as a captain in the Union army, and was injured in the service. On his return to Helena he conducted a hotel until his death, in 1868. After that sad event his widow moved her family to Georgetown, Colorado, where she carried on a millinery business from 1869 to 1872. She then removed to Denver and opened an establishment of the same kind, which she conducted until 1876, when she sold out, and took up her residence in 1881 at Buena Vista, this state. Here she once more started in the millinery business, which she carried on until her death in January, 1882. There were two children in the family, Clara, wife of Frank A. Moore, of Florence, and Robert L. The

son was educated to a limited extent at the public schools, and at the age of twelve became a helper in the clerical department of a leading drug store at Denver. He was next a sacker in a flouring-mill in the same city, and was then in the employ of Dr. Huggins, of Denver, and while working for him was able to attend school a portion of the time. Three years were spent in his service, and at the end of that period Mr. Sherwood engaged in market gardening and found a profitable trade in the city. In 1879 he moved to Leadville and, in partnership with P. J. Hall and L. J. Cella, conducted several peanut stands. This also proved a profitable venture and at the end of a year he sold his interest in the business for six hundred dollars. He next opened a restaurant at Durango, but as the population was at that time largely composed of outlaws who were had pay, he was obliged to close his doors in a short time. Moving on, he went to Silverton, but not being pleased with the outlook, he went farther to Rico where he worked in the mines at a compensation of three dollars and a half a day. Here he got a financial start again, then continued working in the mines at Georgetown, but on his own account. At the end of a year he moved to Routt county and located a ranch and devoted a year to raising cattle. In 1884 he disposed of his interests for two bronchos and a note for the sum of thirty dollars, then moved to Hot Sulphur Springs. Here he secured a contract to carry the United States mails between that place and Steamboat Springs, which he continued to do for eighteen months. He then returned to Georgetown and leased a mine which he worked with moderate success until he changed his residence to Aspen, where he dealt in grain and hay for a period. After that he rented a ranch two miles and a half northwest of Aspen, and after conducting its operations some time, bought one of two hundred and

forty acres, which he managed until 1900, when he sold it to Charles Wise. Soon after this he bought the business he now owns and runs, a livery and transfer enterprise, making the purchase of H. C. Jessup. This has been very profitable and continues to be. Mr. Sherwood was married on February 28, 1888, to Miss Emma Cruikshank, a native of Chicago and daughter of Alexander and Margaret Cruikshank, the former born in New York state and the latter in Scotland. They located in Illinois in early life and in 1879 moved to Colorado. The father was a carpenter and contractor, and followed his business at various places. In 1880 they moved to Aspen, and here he continued in the industrious pursuit of his vocation until he accidentally met his death in 1886. He belonged to the Masonic order, being the oldest member of Aspen Lodge, and was a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in church affiliation. The mother was a Congregationalist. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Minnie A., wife of Clifton Warren, of Chicago; Lottie B., wife of Josiah Dean, of Denver; Nellie, wife of Mortimer Flack, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Sherwood. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have had eight children, four of whom have died, two passing away in infancy, Meda on August 15, 1902, and Stella on July 10, 1900. The four living are Lottie, Robert, Clara and Eloise.

PHILIP H. VAN CLEVE.

Born and reared on the rich alluvial soil of Indiana, and learning the art of agriculture in Illinois, and now practicing it successfully in Colorado fields made fertile and productive by his own vigorous and skillful efforts, Philip H. Van Cleve, of the Glenwood Springs region of Garfield county, has between the two sections been tried by both extremes of fortune, enjoy-

ing at times a brave and comely prosperity and at others sounding all the depths of abject and oppressive adversity. His life began on August 5, 1841, in Orange county of the Hoosier state, where his father, James Van Cleve, also was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Holcomb, was a native of Yadkin county, North Carolina. Some time after the birth of this son the family moved to Clay county and a year later to Richland county, Illinois, and two years afterward took up their residence in Morgan county, Illinois. There they remained until 1864, then moved to Scott county in the same state. In 1885 the father joined his son in Colorado, the mother having died in 1853. He followed her to the other world on March 20, 1891. Throughout his life he was an industrious man, and down to the Fremont campaign in 1856 supported the Democratic party, but then he became a Republican and remained one to the end of his days. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Of their children one died in infancy, George K. was killed in 1878, as a soldier in the regular army, and Nancy J., then Mrs. Fielden Gibbins, died in 1892; Perry L., of Bluemound, Illinois, Philip H., and Mary E., wife of David Farnam, of Zenobia, Illinois, are living. Philip was educated to a limited extent at the public schools and at an early age began to make his own way in the world. At Jacksonville, Illinois, he farmed and conducted a butchering business for a number of years with good returns for his enterprise and labor. He then engaged in shelling corn and shipping it to St. Louis, with headquarters at Virden, Illinois, remaining there until 1869, when he moved to Kansas, and after devoting some time to farming in that state, went to Indian Territory. From there he made a trip to Texas, from whence he returned to Illinois and settled in Macon county. Here he served as clerk for his brother and Mr. Clay-

pool, who were carrying on a general country store under the firm name of Van Cleve & Claypool, and at the end of six months bought Mr. Claypool's interest, the firm name then becoming Van Cleve Brothers. In 1879 he sold out to his brother and came to Colorado, buying an outfit at St. Louis and making the journey overland to Pueblo, where he arrived on May 8th. After his arrival in this state he did various kinds of work, mining, wood-chopping and prospecting, for a few months. The net result of his labor in November was the sum of twenty cents; so he quit prospecting and went to Leadville where he found work in the smelter and afterward in the mines for a compensation of three dollars and fifty cents a day. In 1880 he trapped and hunted on Cattle creek in Garfield county, a short time, then moved to Aspen where he served as a cook in a saw-mill camp belonging to Andrew M. McFarland, and received for his work sixty dollars a month and his board. In the summer of 1881 he formed a partnership with Gus Carlson and took a contract to furnish wood for the smelter owned by Shepard & DeWolf. The profits in this undertaking were good, and the work, although hard, was not otherwise unpleasant. In the spring of 1882 he located one hundred and sixty acres of his present ranch as a pre-emption claim, to which he has since purchased additions until he now owns six hundred and forty acres. On April 15, 1882, when he located on this land all he owned was comprised in a pony, a bridle and saddle, some blankets, a batching outfit and an order on Mr. Cowenhagen for the sum of fifteen dollars. He has prospered here and made extensive improvements on his land, is sole owner of the ditch which irrigates it, and raises good crops of the usual farm products of this section. He has also a flourishing cattle and dairy industry, from which the returns are large and steadily on the increase. The ranch is nine miles south-

east of Glenwood Springs, in a fine agricultural region and a delightful climate. In politics Mr. Van Cleve is a Republican and in fraternal life belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, having served over three years in Company I, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war and participating in several important battles. In addition to his ranch he owns real estate at Glenwood Springs.

CHARLES H. HARRIS.

Charles H. Harris, of near Carbondale, who owns and manages one of the largest and richest ranches in Garfield county, is a native of Clintonville, Clinton county, New York, and the son of William and Catherine (Jayne) Harris, whose history is given more at length on another page of this work. He was born on April 1, 1852, and was four years old when the family moved to Wisconsin. He was reared on the paternal homestead to the age of nineteen, assisting in the work on the farm and attending the public schools in the neighborhood when he could. In 1871 he moved to Howard county, Iowa. He labored four years as a farm hand for wages, then in 1875 migrated to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he put in five years prospecting and mining but without success. In 1880 he came over the Independence pass to Colorado, and in partnership with Thomas Cannon built a cabin at Aspen which was used as a supply house. In June of that year he squatted on his present ranch, or a portion of it, on which he afterward proved up as a pre-emption claim. It comprises one hundred and fifty-eight and three-fourths acres and was at that time a part of the Ute reservation. He has since acquired six hundred and forty acres additional, and now has one of the most productive and valuable ranches in this whole section of the state. It yields every variety of farm products, but is

particularly prolific in hay and potatoes of the finest quality. In 1881 he received one hundred and sixty dollars a ton for his hay crop alone. He also raises superior cattle and horses extensively. Owning his own water rights and having an interest in a large outside ditch, he has abundant means of irrigating his land as far as necessary, and can conduct his farming operations with full success and vigor. He was one of the earliest settlers in this region and has been one of the most potential factors in its development and progress. He brought the first wagon and the first cooking stove into the valley, packing the latter on horseback in sections for transportation. In 1884, in company with sixteen other men, he built in six weeks the wagon road around the mountain near Emma, which the builders afterward donated to the county. The men who aided actively in this enterprise were William H. Harris, Riece Brown, Newton Lantz, Timothy Carey, Frank Dalton, John Cox, Patrick Meeney, Edward Staffacker, John Rudie, the two Luxinger brothers, John Cummings, Cyrus Reed, William Hopkins and Walter Vance. This highway has been of inestimable service to the section and is today a gratifying and impressive monument to the enterprise and public spirit of its builders. At the first election held in the region known as the Summit Mr. Harris and James Landers acted as the judges, and the check for two dollars and fifty cents issued to Mr. Harris as compensation for his services is still in his possession. The election was held at Glenwood Springs. In political thought and action Mr. Harris is independent. He was married on January 19, 1886, to Miss Rosetta Noble, a native of Iowa and the daughter of George and Marietta (Woolsey) Noble, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. The father was a blacksmith and a preacher. For a number of years he wrought at his forge

during the week and preached on Sundays, but later turned his attention to farming, first at Rifle and later at Plateau, Mesa county. Five of their six children survive the mother, who died in February, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have four children living, Nettie, Dora, Ambrose V. and Clara B. Another daughter named Ruth died some years ago.

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

As a leading and public-spirited editor of various newspapers in different parts of the country, William W. Moore, of Routt county, now a prominent and enterprising ranch and cattle man on Williams Fork, near Craig, has made valuable contributions to the awakening, direction and concentration of public sentiment for the good of the country, and as a laborer in various fields of enterprise in Colorado he has been of considerable service in helping to develop the state's resources and building up her material interests. He was born at Greenfield, Indiana, on August 2, 1853, and was educated at the graded schools of that city. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of a printer, serving his apprenticeship in the office of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, where he worked four years. Then, in partnership with his father, he started a paper at Wheatland, Hickory county, Missouri, known as the Wheatland Mirror. They were measurably successful in this enterprise and sold the plant and business at a fair profit, after which they moved to Sedalia, in the same state, and for a year had charge of the daily there owned by J. F. Leach, Mr. Moore, the younger, serving as foreman. Then father and son together bought the Democratic paper at Nevada City, which they conducted together for a year and a half. At the end of that period failing health induced the son to move to Colorado. He took up his residence at Georgetown,

where he remained until 1875 engaged in a number of different pursuits. In that year he formed a partnership with A. Fisk in conducting saw-mills at Georgetown, in which he continued with good success until March 16, 1879. At that time Mr. Moore journeyed on snow-shoes to Kokomo and from there moved on to Leadville. Here he was employed for a short time on the Reveille and Chronicle, then he moved to the Arkansas river and took charge of a saw-mill owned by May & King. In November, 1880, he became manager of two saw-mills belonging to Bull & Harrison, and, moving them to Durango, he continued in charge of them until August, 1881. From Durango he went to Pueblo where he carried a hod until October 10th. At that time he joined in business again with Mr. Fisk and, purchasing a four-mule outfit, they moved to Bear river. In the autumn of 1882 he located a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Hayden, which he improved. In the winter of 1883 he moved to the vicinity of Carbondale, where for awhile he prospected without success. Next starting from Glenwood Springs, he traveled on snow-shoes to Carbondale, but he soon afterward returned to Glenwood Springs where he passed some time cutting cord wood for use in burning brick. The company for which he and eight others worked was unable to pay its employees and they started for Leadville with a joint capital of four dollars. At the last named town he was variously employed until 1887. From then until 1895 he was once more in partnership with Mr. Fisk, their enterprise during this period being the stock business. In 1895 he bought Mr. Fisk's ranch interest, and on December 28th of that year he met with an accident while prospecting for coal, by which he lost his left leg. He sold the ranch he then had in 1902 at a good profit and the next year bought the one he now owns on Williams fork.

This comprises three hundred and twenty acres, of which two hundred and fifty acres are under advanced cultivation. Here he conducts a flourishing cattle industry on a large scale, in which he finds congenial employment and excellent returns for his labor. He takes an active interest in public affairs as a Republican and gives the principles and candidates of his party loyal support. He is the son of William and Amanda (Woodworth) Wood, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter of the state of Indiana. The father was a prominent physician, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, and at times was connected with newspaper work in an editorial capacity. He was a man of great public-spirit and a zealous Republican in political faith. Both parents have been dead for a number of years. Their living children are Edwin R., Pinckney M., William W., Mrs. Belle Snyder, Mrs. Florence Agune and Mrs. Laura S. Morris.

THE WILLIAMS BROTHERS.

This firm of leading Garfield county ranchmen and stock-growers doing business on a well improved and highly cultivated property in the neighborhood of New Castle, is composed of Seth and David H. Williams, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, and sons of Emmon and Scythia J. (Paris) Williams, who were born in Kentucky and after a short residence of a few years in Ohio after their marriage, moved to Iowa while it was yet a territory. They lived in Warren county, that state, until 1865 when they came overland from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to Denver, this state. The train had no positive conflict with the Indians, but was frequently threatened and obliged to line up for defense. They heard of numerous parties in their front and rear being attacked, and as the country was full of danger they were

not allowed to go beyond a United States military post unless they had at least fifty well-armed men for their protection. They were on the road from June to August. On arriving in this state the parents bought a ranch and during the remainder of their lives they were engaged in ranching and raising stock, the leading pursuits of this section in those days. They had eight children, four of whom are living, William, Seth, David H. and Martha, wife of Lash Bottom, of Black Mountain, Park county. The father died in 1881 and the mother in 1890. He was a prominent man in the early history of the section and an active Democrat in politics. Owing to the circumstances of the case the children had but little opportunity to attend school and were obliged to get their preparation for the battle of life from their own experience. After reaching years of maturity Seth, who was born on February 14, 1838, went east to Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, then in 1861, the Civil war having begun, he enlisted in Company J, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, in which he served until he was honorably discharged on account of sickness in 1864 and returned to Iowa. When he arrived at Denver with his parents he located a ranch on Cache La Poudre river, near Greeley, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and here for a period of sixteen years he was engaged in ranching and raising cattle; and in connection therewith he freighted from point to point in that portion of the state. At the end of the time mentioned he deeded his ranch to his mother and moved to Breckenridge in Summit county and turned his attention to freighting across Snowy Range, being interested also in the Bed Rock placer claims. The enterprise was not profitable in either case and, moving to Red Cliff, he devoted his time for a year and a half to hauling supplies to mining camps. He then rented a ranch and during the next two and one-half

years was occupied in working it. In 1890 he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Garfield creek, the nucleus of the ranch of two hundred acres which he owns in partnership with his brother David. They have one hundred and forty acres of their land under cultivation and produce good crops of hay and raise large numbers of cattle. They also raise fruit and vegetables and some horses for market. The ranch is nine miles southeast of New Castle in a good agricultural and grazing region and is a valuable property. Mr. Williams belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Democrat. He was married in 1865 to Miss Margaret Richard, a native of France. They have one child, Elmer.

DAVID H. WILLIAMS, a younger brother and partner of Seth, was born on July 10, 1841, and after his arrival in Colorado in 1865 became a ranchman in partnership with his brother William at Breckenridge, and continued the relation until 1870. The partnership was then dissolved by mutual consent and David freighted for a time, after which he returned to Iowa and was occupied in farming and dealing in cattle there from the spring of 1871 to 1879. In the year last named he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, and here he was engaged in freighting until 1886. In 1887 he sold his farm in Iowa, and in company with his brother Seth did contract work on the Loveland and Greeley canal, and followed various other lines of productive activity. They made a trip to the Black Hills with a freighting outfit, being ninety days on the road. They also hauled railroad ties for Sargent & Montrose, then to Silverton, to Breckenridge and to Red Cliff. Since locating the ranch which they now own in partnership on Garfield creek, he has been an equal partner with his brother in all its interests. He was married in 1864 to Miss Miriam Higgins, a native of Missouri. They have had six children,

four of whom died in infancy. The two living are: Clara, wife of Asa Starbuck, of Garfield county, and Ira, living at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Williams is a zealous Democrat in political allegiance, and both he and his brother find the conditions of life and the opportunities for business enterprise satisfactory in Colorado and are devoted to the welfare of their state and county. They are held in high esteem as progressive men and good citizens on all sides.

RICHARD J. DUNSTAN.

This valued and extensively useful citizen of Colorado, who is a younger brother of Thomas Dunstan, and was for many years his active partner in various productive enterprises (see sketch of Thomas, elsewhere in this work), was born in Australia on May 20, 1863, and accompanied his parents to this country in 1872. The family lived in Kansas for a number of years, and the parents died in that state. Richard remained at home with them until 1878, then came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he entered into partnership with his brother Thomas, as has been noted. They were engaged in railroad contract work until 1885, when they separated and Richard conducted a hotel for two years. In 1887 he moved to the Williams Fork country, in Routt county, and squatted on a claim which he pre-empted after the survey was made. He has since purchased one hundred and thirty acres additional and now has a good ranch of two hundred and ninety acres, of which one hundred acres produce excellent crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits. His chief resources is his cattle industry and he has an extensive range of good grazing ground. The improvements on the place were made by himself, and their character and the general condition of the place show him to be a man of good judgment, enterprise and skill. From

1886 to 1892 he was associated with his brother Thomas in the ranching and stock industry, but since the latter year they have conducted separate industries in these lines. Richard has been very successful in his undertakings, has risen to prominence in the community and has a commanding influence in the councils of the Republican party, of which he is a devoted member. On May 29, 1884, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Josephine (Ferris) Hauck, a native of Oswego, New York, and a daughter of Norman F. and Harriett (Simons) Ferris, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New York state. They first settled in the state of New York, having been married in Canada, and afterward moved to Illinois, and in 1859 to Wisconsin, where they ended their days, the father dying in 1889 and the mother in 1892. The father was a sailor on many seas and the mother reared the family. Their offspring numbered eleven, five of whom died in infancy or early life. The six living are Elizabeth, Josephine, Charles, Julia, Mary and Lucias. By her former marriage Mrs. Dunstan had two children, Mary and John W., the daughter having died in infancy. From her marriage with Mr. Dunstan there are also two, Augusta M. and Thomas H. The latter was the first white boy born on the Williams fork. Augusta M. was one of the particularly bright pupils at the Grand Avenue high school in St. Louis, Missouri. She there pursued a special course in Latin and science, and made a high reputation as an essayist, six of her productions being placed on exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. The subjects were "People We Meet," "History Note Books," "Greek Gymnastics," "Private Life of the Greeks," "French Examination Papers," and "Geometry Exercises." As a Colorado product she is highly honored in this state for her scholastic attainments and literary ability.

DAVID C. CROWELL.

Born in Pulaski county, Virginia, on March 1, 1841, at a time when the differences between the North and the South were taking definite form and an inevitable tendency toward the arbitrament of the sword, by which they were afterward settled, David C. Crowell, of Craig, one of the enterprising and progressive merchants of that community, grew to the age of nineteen years in his native county amid indications of approaching turbulence which overshadowed every other consideration and left him but slender opportunities for attending school or preparing himself for business. He secured a limited education at the district schools and remained at home with his parents, Joseph and Mary (McLaughlin) Crowell, like himself native Virginians, and assisted in the work on the farm until the war cloud burst on our unhappy country. Then, joining his fortunes with those of his section, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, in which he served until April 9, 1865, when he was mustered out as a first lieutenant. During his army experience he was in almost constant active field service, participating in many of the leading engagements of the war and many of its most trying marches, taking food when he could get it and snatching often at long intervals a few hours of repose from the exacting duties in which his command was continually occupied. He saw all forms of hardship incident to the war except wounds and imprisonment, and was called on to perform all kinds of hazardous service. Prior to entering the army he passed a year as fireman on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, a service also oftentimes, at that period and in that section, fraught with peril and privation. After the war he returned to his home and went to

work as a carpenter, continuing until 1870, when he moved to Denver, this state. Here he spent nine years contracting and building, then moved to Leadville and soon afterward located at Ten Mile, where he opened a general store which he conducted with good success until the fall of 1881. He then sold out his interests there and took up his residence at Frisco in Summit county, where he carried on a hotel and livery business and also served as clerk and recorder until 1883. In that year he moved to Bear River and located the ranch now owned by Cary Brothers, and which they purchased from him in 1888. After the sale of this he changed his base of operations to Steamboat Springs. There he ranched and devoted his time to contracting and building with good returns until 1894, then sold out and moved to a ranch on Fortification creek, which he purchased in 1893 and which he occupied until 1903, when he sold it to Charles Ranney. Since then he has been in active personal charge of his confectionery store at Craig, which is one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the place. He was married on June 6, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Hawthorn. They had three children, of whom Mary E., wife of William Gerish, and Walter W. are living, and Mrs. J. D. Ashley has died. Mr. Crowell is an Odd Fellow, a Republican in politics and belongs to the Christian church. His parents died in Virginia some years ago.

ROBERT KIMBLEY.

The early life of Robert Kimbley, now one of the enterprising and successful ranch and cattle men of Routt county, with two ranches in the vicinity of Craig, was clouded over with toil and privation. He is the son of a coal miner and from his childhood was obliged to work at or in the mines. It was inevitable that there was no chance for him in the higher

walks of learning, but it seemed very hard indeed that he could not get an opportunity to secure even the rudiments of an education in an enlightened and progressive country which boasts of the freedom and cultivation of its people. He was born on April 15, 1847, at Staffordshire, England, and at the age of seven was obliged to go to work as a helper outside of a coal mine in which his father worked, and two years later began to assist his father inside the mine. Here he worked with diligence until 1881, when he came to the United States, without much money but with a complete practical knowledge of coal mining. He located at Caseyville, Illinois, and for five months worked in the coal mines at that place. In the autumn of that year he moved to Colorado and took up his residence at Coal Creek, Fremont county, where he worked in the coal mines six years for wages. In 1887 he moved to the vicinity of Craig, Routt county, and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He has since bought another ranch of the same size, and on the two he has two hundred and fifty acres under good cultivation, from which he realizes first-rate returns in the ordinary farm products of the region and runs large herds of cattle. He has put up good buildings on these places and made each complete in equipment for ranching and the cattle industry and comfortable as a home. His knowledge of coal mining has been of great service in this state as he has opened well and wisely several mines of value wherein coal is found in abundance. In 1867 he was married to Miss Jane Holder, a native of England. They had nine children, five of whom survive their mother, who died on August 16, 1893. They are Nancy (Mrs. Zarzoeter), Thomas, Jennie (Mrs. Martin Early), Fannie and James. On February 3, 1902, Mr. Kimbley contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Patience

Holder, a sister of his first wife. Starting with less than nothing in life, and having no opportunities for advancement except what he made or hewed out for himself, Mr. Kimbley enforces in his life work and success the value of self-reliance, thrift, industry and foresight in all human existence, and their especial importance in a land like ours wherein opportunity for usefulness and progress are always at hand when there are clearness of vision to see them, alertness of action to seize them and tenacity of purpose to hold on to and make the most of them. Among the progressive men of western Colorado he is entitled to a high rank, and as a worthy and serviceable American citizen he should enjoy the respect and good will of the people among whom he lives and labors.

ROWLAND W. FINLEY.

The settlement and growth of Routt county, which began scarcely more than twenty years ago, has been rapid and in many respects surprising in volume and vigor, and as well in the productiveness of its forces. But the features of the case, however conspicuous and striking, are in large measure easily explained. The county has been generously blessed by nature in the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to certain lines of industry, and when the fullness of time had come it was occupied by an unusually fertile, enterprising and capable class of people. They came from many sections of our own country and many portions of other lands, and they have assimilated harmoniously and blended their merits into a civilization at once progressive and conservative, combining potency and flexibility in a marked degree, and thus preparing to meet all requirements and conquer all difficulties. That great hive of industry and varied wealth of production, the state of Pennsylvania, con-

tributed its quota to the army of occupation and conquest, and in that quota the subject of this sketch is entitled to honorable mention, although he is a late comer. He has at least well maintained the reputation and standard of the earlier arrivals, and met with proper spirit the demands of his day as they did those of their day. He brought to the performance of his duties here not only a good scholastic education, but a wisdom ripened by a fund of general information and an experience gathered in varied occupations in a number of different places under circumstances of great diversity. Mr. Finley was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1851. His parents were James and Catherine (O'Neal) Finley, the former a Pennsylvanian by nativity and the latter born in Vermont. The father was a prominent merchant and miller. In the early part of his career, in company with two other merchants, he went to Europe to purchase silks and other fine dress goods for his trade, and while they were returning with their purchases on board, the ship was wrecked. The goods and the other merchants were lost, and the elder Finley was one of the very few of the passengers rescued. He continued his mercantile operations many years, rose to prominence in business circles and in politics as a Whig, had a high social standing, and occupied an elevated post in the councils of the Presbyterian church, to which he and his wife belonged. He died in February, 1858, and his widow in October, 1900. Four of their seven children are living, John B., Byron S., Rowland W. and Florence E. The son, Rowland W., received a good district school and college education, a part of which he paid for out of his own earnings, which began to accumulate at an early age of his life. When he was thirteen he left his native state and came west to Iowa, arriving at Ottumwa with but fifty cents in money and no settled occupation in

prospect. He made his way into Marion county, that state, and there secured employment as a farm hand, which was very welcome although the wages were small. In due time he became a farmer on his own account, remaining in Iowa until 1878, when he moved to Kansas. During the twenty years of his life in that state he farmed, raised stock, conducted mills and became prominent in local politics on the Democratic side, serving as county commissioner, county clerk and as a member of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College. In 1890 he built the City Rolling Mills at Goodland, and had also an interest in the Colby Mills there. These he helped to conduct with vigor and success until the financial crash of 1893, which, together with successive droughts, occasioned severe losses. Mr. Finley, however, continued milling until the spring of 1897. At that time he came to Colorado to live and located in Routt county. Until 1900 he lived on the ranch located by Hulett & Torrence in the early days, and on which still stands the first log cabin built in this part of the county. This ranch he bought and still owns. In 1900 he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, which adjoins the other one, the two comprising two hundred and sixty acres, of which two hundred are under cultivation. Hay and cattle are his principal products, but he also raises good crops of the other farm products grown generally in the region. In the fraternal and political life of the county he has taken an active and prominent part, being a Knight-Templar Mason, and having served as county commissioner since 1902. He was married on December 24, 1874, to Miss Laura E. White, a native of Licking county, Ohio, the daughter of William W. and Levina (Hewitt) White, the father born in Richland county, Ohio, and the mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania. They were farmers and members of

the Baptist church. Politically the father was a Republican. He died on October 29, 1891, and the mother is now living in Cass county, Iowa, where they settled a number of years ago. They had eleven children, of whom nine are living, Daniel, Mrs. Finley, Robert E., Lincoln, Alice, Margaret, George T., Emma E. and John H. In the Finley household five children have been born. Lavina M. died on May 9, 1879, while James W., William P., Robert B. and Mrs. Catharine Woolley are living.

LEMUEL L. BREEZE.

Lemuel L. Breeze, scholar, school teacher, lawyer, and now a progressive and successful ranch and cattle man of Routt county, living near Craig, who has tried his hand at several vocations and won success in greater or less degree in all, was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, on June 18, 1852. He received a good scholastic and professional education, attending the public schools, the Southern Illinois Agricultural College, Butler University in Indiana, Hanover College in the same state, and the State University of Iowa, being graduated from the law department of the last named. In order to get this full measure of collegiate education he taught school in Illinois and the state of Washington, and after completing the law course at the Iowa University he practiced his profession in Illinois. In 1881 he became a resident of Colorado, and here he practiced law in Summit county three years. In 1883 he located his present ranch, three miles southeast of Craig. The water supply is sufficient to make a large acreage tillable, and he raises good crops of the usual farm products in the neighborhood. He takes an active interest in the fraternal life of the country as a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, and in its political life as an earnest working Republican. On May 18, 1891, he united in marriage with Miss Rosella

Teagarden. They have one child, Willard L. Mr. Breeze is the son of Robert and Martha J. (Downs) Breeze, who were born in Indiana and were among the earliest settlers in Jefferson county, Illinois, locating there when almost the whole county was a wilderness. There the mother died on April 14, 1882, and soon afterward the father moved to Colorado, taking up his residence in the vicinity of Craig, Routt county. He was an ardent Democrat until the beginning of the Civil war. He then became a Republican and followed the fortunes of that party to the end of his life, which came on February 19, 1897. He was a man of prominence and influence in Illinois and also in this state. Both parents were members of the Christian church. They had nine children, of whom Charles, Nancy, Robert and Mrs. W. W. Wayman are dead, and Lemuel L., John M., Lewis H., Mrs. Henry Lucas and Mrs. Sallie C. Jackson are living.

HIRAM VAN TASSEL.

The early settlers of the West and Northwest of this country have been for the most part men who were born to poverty and privation and who learned early in life the lessons of self-denial and self-reliance, and by taking care of themselves acquired readiness in emergencies and resourcefulness under all circumstances. To this type belongs Hiram Van Tassel, an influential citizen of Routt county, conducting a large and profitable ranching and cattle industry five miles east of Craig. Mr. Van Tassel was born on March 15, 1859, in Antrim county, Michigan, and is the son of Andrew and Adeline Van Tassel, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of England. They became residents of Michigan in early days and in that state they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1859 and the father on January 20, 1860. The

father was a gunsmith and carpenter, and working at these crafts he achieved a gratifying success. He was a Democrat in political faith and an Odd Fellow in fraternal relations. Five children were born in the family, only two of whom are living, Hiram and his older brother Charles. Hiram was obliged to look out for himself at an early age and consequently his opportunities for education at the schools were very limited. Until he reached the age of twenty years he was variously employed in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In 1879 he became a resident of Colorado, and, locating at Lake City, he furnished supplies for the John J. Crook mines under contract, continuing in the business until he "went broke" at it in 1881. He then turned his attention to raising cattle near the boundary line between Gunnison and Saguache counties, and remained there so occupied until September, 1903. He then sold the ranch of one thousand acres which he had acquired, getting a good price for it, and moved to the one he now occupies, which he bought. It comprises three hundred and sixty acres and he has one hundred and fifty acres in a good state of fertility and productiveness, raising hay, grain, small fruits and vegetables in abundance, but finding cattle and hay his most prolific and profitable products. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and shows an earnest interest in every phase of the development and growth of his community. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and politically he is independent. Mr. Van Tassel was married on February 3, 1887, to Miss Lydia J. Lovell, a native of Will county, Illinois, born on January 4, 1860. They have had four children, of whom one daughter named Pearl died on April 3, 1896, and Olive F., Earl A. and Blanche P. are living. In his long life in this state Mr. Van Tassel has had many trials, endured many hardships and taken part in many thrilling incidents. He witnessed

the capture of Packer, the noted cannibal, and helped to build the scaffold on which he was to have been hanged. He also witnessed the hanging of Betts and Downing, two notorious outlaws. The last words of Downing were, "Give me a chew of tobacco." While at work at the smelter Mr. Van Tassel also witnessed the shooting of his partner, George Young.

GEORGE W. BOONE.

A self-made and very successful and prosperous man, George W. Boone, of near Craig, Routt county, furnishes in his career a stirring tribute to the value of self-reliance and persevering industry, and illustrates forcibly what it is possible for these qualities to accomplish in such a fruitful field for effort as Colorado. He is a native of McMinn county, Tennessee, born on July 10, 1861. The Civil war, which was then already in progress, left that portion of the country with all its industries paralyzed, its commercial forces stagnant and its people without the means to resuscitate and revitalize its creative and productive energies at once. It was not possible therefore for him to secure much of an education, as family necessities demanded the utmost work of every able hand, and he had therefore only a few terms of short duration at the district schools, and these were irregular. Until he reached his nineteenth year he remained at home and assisted his father on the farm. Then, seeking a better outlook for himself, he made several trips to different parts of the West, in the hope of finding a suitable location for the employment of his energies to his own advantage. In 1885 he took up his residence near Rawlins, Wyoming, where he found employment as stock tender for the Overland Stage Company. The next year he came to Colorado and homesteaded a portion of his present ranch, purchasing since one hundred and eighty acres additional, so that his

ranch now comprises three hundred and forty acres. While the land at the time was wholly wild and unimproved, he was not deterred from the expectation of securing good results from continued effort, and he went to work with a will to make his property habitable by erecting a dwelling and other necessary buildings, and by reducing the land to productiveness and increasing fertility. He has so far succeeded that a considerable acreage brings him good annual crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, and he has a main reliance in a large cattle industry which thrives on the place. While taking an active and helpful interest in public local affairs, and withholding no effort of his needed to promote good enterprises for the welfare of his community, he is independent in politics. On June 6, 1889, he united in marriage with Miss Margaret Walker, a native of Georgia. Mr. Boone's parents were Allen and Anna (Hardy) Boone, natives of North Carolina, who became early residents of Tennessee and passed the remainder of their lives there, the father dying in that state in 1885, and the mother being still a resident thereof. Fourteen children were born to them, five of whom died. The nine living are Thomas, James, John, Robert, George W., Susan, Martha, Mary and Julia. The father was an extensive farmer and stood well in his community.

BYRON B. COOPER.

The subject of this brief review who is one of the successful and progressive ranchers and cattle men of Routt county, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on April 14, 1857, and is the son of Peter and Amanda Cooper, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Ohio. They lived for awhile in Indiana, then moved to Iowa when it was still a territory. Here the father was engaged in running a stage line

for a time and afterward devoted his attention to farming. He was a member of the Masonic order and belonged to the Democratic party. He died in 1858, leaving two children to be reared and supported by his widow. The children are Eugene E. and Byron B. At the time of his father's death the latter was but one year old. The circumstances of the family and the struggle of the mother in rearing her young family made it impossible for the son to receive educational advantages of any magnitude or duration. When he was twelve years old he began to work in his mother's interest, and he is still doing so. He left Iowa in 1880 and came to Leadville, this state, where he prospected without success until the fall of 1885. He then moved to the Bear river country, in Routt county, and took up a homestead which is part of his present ranch. To this he has added forty acres by purchase and now has two hundred acres. In connection with working this he farms his mother's ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which adjoins his. They have one hundred acres under cultivation and use the rest for grazing purposes, carrying on an extensive cattle business. Mr. Cooper is very enterprising and progressive, and manages his affairs with vigor and close attention, seeking by all means that are proper to secure the best returns for his labor. To the affairs of the community in which the welfare of its citizens is involved he gives the same energetic and broad-minded attention. He is a Democrat in politics and for four years served as deputy under Sheriff Dug Lee. On September 25, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Ossa L. Haughey, who was born in Iowa. They have one child, Mand R.

ALLEN G. WALLIHAN.

During the last twenty-two years the subject of this brief memoir has been a resident of Routt county, and during that period he has

borne his full share of labor and responsibility in the development and advancement of the section. He is a progressive and far-seeing ranchman, a photographer of live game of wide renown and a writer of note. In each branch of his business and in all his sports and pleasures his wife is an active assistant and an enthusiastic partner with him, she being the only lady widely noted as a successful photographer of wild game. Mr. Wallihan was born at Fortville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on June 15, 1859, and is the son of Pierce and Lucy L. (Flower) Wallihan, natives of the state of Pennsylvania. The father was a tailor and farmer. In 1870 he brought his family to Colorado and located at Denver. He engaged in ranching near the city, but owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers was obliged to abandon this venture, and then returned to his old Wisconsin home, where he died in 1898, having survived his wife twenty-one years. The father was a Republican politically, and both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist church. Six of their eleven children are living, Orlando F., Dr. Samuel S., Sylvanus F., George P., Allen G. and Mary K. Allen received his slender education in the common schools, supplementing the lessons learned there in the subsequent school of experience and by general reading. He remained at home working in the interest of his parents until 1876, then began operations for himself, working on farms in the vicinity of his home until 1879, when he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Leadville. Here he expended his time and money to prospecting and mining without success. In the fall of 1880 he moved to Colorado Springs, and after passing nearly a year there in a variety of occupations, in 1881 changed his residence to Alpine, where he again engaged in prospecting and mining, with alternate success and failure. In July, 1882, he located on a ranch in Routt county, which he

took up on a pre-emption claim and on which he lived until 1885, engaged in raising horses for market. He then homesteaded on the one he now occupies, and in addition, in the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, leased the Ora Haley ranch. His location is at Lay, on Bear river, twenty-two miles west of Craig, and his ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Actively interested in the success of the Republican party, to which he yields a loyal support and recognized as a man of force and usefulness in its councils, he has been the postmaster at Lay continuously since 1885, and is said to be the oldest postmaster by continuous service in the state. In addition to his ranch property Mr. Wallihan owns an interest of magnitude in a tract of ten thousand acres of bituminous coal land in which the deposit is two hundred feet thick. When he settled in this region the whole of it was in its primeval condition of wildness and game was very abundant. This inspired him and his wife to cultivate their taste for photographing and they acquired great skill in taking pictures of wild animals in their various attitudes and movements. They have a fine collection of such photographs which has so high a rank that at the Paris exposition in 1900 it secured a diploma as the finest collection ever exhibited, and was awarded a bronze medal at St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Wallihan also published a book entitled "Camera Shots at Big Game," an introduction to which was written by Mr. Roosevelt, now President of the United States. On April 11, 1885, Mr. Wallihan was married to Mrs. Mary A. Farnham, a native of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and credited with being the first white child born in that county. She is the daughter of Elisha and Eliza Higgins, natives of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who moved to Milwaukee in 1835. The father, a Methodist minister, was a carpenter in early life, and has the credit of building the first house in Mil-

waukee. He served there as a justice of the peace for many years, and in other ways was serviceable in the local public life of the community, actively supporting the principles and candidates of the Whig party until its dissolution. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom four are living, Martha, wife of W. H. Gildersleeve; Dr. C. W. Higgins, Thomas R. Higgins, and Mrs. Wallihan. A son named Franklin died in 1902. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1883.

HENRY KITCHENS.

To keep a good livery stable, equipped with everything required for its work, and conduct it properly, is to be, not only a valuable servant of the public, but a real public benefactor, so numerous and various functions of utility such an institution can fill, and so necessary to the general business and economy of the community in which it is established. In this role Henry Kitchens, of Hayden, has served the section of country in which he lives during the last ten years, and his service has been especially necessary and valuable there, for it is far from railroads and other means of transportation and in a sparsely settled region where private teams are seldom available for public use. Mr. Kitchens is a native of Clay county, North Carolina, born on December 19, 1861, in the midst of the troublous times of the Civil war. He therefore was obliged to forego the usual advantages of school training common to Southern boys of his condition and prospects, for all the industries of the section were crushed by the iron heel of war, all the available men were in the field where "red battle stamps his foot," the ordinary pursuits of life were largely suspended for want of the necessary force to carry them on, and the energies at hand were taxed to their utmost to feed, clothe and equip the armies and supply

the commonest necessities of life for the women and children left at home. After the war the paralysis continued many years, and every hand was called into service for useful labor, so that during the childhood and youth of Mr. Kitchens the work of the schoolmaster was almost wholly suspended in the region of his nativity. He had, however, closeness of observation and wisdom of application, and was able to secure, in a measure, in the school of experience the mental development denied him in academic shades. Accepting with alacrity the destiny that had befallen him, he went to work on farms for wages at an early age and thereby supplied his own wants and rendered assistance to his parents. In his young manhood, and after the death of his parents left him free to choose a future for himself, the West wore a winning smile to his hopes, and in 1884 he came to Colorado and, in partnership with his brother, Lemuel E. Kitchens, bought land on White river in the neighborhood of Hayden, on which he lived two years and which he helped to improve. There were but few settlers in this section at the time and every man was largely dependent on himself, without the aid of the community of effort possible in thickly populated regions. So the work was arduous and its returns were necessarily small. In 1886 he sold his interest in the ranch and stock to his brother, and during the next seven years was in the employ of William H. Hayden. In 1894 he started the livery business at Hayden which he is now conducting, and which he has steadily enlarged in range and patronage until he has made it one of the leading enterprises of its kind in northern Colorado. He has not, however, abandoned the stock industry, but is actively engaged in raising well-bred shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Politically Mr. Kitchens is a staunch Republican, and fraternally, a Freemason. On May 21, 1893, he was married to

Miss Sarah A. Walker, a native of Georgia, the fruit of the union being one child, Perry W. His mother died on December 30, 1897, and on January 31, 1901, the father married a second wife, Miss Amanda M. Tiger, a native of the same county as himself. They also have one child, William G. Mr. Kitchens is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hooper) Kitchens, who passed the whole of their lives in North Carolina. They were prosperous planters there until the war ruined everything, and after that were able to maintain only a moderate prosperity. Their family comprised eleven children and nine of these are living, Mrs. Margaret Sellars, Lemuel E., James D., William P., Mary A., Sarah G., Haseltine, Mrs. Laura Woods and Henry. The two who died are Monroe and Mina J. The parents were devout members of the Baptist church, highly respected citizens of their locality, and attentive to every duty in life. The father died on June 24, 1865, and the mother on July 3, 1874. The business done by Mr. Kitchens with his livery outfit covers a very large extent of territory, and throughout it all he is well known and well thought of. He is also esteemed for his energy and wisdom in local affairs and his earnest efforts to promote the development and progress of his county and all its interests.

ABRAM FISKE & SON.

This firm of enterprising and progressive lumbermen, who are pioneers in the business in the neighborhood of Hayden, where they carry on extensively both in sawing and handling the products of other mills, have a large trade and a well established reputation for correct business methods and energy and foresight which meet all requirements. The father, Abram Fiske, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on December 24,

1832. He was educated at the common schools and remained at home until he was sixteen years of age. He then was apprenticed to the blacksmith and machinist trades, and after completing his apprenticeship worked at his craft in his native state until the beginning of the Civil war. When the cloud of that sanguinary conflict, which had long hung over our unhappy land, enveloped it in strife, he enlisted in defense of the Union as a private soldier, and at its close was mustered out as a sergeant. In 1867 he came to this state and located in Clear Creek county. Here he helped to build a quartz mill for the St. John Company, and as a machinist worked in the construction and interest of the Burley tunnel. In 1869 he engaged in the saw-mill industry, in which he continued until 1878. He then turned his attention to the hotel business, keeping the Half-way House between Breckenridge and Georgetown. In this venture he found profit as well as congenial employment. In 1880 he came to Hayden, one of the three first permanent settlers in the region, Adair, Fiske and Brock. He pre-empted a claim which he afterward proved up as a homestead, and on this he ranched and raised cattle until 1902, when he sold his interests there and began to devote all his energies to the business in which he is now engaged. Enterprising and a leader in all things which engage his attention, he is credited with planting the first successful garden, building the first irrigating ditch and reservoir, and sowing the first alfalfa seed in Routt county. He has also successfully raised wheat and hogs here, being among the first to make the attempt. He continued his efforts with very gratifying and profitable results in these lines for six years. His early work in ditching led others to follow his example and he may be justly considered the originator of the system that has been so extensively carried

out and has been of such great value to the county. On his arrival in the county he had nothing in the way of capital, and for a time followed trapping foxes to get a grub stake, and, as wild game was plentiful, he found this enterprise very satisfactory in results. His nearest trading point in those days was Rawlins, Wyoming. Fraternally Mr. Fiske is a Master Mason, and politically he is a Republican. He is the son of Hiram and Diantha Fiske, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. The father was a farmer in occupation and a Whig in political alliance. He died in the state of New York in 1835, and the mother reared the family. They had six children, four of whom are living, Simon J., Hiram, Abram and Mrs. L. L. Hebborn. Mr. Fiske was married on July 4, 1855, to Miss Adelaide Leonard, a native of New York. They also had seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and a daughter named Gertrude at a later age. The five who are living are DeEtta, Mrs. Nellie Clark, Mrs. Lennie Ralston, Hiram and Charles. The mother died on November 18, 1903. Charles, who is his father's partner in the lumber business, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born on May 20, 1859. He received a good common school education, and after leaving school began at once to take an active part in his father's business and other interests. He was married, on December 25, 1894, to Miss Etta Frary, a native of this state, born in Douglas county. They have four children, Lloyd, Rose, Veva and Hampton. Their father, now a man of forty-three and in the full maturity of his powers, is a gentleman of fine business capacity, strict integrity and progressive ideas. He is one of the leading citizens of his generation in his neighborhood, and has a voice of potency and wisdom in all matters involving its best interests and enduring welfare.

FRANK L. HEUSCHKEL.

Tempest tossed by wind and wave on almost every sea, tried by almost every form of hardship and privation, laid under conditions of hard labor to make a living in many places, and finding for years every sky frowning upon him, Frank L. Heuschkel, of Garfield county, this state, who is living near Glenwood Springs, finds himself at last comfortably fixed for life, owning a fine property, conducting a profitable business of magnitude, with a worldly competence that secures him against adversity, and firmly established in the regard and good will of the community which, during the last nineteen years, he has helped to build up and develop. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on December 27, 1853, and is the son of Carl Ferdinand and Annestina (Wedeman) Heuschkel, of that country, where the father was for thirty-nine years game and wood keeper in the employ of the government. In 1880 the parents came to the United States and settled on the island of Saplo, near Savannah, Georgia, where they soon after died. They were members of the Lutheran church, and in business the father was very successful. Three of their five children survive them, Frank, Minnie and Carl B., the last a resident of Clarksville, Missouri. Frank L., the oldest of those living, was educated in the state schools of his native land and at a high grade seminary there. On leaving school he desired to enter the German navy, but his parents objecting to this, he ran away from home and for three years served as a sailor, visiting in the time many countries. He then passed an examination at South Shields, England, for the position of mate, in which capacity he afterward served nine years. During nine months he had entire charge of Blackbird island in the interest of the government, his duty being to prevent negroes from firing the timber used for shipbuild-

ing. He next turned his attention to fishing and in connection with this pursuit carried the mails between the islands of Dubois and Blackbird, the latter being used as a quarantine station under Dr. Elliott. In those days the mail pouch was strapped to the back of the carrier and could not be taken off until he reached his destination. In this service he suffered many hardships and confronted many dangers. His next engagement was as a boat-keeper in the interest of Clancy near Dubois island, and at the end of a year passed in that service he concluded to come to Colorado, and reached Leadville in 1880. He remained in the vicinity of that town and in the adjoining county of Park until 1885, engaged in various occupations, among them leasing mining properties and prospecting, but without success. He also worked at the Cummings & Fin Company Smelter at Leadville and did some teaming. In the spring of 1885 he located a portion of his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added by purchase until he has an excellent property, of which about two hundred and ten acres are fit for cultivation. Since taking possession of this property he has devoted his energies to its development and improvement, and has brought much of it to an advanced state of cultivation, producing large crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and raising cattle on an extensive scale and some horses for market. In connection with his ranching and stock industry he runs a dairy business which is highly profitable. His success in his latest venture has been exceptionally good and he ranks in the general estimation as one of the best and most prosperous ranchmen on the Western slope. In fraternal life he belongs to the United Workmen, in politics supports the Democratic party, in official circles has been a member of the school board, and in reference to the general affairs of the community is one

of the most enterprising and forceful of its citizens. On September 18, 1880, he united in marriage with Miss Josephine Ann Roberts, a native of Cornwall, England, and daughter of John and Josephine A. (Andrews) Roberts, also natives of that country. The father followed mining from the age of seven years to the end of his life. He brought his family to the United States, and after reaching New York determined to come to Colorado. He traveled all the way in a stage coach to Central City, this state. In 1878 he moved to Leadville, and here he entered the employ of Tingley S. Woods and Judge Ward, who were promoters of the Florence mine, in which Mr. Roberts served as shift boss. He was a Republican in politics, and the father of eight children, five of whom are living: Josephine A. (Mrs. Heuschkel); Mrs. Thomas Blackwell, of Aspen; John, living at Leadville; James R., a resident of Garfield county; and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Westbury, of Liverpool, England. The father died on December 15, 1886, and the mother at Cornwall, England, in April, 1901. Both were members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Heuschkel have had eight children. Of these, Francis L. died on March 25, 1895; and Ellen (Mrs. Gilmore), Joseph A., William O., John R., Bertha H., Thomas H. and Alta E. are living. The opportunities offered them here to win fortune and standing among the people, the delightful climate, the progressive spirit of the citizens, and the general conditions of life have made them all well pleased with Colorado as a place of residence.

THOMAS P. HOOKER.

Thomas P. Hooker, who is now a peaceful and progressive ranch and cattle man of Routt county, with a pleasant home in the vicinity of Hayden, has been active and prominent in

the public life of this state and an energetic participant in some of the tragedies incident to the unsettled conditions of its earlier history. He was born on July 4, 1849, at Big Flats, New York, and is the son of Joshua and Margaret (Reser) Hooker, natives of Delaware, who, while living in the state of New York, were engaged in mercantile pursuits, the father being a lumber dealer there. He was an earnest Republican until 1866, then became a Democrat and remained one until his tragic death in 1877, in Elbert county, this state, when he was killed by desperadoes whom he was assisting his son, Julius A. Hooker, then sheriff of the county, to arrest. There were five children in the family, three of whom are living, Thomas P., Virginia, wife of James Whetstone, and Patrick H. One of the deceased, Julius A., who died in 1901, was a prominent man in Elbert county, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people as sheriff, county assessor of Elbert county and county treasurer of Routt county, holding the last named office six years. He was a Republican in politics, forcible and fearless in advocating the cause of his party, as he was in the discharge of his official duties. A daughter named Mary died in 1864. The mother resides with her son Thomas P. He received a common-school education in his native state, remaining there with his parents and working in their interest until he reached the age of twenty-one. From New York he moved to Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin in succession, and in all those states worked at his trade as a carpenter. In 1869 he came to Colorado and located a ranch which he occupied and farmed until 1877, working at his trade also during that period. He then moved to Leadville and devoted two years to mining and prospecting, but without success. In 1879 he became a resident of Routt county, and after improving a ranch which he then sold to A.

Pain, he bought the one on which he now lives, comprising eighty acres, all of which is under cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables, hay and cattle being his chief productions and main sources of revenue from the place. Although an old-time citizen, he is a progressive one and his example is well worthy of emulation by the younger generation. He is a Republican in political allegiance and as such served seven and one-half years as deputy sheriff of Elbert county. Having seen some of the sterner features of western life, which he confronted with a manly spirit, he has enjoyed all the more the quieter fields of productive industry in which he is now engaged, and to them he has devoted his energies and his fund of general information to good advantage for himself and for the section in which he has cast his lot, taking an active part in its development and improvement and performing with zeal and intelligence all the duties of good citizenship, thereby winning an enduring hold on the regard and good will of his fellow men.

JACOB W. RIDER.

Jacob W. Rider, the first settler in the locality of his present residence, whose excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres is wholly the result of his own continued industry and skill, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on September 7, 1847, and is the son of Jacob and Cornelia (Vannatta) Rider, natives of New York, who moved early in their married life to the virgin prairie of Ohio, and there wrought out of the wilderness a good farm and a comfortable estate, remaining there until death ended their labors and rearing seven of their nine children to maturity. Of the nine, James and Marietta died, and Zilpaha, Electa, Joseph D., Jacob W., Eliza, Naomi and Euphemia are living. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1883. Jacob was reared on

the paternal homestead, educated at the public schools, and entered on the work of making his own living in his native county. But being of an adventurous disposition and filled with a desire to do wholly for himself and see some of the world in making the effort, he left home at the age of twenty-two and moved to Iowa, making his home in Tama county, with headquarters for business at Tama City in what is now Tama county, remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Kansas, where he lived ten years. In both these states he was busily engaged in farming and with varying success. While residing in Kansas he saw many Indians and buffalo, but by prudence he avoided the hostility of the former and escaped the violence of the latter. At one time, through fear of the Indians all the other settlers in his neighborhood left, he being the only white man to remain and dare the dangers of his situation. But he preserved peaceful relations with the savages and prospered in their midst by treating them fairly. In 1881 he disposed of his interests in Kansas and became a resident of Colorado. Locating near Evergreen, twenty-five miles west of Denver, he engaged in mining, prospecting and other occupations incident to the time and locality until 1887. In that year he pre-empted one hundred and sixty-nine acres of good land in Williams Park, one hundred and thirty acres of which he has reduced to abundant productiveness, raising large crops of hay and grain and comfortably providing for a valuable herd of cattle of increasing numbers. When he moved here his land was without the sign of human habitation or the ordinary conveniences of cultivated life, and there was not a neighbor within many miles. He planted his adventurous foot literally in the wilderness and began to make it blossom and bear fruit for the sustenance of man and thus opened a way for the coming of others who looked upon the land and found

it good, so that now he sees all around him the firm establishment and the pleasing products of a civilization in this region of which he was the founder. Accepting the conditions which he found, he became a mighty hunter and fisherman, and as time passed his renown in these lines was spread and his skill increased. In ranching also he has a wide and well fixed reputation, many of the predominant qualities of the soil being discovered and noted by him in his experience for the benefit of others. As the patriarch of the community he has been influential in shaping its public life and working out its development. He is a zealous working Democrat in politics, and without seeking any of the honors or emoluments of party success for himself. On September 20, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Sheets, a native of Seneca county, Ohio. They have seven children, Weldon, Ephraim, Anna, Ada, William H., Nellie and Mabel. Thus a pioneer in three states, beginning in the first blush of his young manhood to mingle in the wild life of the plains, and continuing until now when he is approaching the shady side of human existence, he has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the frontier, and in his vigorous, versatile and self-reliant maturity is essentially its product. And with an experience more varied and interesting than that of the dwellers in the East, who witness without notice unless the facts are called to their attention the expansion of old and long established cities, counties or states, he has seen the very wilderness rise from its sleep of centuries and come forth clad in homeliness and beauty at the command of the lord of the heritage, civilized man armed with the intelligence, the authority and the equipment of a master. In the transformation he has borne his full share, and is honored by his fellows in the advance as a leader and a man of many parts, always faithful to his duty and ready for whatever emergency might arise.

WILLIAM J. MOYER.

Of William J. Moyer, proprietor of the Fair department store and vice-president of the Grand Valley National Bank at Grand Junction, it might almost be said that in mercantile life he was born in the purple, for from his childhood he has been connected with this line of business and to it he has devoted all the years and energies of his subsequent life. He was born on a farm near Reading, Pennsylvania, on August 21, 1850, the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Kissenger) Moyer, who are themselves natives of Pennsylvania and belong to families resident for generations in that state, both sides of the house being of Holland Dutch ancestry. They are still living on the old homestead near Reading, and farming it with success. When their son William was ten years old he accepted employment in a country store in his native county, and being continually occupied in that department of industry thereafter, he had but limited opportunities for schooling, and is therefore practically a self-made and self-educated man. He remained near his home until he reached the age of twenty-one, then migrated to Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas in turn, finding employment in stores in various places. In 1885 he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house at Atchison, Kansas, and during the next three years he was on the road in its service. In the fall of 1888 he came to Colorado and became manager of a general store at Coal Creek for the Colorado Trading Company. In 1890 he changed his residence to Grand Junction, and soon after his arrival founded the Fair store in a room twelve by twenty, with a stock of seven hundred dollars. Under his vigorous and judicious management the business has grown greatly and now occupies three rooms, seventy-five by one hundred and fifteen feet each, with a general stock of goods of all kinds. Fourteen persons are em-

ployed in conducting it and they are among the best paid employes of their kind in Grand Junction, it having been Mr. Moyer's policy from the start to secure good help and pay good wages, and he now attributes a large measure of his success to the loyalty shown by his employees to his interests and the excellent assistance they have rendered in promoting them. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Valley National Bank and is vice-president of the institution, which is one of unusually good management and successful operation. In politics Mr. Moyer is a Democrat, but he is not an active partisan, although firmly attached to the principles of his party. On February 26, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida Shantz, a native of Pennsylvania who accompanied her parents to Kansas in her girlhood, and was living at the time of her marriage at Atchison, where the ceremony was performed.

PHIDELAH A. RICE.

P. A. Rice was born near Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, on January 22, 1845, and is the son of David and Selina H. (Bender) Rice, the former a native of Kentucky, of Welch descent, and the latter of Indiana, of German descent. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Kentucky and the first Presbyterian preacher in that state. He rose to eminence in his profession and the general influence and duties of good citizenship. Mr. Rice's father, who was a teacher, died in 1850, when the son was but six years old, and eight years later the mother moved to southwestern Missouri, taking with her three sons and one daughter, and some years afterward she died there. Phidelah, the oldest of the children, received a limited public school education in his native state, and after reaching Missouri had the benefit of a two-

years course at the State University. After leaving that institution he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, in which for two or three years he was employed in traveling mission work. His duties were arduous and impaired his health. He was then called to the pastorate of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church at Springfield, Missouri, one of the most important appointments in the synod. After one successful year he was obliged to quit his post, owing to the state of his health, and seek an outdoor life. He came to Colorado and located at Canon City. Here he engaged in the cattle industry, and as he regained his strength he returned to the ministry at various times, only to be forced out again by failing health. In 1883 he came to Grand Junction and, in partnership with his brother, William A. Rice, established the lumber business which he is now conducting, his brother having retired in 1896. This enterprise has grown to great proportions and been a very successful venture. In addition to it Mr. Rice has extensive saw-mill interests in the San Juan country, and he also is engaged in raising fruit, having developed an extensive and valuable ranch. He is still recognized as a minister, and is frequently called upon to officiate at funerals and other services. He is a regular attendant at the presbyteries, and always is deeply interested in church work of every kind, giving freely of his time and money to all forms of its usefulness. With his late brother William he started the prohibition movement in Mesa county, and from time to time has been its candidate for public office, twice for the office of secretary of state. In the fall of 1870 he was married to Miss Annie M. Bernard, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, the daughter of Joab and Arabella (Biers) Bernard, Marylanders by nativity who located in Westport in 1856, when Kansas City was known as Westport Landing. The father was engaged in

freighting and did an extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have five children, Mary B., Bernard L., Phidelia D., William O. and Ralph H. The oldest son has taken the Bachelor of Arts course at Colorado College and spent one year at the Theological Seminary of Cumberland University in Tennessee. The second son is also well educated, having graduated in the class of 1904 at Colorado College.

HON. JAMES S. CARNAHAN.

The legal profession, which draws to its inspiring and highly intellectual fields of labor many of the best minds among our people, has a fine representative in Hon. James S. Carnahan, senior member of the law firm of Carnahan & Van Hoorebeke, of Grand Junction, who has exhibited marked ability both in the active practice of his profession and in offices of trust and importance incident thereto. He was born in Pennsylvania on March 28, 1859, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Carnahan, also natives of Pennsylvania, as were their parents. The father is a farmer, and, being of Scotch-Irish descent, has all the thrift and resourcefulness of that wonderful combination of nationalities. He is now living at York, Nebraska, having moved there in 1882, after the death of his first wife, Judge Carnahan's mother, who departed this life in 1875. Their offspring numbered five sons, of whom the Judge was the last born, and all of whom are living. The father has a daughter by each of two subsequent marriages. Judge Carnahan was reared in his native state and there received a district school and academic education. When he was twenty years old he came to Colorado, and locating at Georgetown, engaged in mining until the fall of 1884. He was moderately successful and, with a commendable ambition for a higher sphere in life, saved his earnings in order to

apply them to the gratification of a long cherished desire to enter the legal profession. At the time last mentioned he went to York, Nebraska, and read law with his brother, J. C. Carnahan, a prominent attorney of that place, and after finishing his course passed a year in Valparaiso, Indiana. In the spring of 1887 he was admitted to the bar in Nebraska, and at once located at Julesburg, this state, and was admitted to practice in the Colorado courts. On the organization of Sedgwick county in the spring of 1889, with Julesburg as the county seat, he was appointed county judge, and in the ensuing fall he was elected to the same position for a term of three years. In the fall of 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the lower house of the legislature, representing Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips counties, and in the fall of 1894 he was re-elected. He was active in the service of his constituency and the state in the body and was identified in a prominent way with a number of measures of important legislation. One bill in particular of considerable public utility which he introduced and secured the passage of provided for the purchase of all county supplies by contract. In the second session he served with credit and advantage to the state as chairman of the judiciary committee. In the summer of 1895 he moved to Grand Junction and renewed the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful and continuously occupied since that time. At present he is the city attorney, having been once appointed and twice elected to that office. In January, 1903, he formed a partnership with G. Van Hoorebeke, under the firm name of Carnahan & Van Hoorebeke, and this has become one of the leading law firms of the county. On December 10, 1889, he was married to Miss Rose E. Yeager, a native of Fulton county, Ohio, and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Yeager, also natives of that state. They are still living in Fulton county,

prosperous farmers. The Judge and Mrs. Carnahan have two children, their sons Lawrence B. and Clarence H. The Judge belongs to the Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

HON. JAMES W. BUCKLIN.

A renowned and active tribune of the people, whose life has been stormy and full of contests because of his ardent advocacy of their interests in every forum wherein public opinion is made or directed, Hon. James W. Bucklin, of Grand Junction, one of the leaders of the bar in the state, has won commanding prominence and influence throughout Colorado and is widely and favorably known elsewhere in this country and in portions of many others. He is a product of rural life, having been born on a farm in Kane county, Illinois, his life beginning on November 13, 1856. His parents were George and Arethusa (Winch) Bucklin, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire, both of English descent and belonging to families that have been in the United States more than three hundred years, their American progenitors having come to this country in early colonial times. Mr. Bucklin's paternal grandfather and maternal great-grandfather were Revolutionary soldiers. His father was a farmer and in the early 'fifties moved to Illinois, settling first in Kane county and later in De Kalb, where he ended his days in 1875, his wife dying in 1868. Their son James was reared in that state and educated at the district schools, finishing his scholastic training with a two-years course at Wheaton College. In 1875 he entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, and was graduated there in 1877 before he was twenty-one. He then came to Colorado and was admitted to the bar at Denver, also before he reached his legal majority. At that time what is now Mesa county was a part of the Ute

Indian reservation, and as it was to be opened to settlement at an early date, Mr. Bucklin, after practicing three years at Denver, determined to locate in this section. He proceeded as far as Gunnison, but owing to Indian massacres and delay in opening the reservation, he remained there two years practicing his profession. In the fall of 1881 the reservation was opened and, with a party of friends, he was among the first to make an effort to locate, following the Indians as they were removed by the soldiers. They met Governor Crawford at Delta, where he had located a townsite, but they persuaded him to join forces with them and move on to the site of the present Grand Junction. The company which organized this town comprised the Governor, Mr. Bucklin and Messrs. Mobley, Warner, White and Rood. Mr. Bucklin is the only one of the number now living. The next spring he located permanently here and has lived here ever since. There were at the time of his arrival about sixty or seventy persons living within the present county limits, and there was not a frame building or floor or glass window in Grand Junction. On February 28, 1882, he opened the first law office in what had been the Ute reservation, and soon afterward put up a log building on Main street which he used as an office for a number of years. Lumber then sold at one hundred and fifty dollars per one thousand feet and no frame buildings were possible. The nearest post-office and trading point was Gunnison, one hundred and fifty miles away. The first post-office name of Grand Junction was Ute, but that lasted only three months, when the present name was adopted. A week after Mr. Bucklin's arrival a stage line was established between Gunnison and this point. On this he made a trip to Gunnison which kept him nine days on the road and he was obliged to walk part of the way. He was the bearer of a package of money to Montrose for the establish-

ment of the First National Bank there as a branch of the San Miguel Bank of Gunnison. The package was sewed in his overcoat, and he afterward learned that it contained ten thousand dollars. His first law case in his new home was conducting the defense of an Indian arrested for stealing blankets. He volunteered his services and cleared his client. In laying out the town a liberal policy was pursued, lots being reserved for churches, schools, public parks and public buildings, while every settler who was willing to build a home for himself had a lot given to him for the purpose. In the nature of the case a man as liberally endowed by nature and as ripened by study as Mr. Bucklin was in demand for public service. In the fall of 1884 he was the Republican candidate for the legislature from Gunnison, Pitkin, Montrose, Delta and Mesa counties and carried all of them. One of his principal acts in the ensuing session was the introduction of a bill to secure an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the construction of a bridge over the Gunnison at Grand Junction, the provision being to take the money out of a government fund for public improvements which seems to have been overlooked and forgotten until recalled to notice by him. Another measure which he introduced was for the establishment of a labor bureau. This failed at the first session but was passed at the next, and provided for the establishment of one of the first bureaus of the kind formed in the United States. In the spring of 1886 he was elected mayor of the town, and while in office secured the repeal of the poll tax, and there has been none since. He also inaugurated the planting of trees in the parks and throughout the city. For two years he was county attorney and for one year city attorney. In the latter post he revised the ordinances and established a system of city legislation which has since been followed here, and has been copied by

other cities of this and other states. His legislative experience attracted his attention to the subject of political economy, which he studied thoroughly, making a specialty of the single tax theory, which he studied for the purpose of refuting the arguments of Henry George; but his investigation of the subject convinced him that Mr. George was right and, leaving his old party affiliation, he became an ardent advocate of that theory, organizing a movement in Mesa county for securing its adoption. In 1896 he was elected to the legislature as the advocate of this theory, and during the next few years he labored arduously in both branches of the legislature to get his theory passed into law, but through machinations of one kind or another his purpose was defeated until 1901, when a bill for the purpose was passed. Immediately afterward vicious attacks were made on it, an anti-Bucklin League was organized, large sums of money were raised and a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the law. The movement failed, however, and in the fall of 1902 the question was submitted to a vote of the people as an amendment to the constitution, and it was defeated at the polls, although receiving a large vote and carrying eight counties. Another bill of which he was the father was the public utility bill, which aimed to give the people of different sections of the state the right to acquire by purchase or condemnation water works, gas and electric light plants, and similar utilities at the actual cost of their construction. This measure was bitterly opposed by the corporations and the contest became one of the most noted in the history of the legislature. After the passage of this bill it was stolen and recovered in time for the signatures of the presiding officers only through his heroic efforts. The speaker of the house signed it just one minute before the final adjournment. In the session of 1899 he had a commission ap-

pointed to investigate for the benefit of the state the tax system of Australia. Mr. Bucklin was made chairman of the commission, and going to Australia made his investigation so thorough and his report so masterful that in February, 1901, the matter was taken up by congress and his report was printed in the Congressional Record. In the trip to Australia and for the work of his investigation he defrayed his own expenses, declining to be reimbursed by the state. In the session of 1901 he also secured the passage of a law reducing the rate of interest on state warrants from six to four per cent. In all his legislative experience he has been an active, working, fighting member, serving on important committees and as chairman of some. He is an ardent advocate of municipal ownership, and the law firm of Bucklin, Staley & Safley, of which he is the head, has carried on legal and political warfare for thirteen years to secure the application of such ideas to the affairs of Grand Junction, finally resulting in a fine water-works plant owned and managed most successfully by the city. As a lawyer he has been very successful, building up a large and representative practice. He has been married twice, first in 1884, to Miss Margie Champion, a native of England, who came to America with her parents when she was two years old. She died in March, 1885, and on January 1, 1895, he married a second wife, Miss Mary Lapham, a native of Canada but reared and educated in Colorado, her parents being among the pioneers of Mesa county. They have two children, James W., Jr., and Louis Lapham. Mr. Bucklin is a member of the Masonic order, holding the rank of past master in his lodge, and being also a Knight Templar. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church from his boyhood. He was one of the founders of the church at Grand Junction and helped to organize the Sunday schools at that place and

Gunnison. He also read the first funeral service at Grand Junction. In business he has been very successful, acquiring considerable property and adding much by his improvements to the value and beauty of the town.

CHARLES B. MASSER, M. D.

Dr. Charles B. Masser was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, on October 1, 1839, the son of William and Rachel (Boone) Masser, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and were reared, educated and married in that state. Soon after their marriage they became pioneers in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where they bought four hundred acres of government land which they developed and improved into an excellent farm. The father also kept a store at Three Rivers for a number of years, and both parents died there. Their offspring numbered eight, of whom only two are living, the Doctor and a brother who still resides in Michigan. The Doctor grew to manhood in his native county, and received his early education at its primitive country schools of that day. After leaving school he engaged for some years in farming and railroading, and at the age of twenty-five began the study of medicine, pursuing it a number of years and practicing in Michigan. In 1872 he removed to Kansas and, locating in the county of Republic, again devoted his attention to his profession. Prior to this time, in 1869, he was graduated from the Kansas City Medical College. He remained in Kansas actively engaged in practice until the spring of 1888, when he came to Colorado and settled in Mesa county, at the town of Fruita, where he has since made his home and the seat of his active professional work. He has taken several post-graduate courses at the medical schools of Denver, and by a close and judicious study of the literature of his profession has kept abreast with its

most advanced ideas. In 1891 he established a drug store which he has since conducted in connection with his practice, and in both he has been very successful. He was married on January 15, 1868, to Miss Gertrude A. Powers, of St. Joseph county, Michigan. They have had eight children, five of whom are living, James, Henry, Gertrude, Mary and Lulu. Those deceased are Marta, Bonita and Lillie. In political faith the Doctor is a Prohibitionist, and he is firm in the support of the principles he espouses.

HON. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD.

The strong, true men of a people are ever its most priceless possession. They are potent for good not only in what they accomplish by their own immediate work, but by the forces they inspire and vitalize in others through their influence, and by the example they give, which acts as a stimulus while they live and after they are gone. To this class belonged the late Hon. George A. Crawford, of Grand Junction, whose record is written in pleasing and enduring phrase in the city he built and the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness he implanted in its citizens. Small in stature and frail in physique, and waging a life-long war with sickness and bodily weakness, his transcendent will and mighty spirit triumphed over all obstructions and made him great in both undertakings and achievements—the most forceful man of his time in this section. The story of his life in many places and amid a great variety of pursuits, would be intensely interesting, every part of it, and would epitomize in brief the struggle of advancing civilization in this western world with, first the savage denizens of the wilderness, men and beasts, and later its more insidious and dangerous foes, outlaws and fugitives from justice in the older sections of the land who

deemed the hardy and industrious pioneers of a new and unsettled country the legitimate prey of their unbridled lust, rapacity and lawlessness. It is, however, with Governor Crawford's career in Colorado that we have now mainly to do. Whatever else of his heroic life it may be found necessary to narrate is only incidental and illustrative. George Addison Crawford was born in Clinton (then a part of Lycoming) county, Pennsylvania, on July 27, 1827. His parents were Judge George and Elizabeth (Quigley) Crawford, the ancestors on the father's side being Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and on the mother's German Lutherans. His scholastic education, begun in the primitive district schools of his day and locality, was continued at Clinton Academy on Pine Creek, of which his father was president, and Lockhaven Academy, and was finished at Jefferson College. Sent home from the college for a time on account of feeble health, he yet kept up with his class and was graduated with it in 1847, standing among the first, although the class numbered sixty-seven members. After his graduation he went South with other students and taught school at Salem, Kentucky, among the relatives of President Taylor. Later he joined his room-mate, Col. Samuel Simmons, in the management of a select school at Canton, Mississippi. After one winter in this enterprise he returned to his native state and began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Allison & Quigley. In 1850, still pursuing his law studies, he became the editor and proprietor of the Clinton Democrat, the organ of his party in Clinton county. He at once became active and effective in politics, both in the editorial columns of his paper and on the hustings showing unusual capacity and force, and there evincing an ascendancy and control over men which was through life one of his salient characteristics. From then on until he left Pennsylvania he was one

of the influential men in the councils and conventions of his party in the state, rendering such signal service in harmonizing differences and strengthening the cause that he received personal letters of thanks from Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. In 1856 he was a member of the firm of Dillon, Jackson & Company, which had a contract to build a railroad from Superior City to Hudson, Wisconsin, the company being obliged to cut sixty miles through a dense forest in the deep snows of winter. The road was completed on time and to the satisfaction of its promoters, and then Mr. Crawford determined on a visit to Kansas. That child of turbulence and strife was then in the agonies of its border warfare and needed such men as he to calm its fevered pulse and quiet its contending factions, and he concluded to remain there. While at Lawrence on the way to Leecompton, he fell in with a party going to Fort Scott to secure the townsite, and at once accepted an offer of transportation by mule team and partnership in the town project. On arriving at the fort, then an abandoned military post occupied by pioneers, Mr. Crawford and his companions bought claims to five hundred and twenty acres of land and organized the Fort Scott Town Company, of which he was elected president. He served in that capacity nearly twenty years, and in arranging for the development of the place marked on a plat two prospective lines of railroad, and the two leading railroads of the state have since been built on almost those very lines. His active mind and genius for leadership soon made him prominent in the stirring political activities of Kansas, and led to his nomination for the office of governor in 1861. In the election he secured a clear majority of the votes returned, but the state canvassers refused to canvass the returns, and under mandamus proceedings the court declared the election due to a misconstruction of the constitution and therefore il-

legal. The next year his friends determined to nominate him again for this office, but owing to complications in the convention he refused to submit his name for governor and was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. This nomination he declined to accept. After some fifteen or sixteen years more of strenuous activity in Kansas politics, during which he filled a number of important positions and rendered numberless important services, he turned his face toward the setting sun and took in a survey of Colorado. This was at that time a frontier country full of dangers and infested with the acolytes of lawlessness and violence; but his experienced eye told him it was a land of promise, and acting on his excellent judgment, he came hither and founded Grand Junction, deeming this the proper place for the large city that would inevitably be the commercial center of the mighty empire latent in the region. He located and named the town, and from that time until his death he was its steadfast, untiring and liberal friend. The first year he organized a company and built a ditch to supply his hamlet with water, erected cabins as homes for newcomers and put up a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. The next year he planted shade trees in front of all public property and all lots belonging to the town company, and encouraged all citizens to follow his example. He organized a company for the manufacture of pressed brick and supplied the railroad company with all the brick it needed at the Junction and as far west as Provo. He also built many cottages, and advertised the town and valley all over this and in many foreign countries, winning friends for the section wherever he made its virtues known. A man of nerve, tact, education and resources, he pushed the work of improvement forward, kept down all opposition, and infused into the people a spirit of progress wonderful in its immediate results and its continuing

power. Nor is it to be inferred that he neglected the more spiritual and elevating concomitants of the civilization he was planting in these western wilds. Schools, churches and the public press received his earnest and unremitting attention. Sustained by a will power remarkable in intensity and an intellect wonderful in scope, force and resourcefulness, he never gave up, but commanded circumstances to his purposes and made even difficulties his ministrants. And through all he was ever the same bland, cultivated, courtly and obliging gentleman. On Monday, January 26, 1891, the life that was the most earnest and useful ever known in western Colorado, ended. And now, when men seek his monument, it is enough to say, here is Grand Junction, here is Mesa county, here is the Western slope—they proclaim the energy, the manliness, the mighty creative spirit of Governor Crawford, what more can be desired!

MARCUS L. SHIPPEE.

Born and reared to the age of seventeen in the Green Mountain belt of Vermont, and coming from there as a youth to the mountains of Colorado, Marcus L. Shippee, a successful and progressive ranchman and cattle-grower of Pitkin county, living in the neighborhood of Emma, has not greatly changed his surroundings, as far as natural appearances go, but finds himself in a very different state of the farming interest from that which he was used to in his native section of the country. Still, his general ability and adaptiveness, coupled with his self-reliance and intelligence in observation soon made him as successful and capable as a farmer here as he could ever have been in the East. His life began near Bennington, Vermont, on August 22, 1862, where his parents, James S. and Mary (Calista) Shippee, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachu-

setts, located early in their married life, and to the time of the father's death in 1880, they were profitably engaged in farming and raising stock. The father was a staunch Republican in political faith. Their children numbered ten, five of whom are living: James H., city marshal of Delta, Colorado; William, a resident of Vermont; Marcus L., of Pitkin county, this state; Albert, of New York state; and Almond, living in Massachusetts. Marcus, who is one of Pitkin county's most prosperous and enterprising ranchman, is essentially a self-made man. His opportunities for attending even the public schools were few and of short duration, as while he was yet a mere boy he was obliged to go to work on his father's farm as a regular hand, and at the age of twelve was able to do a man's work. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, then, in 1873, went to New York state and followed the same occupation for a number of years. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown where he worked in the mines for wages. The next year he moved to Leadville and became connected with the coal trade under contract with the Malta Smelter Company. Six months later he quit this trade and started a dairy business which he conducted six months, then sold out. In this he made good profits as the price of milk was one dollar and twenty-five cents a gallon at retail, and he had ready sale for all he could supply. He next freighted between Leadville and Red Cliff, continuing in the business until 1882; then, selling out at a good profit, he purchased a ranch in the vicinity of Emma. This he sold a year later and then bought the one he now owns and manages. It comprises one hundred and sixty-two acres, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation in hay, grain and other ordinary farm products. He also raises numbers of cattle and horses, live stock and hay being his principal products. He belongs to the Odd

Fellows, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and supports the Democratic party. On November 29, 1899, he was married to Miss Alma G. Staton, a native of Illinois, the daughter of Hyrcanus and Margaret (Melissa) Staton, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. Soon after their marriage they located in Illinois where they remained until 1879. They then came to Colorado and settled at Leadville, and there they carried on a profitable dairy business until 1885. In that year they changed their residence to Glenwood Springs where they now live, the father being engaged in farming and giving a share of his time and energy to building up socialism, in which he is an ardent believer and worker. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Their children number eight, two of whom are deceased. Those living are William F., Herbert G., Elbert F., Merriam L. and Caney L., of Glenwood Springs, and Mrs. Shippee, the second in the order of birth of those who are living. She and her husband have had three children, of whom Ivan Elster died on January 9, 1901, and Leta Luella and Lois Calista are living.

WILLIAM R. K. HOOK.

William R. K. Hook, the oldest settler in the neighborhood of Emma, Pitkin county, this state, where he located in 1882, on a pre-emption claim of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of good land, one hundred and forty acres of which are naturally tillable, and where he has since conducted a prosperous and expanding stock industry and carried on general farming operations, is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on March 11, 1842. His parents, Peter U. and Elizabeth (Herman) Hook, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and passed the earlier years of their married life in merchandising, conducting an

extensive trade in dry goods and groceries, and their later years in conducting a good hotel, winning prosperity in both lines of activity. Both are now deceased, and of their nine children only three are living: George, the postmaster at Grand Ridge, Illinois; Mr. Hook, of Pitkin county, Colorado; and Julia, the wife of J. B. Marshall, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he is the editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, which was established in 1815 by John Irwin. Their mother died in 1864 and their father in 1869. Mr. Hook's educational advantages were few and limited in scope. At the age of seventeen he began to learn steamboat engineering at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, devoting a year to the business at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents a week, scarcely enough to pay his board. When the Civil war began he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, enrolling on May 8, 1861, and being mustered into the service at Washington, D. C., on July 29th following. He served three years, and was discharged at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 6, 1864, with the rank of first lieutenant. Soon after this he went to work as fireman on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, and at the expiration of fourteen months was promoted engineer. In this capacity he served the road until 1871, when he came west, and after passing some time at South Bend, Indiana, and Ottawa, Illinois, located at Marshall, Michigan, just after the great Chicago fire. There he remained seven years employed in the Wind Engine Works. In April, 1879, he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where he worked at engineering and installing machinery, remaining until 1881, then moved to Aspen. Here he continued engineering in saw-mills for a year, then in 1882 took up his ranch as a pre-emption claim. Since that time he has lived on his land and given himself

up wholly to its development, improvement and cultivation. His principal product is live stock, but he also raises good crops of hay and grain and other ordinary farm products. He is an active Republican in politics, and for years was an earnest working Odd Fellow. In 1880 he was married to Miss Olive M. Ausborne, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of John Ausborne, a native of Kentucky, his wife being a native of Vermont. They settled in Wisconsin in early life, and there for a number of years the father worked at his trade as a millwright, but later turned his attention to farming. The mother died in 1865 and the father in 1896. Mrs. Hook is a graduate of the Jacksonville, Illinois, high school. She taught school in that city and in Chicago in the East, and also at Leadville and Emma in this state. Her husband at one time conducted a dairy business at Aspen for a period of nine years. Approaching now the evening of life, they are comfortably fixed to pass their remaining days pleasantly, and are secure in the respect and good will of their fellow citizens wherever they are known.

STERLING PRICE SLOSS.

Born in St. Clair county, in western Missouri, where his parents were among the very first settlers, and passing the rest of his life there and in Colorado, so far Sterling P. Sloss has lived almost wholly on the frontier, and has well learned its lessons of thrift, self-reliance, manly courage and consideration for the rights and feelings of others. Taking its opportunities for advancement as they come and making good and timely use of them, he has been one of the forceful factors in pushing forward the advance of civilization and holding the ground it has gained from the wilderness and its savage denizens. His life began on October 25, 1862, and his parents were Joseph and Margaret (Coulthard) Sloss, the former

born in Kentucky and the latter in England. They located in St. Clair county, Missouri, among its first settlers, and in 1866 they moved to Arkansas, settling in a region as new and wild as that they left. They farmed with moderate success, and the father rose to prominence by his breadth of view and public spirit in local affairs and by his ardent support of the principles of the Democratic party. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1895. Five of their seven children survive them. Sterling, who is one of the most respected and influential citizens of Eagle county, and one of the most extensive and popular cattle men in this whole region of country, had but little opportunity for schooling. At the age of twelve years he took his place regularly among the hands on his father's farm, and when he was fourteen he was able to do a man's work there and command a man's wages, thus making his own living from that early age. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and locating at Silver Cliff, worked as a ranch hand for a compensation of twenty-five dollars a month and his board. At the end of a year he moved to South Park, where he drove cattle for A. J. Bates until the spring of 1882. He then formed a partnership with George W. King (see sketch elsewhere) to conduct a dairy business at Ashcroft, which later was moved to Aspen. Milk sold at fifty cents a gallon and the enterprise flourished vigorously. After some time he bought Mr. King's interest and took his own brother John W. in as a partner. They continued the business until 1885, and at the same time conducted a ranch on Sopris creek. At the end of six years the partnership was harmoniously dissolved. In 1902 he bought a ranch on the Frying Pan, nine miles east of Basalt. On this land good crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised, but cattle form the most important product and greatest source of revenue. Mr. Sloss is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, the

Daughters of Rebekah, the Woodmen of the World, the Women's Circle of Woodcraft, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political allegiance he stands firmly by the Democratic party. On February 5, 1889, he united in marriage with Miss Edith A. Bogue, a native of Harrison county, Missouri, born on February 3, 1870, and the daughter of Josiah and Permalia (Cox) Bogue. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of Indiana. They were prosperous farmers and the father supported the Republican party. He died on December 10, 1896, leaving eleven of his twelve children to survive him. They are Newton H., who lives at Maywood, Nebraska; Sarah, wife of Charles Redding, also living in Nebraska; Sytha, wife of Thomas Lawrence, of Carbondale, Colorado; Charles E., a resident of Arkansas Junction, this state; Joseph T., of DeBeque, Colorado; Viola J., wife of Albert Bell, of Dayton, Iowa; Allen C., of Salt Lake City, Utah; Alfred T., of Cherokee county, Iowa; Louis W., of Griswold, Iowa; and Emma E., of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. In the household of Mr. Sloss two children have been born, Alfred M. and Alvin J., twins. The parents are members of the Methodist church. In the public affairs of his section Mr. Sloss takes an active and intelligent interest at all times, and is at all times ready to aid in the promotion of its welfare. He is chief cattle inspector for the district between Leadville and Glenwood Springs. Mr. Sloss has recently been appointed a member of the live stock inspection board by Gov. Jesse F. McDonald for two years. Mr. Sloss was county commissioner of Pitkin county, Colorado, from 1895 to 1898.

ROBERT W. DWYER.

R. W. Dwyer is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born on May 14, 1855, and the son of John M. and Elizabeth (Duncan) Dwyer, the

former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer and stock dealer during the whole of his mature life and was successful and prosperous at the business. He also took an active part in public affairs, serving as county assessor of Ross county, Ohio, for a period of eighteen years, being elected to the office on the Republican ticket as he was an ardent supporter of that party in political matters. In middle life he moved to Iowa, where he continued farming and stock-growing until his death, in 1896. His wife preceded him to the other world more than twenty-five years, she dying in 1870. They were Presbyterians in religious affiliation, and had a family of six children, four of whom are living: James, a resident of Alaska; Frank, living in the vicinity of Aspen; Robert W., the immediate subject of these paragraphs; and John, who lives in Ohio. Robert remained at home assisting on the farm in Iowa until 1878, the family residence being near Sidney in Fremont county, that state. In the fall of 1878 he came to Colorado, and during the next ten years prospected in various parts of the state along the Western slope. In 1887 he located at Aspen, and for nine years thereafter he was engaged in dairying, getting fifty cents a gallon for milk, and sometimes more. In 1896 he sold his business and purchased a portion of the ranch he now owns and occupies, buying one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added eighty acres by another purchase. About one hundred and eighty acres of the tract are under cultivation and yield abundantly to the persuasive industry of the husbandman. Mr. Dwyer supports the Republican party in political contests, and in fraternal life he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was married on April 26, 1876, to Miss Dora Pepple, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Emma (Middleton) Pepple, who are also natives of Ohio. They

have always been farmers and have prospered in their industry. The father is a Democrat in political allegiance, and both are Methodists in church relations. They have been the parents of five children, and of the number Abraham L. is deceased, and these are living: Annie, the wife of Frank Dwyer; Gertrude, who is engaged in merchandising at Riverside, Wyoming; Robert W., and Melissa, the wife of Alexander Higgins, of Bainbridge, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer have two children, Ernest, and Roberta, the wife of Edmond Limbach, of Gilt Edge, Montana.

NORMAN G. CROALL.

Norman G. Croall is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born on May 30, 1869. He came to the United States in 1900, locating at Colorado, where he was actively engaged in the stock industry and general farming in the Plateau country in Mesa county. In 1903 he purchased the ranch on which he is now located, near Emma, Pitkin county, and which formerly belonged to Mr. Chatfield. It comprises two hundred and forty acres, all of which can be profitably cultivated, and produces hay, potatoes and fruit in abundance. One of its special features of interest and value is an excellent orchard of eighteen acres set out in fine fruit trees now in good bearing order. The ranch has a first-class water right appertaining to it, and is considered the best in the valley in which it lies. It is known as the Hermiston ranch and has a wide and well-earned reputation for the excellence of its products and its vast resources of productiveness.

ENOCH G. MALLORY.

This enterprising and progressive ranchman and cattle breeder of Eagle county, this state, with a fine property in the neighborhood

of Basalt, comes of a sturdy strain, with a family record for longevity in years, prodigious energy in youth, manhood and middle life, and great clearness of mind and endurance of body even in very old age. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on May 29, 1837, the son of William N. and Jane (Snow) Mallory, the father born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and the mother in Nova Scotia. In his young manhood the father moved to Canada, and there during the remainder of his life he was actively and successfully engaged in farming. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and he was known as Deacon Mallory. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are deceased: Elizabeth died October 3, 1850; Josiah, who died on February 22, 1903, at the age of eighty-four; Margaret, then Mrs. Elijah Osser, who died in Carlton county, New Brunswick, on October 30, 1903; Elisha, who died in Florida, on January 13, 1894; and Harriet, in 1904. The six children living are: John, who resides in Carlton county, Canada, and was born at Wakefield on November 20, 1820; Anna K., born on February 8, 1822; Hilkiah, born on June 1, 1825; William A., born on March 4, 1829; Ezekiel, born on March 29, 1833; and Enoch G., born on May 29, 1837. The father, who was born in July, 1795, died in March, 1885, and the mother, born on September 1, 1801, passed away on August 15, 1847. They were married on November 12, 1818. Their son Enoch attended such schools as were available at the time, and when but a boy began to make a hand on the farm in the assistance of his parents. He remained with them until he reached his twentieth year, then rented his father's farm and farmed it until 1874. At that time he gave up farming and became proprietor of saw and grist-mills which he operated two years, then moved to Ness county, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming nine

years. In the meantime, however, during this period, leaving his farm in the care of his family, he came to Colorado, and after spending seven years in this state had his family join him here. After a short residence at Leadville he moved to Ashcroft, then some time later to Aspen. Mining was his principal occupation during these years, but he also devoted some attention to lumbering and milling. In October, 1887, he took a squatter's right to one hundred and fifty-five acres of land which he afterward converted into a pre-emption claim, and which is the ranch he now owns and occupies. Here he has quietly pursued the vocation of a western farmer and cattle-grower, improving his property and bringing it to productiveness, until he has one of the choice country homes in his neighborhood, cattle being his main resource. He was married on June 21, 1857, to Miss Levicy A. Hoyt, a native of New Brunswick, born on October 16, 1831, and the daughter of Orlo and Phoebe (Wood) Hoyt, also Canadians by nativity, and successful farmers in that country. They were members of the Free Baptist church and the father was a prominent Orangeman. They had three children, two of whom are living, Emma, wife of Lawrence Mersereau, and Mrs. Mallory. Their mother died on April 26, 1837, and their father on August 28, 1875. In the Mallory household eight children were born, and six of them are living. Marshall N. lives at Sumpter, Oregon; Ezekiel at New Chicago, Montana; Joseph F., at Otter, Kansas; Carrie S. Mrs. William Smith), at Niles, Kansas; Murray C. in Indian territory and Sarah (Mrs. Frederick Stiffler), at Basalt, Colorado. The parents belong to the Baptist church.

WILLIAM D. PHILLIPS.

William D. Phillips, who was formerly in partnership with Mr. N. G. Croall in conducting the ranch and stock business on the Her-

miston ranch, is a native of Ivegill, county Cumberland, England, born on December 18, 1869, and the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Phillips, who were also born and reared in that country. The father was a clergyman of the church of England, and is now canon of one of the cathedrals there, which position he has held for five years. His family comprised seven children, two of whom, James R. and Edward, have died. The former of these was consul general for Great Britain on the gold coast of West Africa, and was murdered by the natives near the city of Benin in January, 1897. Edward died in London in April, 1903. The living children are: Ella, the wife of the late Nigel Buchanan, of Carlisle, England; Charles W., a clergyman of the church of England, living at home; Katharine, residing at Northwood near London; Agnes, at the abbey of Carlisle, England; and William, the only member of the family resident in this country. Mr. Phillips, after a preliminary scholastic training in other schools, attended the Sodberrgh school in Yorkshire in his native land. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself as a farmer, and after two years of valuable experience under instructions, assumed the management of a farm for himself, which he controlled five years, raising, in connection with his general farming operations, fine strains of horses in which he took especial pride and pleasure. In this branch of his business he was eminently successful, raising one draught horse in particular that took the championship prize and sold for a fancy price. He was also very successful with saddle horses, producing many prize winners in this line. In 1895 he made a business and pleasure trip to Australia which consumed a year and a half. He then returned to England, and entered the army for a term of nine months, but owing to sickness he only served eight months. Soon afterward he came to the United States, and at the end of ten months, passed in West Virginia, in 1902

joined Mr. Croall in Plateau valley. The mother of Mr. Phillips died in August, 1899. His father, as has been noted, is still living in his native land.

LEE R. WILLITS.

After residing and practicing productive interest in several states, and finding the conditions of life more or less agreeable in all, Lee R. Willits, of Eagle county, Colorado, a prosperous and progressive ranch and stock man living near Basalt, finds this state the best of all and is ardently devoted to its interests and the enduring welfare of its people. He is a native of New Boston, Mercer county, Illinois, born on December 23, 1848, and the son of John E. and Mary C. (Frick) Willits, the father born in Indiana and the mother in Pennsylvania. In the early years of their married life they located in Illinois, where for a number of years the father was engaged in the drug business at New Boston and Keithsburg, but on account of the state of his health he found it necessary to have an outdoor life, and accordingly he turned his attention to farming. He thereupon moved to Kansas, and after living in that state seven years changed to Texas, where he continued in the same occupation, and where his death occurred on December 1, 1890. He was a Royal Arch Mason in fraternal life, and a strong Democrat in politics. He took an active part in local affairs and attained prominence in the public life of his community, serving as county commissioner in Illinois and also in Kansas a number of years. He was a Presbyterian in church connection. Of his seven children six are living: Lee R.; Clarence W., of Seaton, Illinois; Ada H., wife of the late A. J. Robinson, of Aspen, this state; Katie, wife of George Loomis, of La Porte, Oklahoma; Frederick E., of Canon City, Colorado; and Edith, wife of Dr. Virgil Clark, of

Basalt, with whom the mother makes her home. Her father, Frederick Frick, helped to make the state constitution of Illinois in 1848, and took a leading part in public affairs in other ways. Lee R. Willits attended the district schools near his home, as country boys do who have to work on the farm, and there received a limited scholastic training. He remained at home and worked in the interest of his parents until he became twenty-two years of age, at which time in 1870, he began farming independently in Kansas, where he remained until 1873, then moved to Texas, where he lived fourteen years engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1887 he came to Colorado very much handicapped by circumstances, and secured employment as foreman on the ranch of Gillespie & Robinson on the Roaring Fork, seven miles and a half east of Carbondale. After passing some years in this engagement he bought the ranch on which he now lives, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and forty-five acres being under cultivation. Here he raises enormous crops of hay of excellent quality and potatoes in abundance, and also carries on a thriving business in cattle and horses. He is a staunch Democrat in political allegiance, and as such has served six years as county commissioner. He was also a member of the thirteenth legislature of the state, and is now and has been for years a member of the Eljelbel school board, a capacity in which he also served in Texas. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. On February 25, 1874, he was married to Miss Cornelia A. Robinson, a native of Henderson county, Illinois, and daughter of Elhanen and Phoebe A. (Moore) Robinson. Her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Indiana. They located in Illinois when young and later moved to Kansas, then to Texas and finally to Colorado, settling in the vicinity of Basalt. They were farmers and members of the Methodist

church, and the father gave a steadfast and loyal support to the Democratic party. Their offspring numbered seven, four of whom are living: Emma, wife of D. S. Shehi, of Taylor Park, Colorado; Sarah, wife of H. B. Gillespie, of Denver; Mrs. Willits, of Eagle county; and Charles M., of Pendleton, Oregon. The mother died in 1886 and the father in November, 1898. The Willits household has been blessed and brightened with four children: Pearl E., wife of William Shanks, of Leadville; Irene E., living at home; Marcia E., wife of I. H. Mitchell, of Basalt; and Bramlett, living under the parental roof.

CHARLES E. JACOBS.

Born in Wood county, Ohio, on September 3, 1871, and now living and prospering in Colorado, Charles E. Jacobs, of Eagle county, a successful ranch and cattleman living near Basalt, has come to his present location and estate by progress through two or three intervening states and industrious effort for advancement in them all. His parents, Oliver and Lavina (Locy) Jacobs, were also natives of Ohio, and in 1873 moved to Iowa, then to Fort Scott, Kansas, afterward to Joplin, Missouri, and from there in 1878 to Colorado, locating at Leadville, where they lived until 1881, when they moved to Gunnison county. In his younger life the father was engaged in farming, and his later years were devoted to the drug business. In this state he occupied himself in mining, sometimes in the employ of others, sometimes independently for himself. He supported the Republican party in political matters and fraternally was connected with the order of Odd Fellows. Three of the five children born in the family are living, Charles E., Oliver G., and Luetta, wife of James Bowles, of Newcastle, this state. The father died on July 3, 1885, and since then the mother has made her

home with her son Charles. He was educated at the public schools, with meager advantages, and while yet a mere boy began to assist in the farm work in the interest of his parents. He remained with them until 1892, then rented a ranch for himself in Eagle county, which he farmed three years, at the end of which he took charge of the home ranch. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres, of which ninety can be cultivated. Large crops of excellent hay are produced, with grain, vegetables and fruit in abundance, and cattle are raised for market and horses for use on the place. Mr. Jacobs conducts his business with vigor and success and stands well in the estimation of the people around him. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, and is independent in politics. The ranch is well located five miles west of Basalt and has many natural advantages for farming and the stock industry. Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage June 1, 1904, with Miss Marian Pearson, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of George and Anna (Ghent) Pearson, the former a native of England and the latter of Frankfort, Indiana. They now live at Rifle, Colorado.

OLIVER G. JACOBS, a younger brother of Charles, and also an Eagle county ranch and stock man, was born on February 4, 1873, in Joplin, Missouri, and came to Colorado with his parents in 1878. In 1888 he located his present ranch, and on it since that time he has built up a good business in raising cattle and horses, along with a general ranching industry. He is wide-awake, enterprising and progressive, fully in touch with the spirit of his neighborhood, and one of its most esteemed citizens. In political matters he is independent, and in local affairs is warmly interested in a practical way in the advancement and improvement of the community, the county and the state. On September 29, 1893, he was married to Miss Marion Patterson, who was born on August

16, 1884, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Beggs) Patterson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Jacobs has been fairly successful in his operations and his place is improving in character and increasing in productiveness. Both he and his brother find Colorado a good state to live in and are well pleased with it, fervently devoted to its interest and always willing to promote its welfare and the comfort and conveniences of its people.

M. H. McKEE.

M. H. McKee, of near Collbran, Mesa county, presents in his interesting and varied career, in which he has tried both extremes of fortune, a striking illustration of the versatility of American manhood and the wonderful variations of American life. He was born at Etna, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1859, and is the son of Matthew and Ann (Wilson) McKee, natives of Ireland and of Scotch parentage, who came to America in childhood with their parents and found a home at the place of his nativity, where they grew to maturity and were married. The father was foreman in a nail factory there and died at the age of seventy-seven. The mother died at the same place, at the age of eighty-one. She was a relative of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their family comprised six children, and their son M. H. was the fifth. He remained at home until he was twenty-one and was educated in the district schools. In 1880 he came to Pueblo, Colorado, and there was employed in the steel works about five months. He then moved to Bonanza, Saguache county, where he remained two years engaged in prospecting. In 1883 he took up his residence at Grand Junction and during the next two years conducted a barber shop and bath house at that place. In the fall of 1885 he moved to the

ranch he now occupies, which comprises three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land and is very pleasantly located along Kimball creek in Plateau valley. On this ranch Mr. McKee carries on a flouting stock industry which he has built up wholly by his own industry and business capacity. He came to this region a poor man owning almost nothing, and now owns his ranch and about three hundred and eighty thrifty and well-conditioned cattle. On his ranch he also has a fine orchard of choice fruit which yields abundantly and for which he finds a ready and profitable market. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in the campaigns of his party, as he does in all phases of the public life of the community. In December, 1883, he was married to Miss Addie E. Jones, who was born near Denver, Colorado. They have five children, John W., Aaron, Clarence C., Alf C. and their daughter Matt, all living at home and assisting him in running the ranch.

JOHN NURNBERG.

Although born and reared far from his present home, and recollecting with pleasure the scenes and associations of his native land, loyal too to its history and the aspirations of its people, John Nurnberg, of near Carbondale, Garfield county, this state, is well pleased with Colorado, preferring it to all the states of which he has knowledge, and not now willing to exchange it for the older civilization, more populous conditions and historic aspirations of his native Mecklenburg, Germany, where he was born on February 8, 1831, and where also his parents, George and Eliza Nurnberg, first saw the light of this world, descendants of long lines of ancestors born and reared in the fatherland. The parents came to the United States soon after their marriage and located in Michigan, being among the early settlers of that

state. Some time afterward they removed to Wisconsin, and there they passed the remainder of their days, contentedly occupied in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture and living in the lasting respect of all who knew them. They had eight children, of whom only four are living, Frederick, Christopher, Barbara and John. The last named attended the common schools near his home from the age of six to that of fourteen, then during the next two years assisted his father on the home farm, after which he began to make his own living by working on other farms for wages awhile and later as manager for himself. He continued his industry in this line for a period of thirty years, and raised live stock in connection therewith. In 1887 he came to Colorado and located his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of one hundred and seventy acres, purchasing the improvements already made by a former tenant. Of this tract one hundred and forty acres can be cultivated with profit in hay, grain and other ordinary farm products, and of these Mr. Nurnberg raises good crops. He also carries on a flourishing industry in cattle, that commodity and hay being his principal resource and both being extensively produced. He also raises some fruit for market. The ranch is well supplied with water and arrangements have been made for its judicious distribution over the land according to need. The improvements are sufficient in magnitude and comfortable in character, and the appliances at hand for the business of farming and giving proper attention to the stock are ample and of the latest patterns. Although independent in politics, Mr. Nurnberg is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and heartily supports all its elements of growth and prosperity. He is especially active in the cause of public education, having served six years as a member of the local school board, following a similar service of several years in Wisconsin. On December 11,

1861, he was married to Miss Fannie Harris, a daughter of William and Catherine (Jayne) Harris and a sister of William and Charles H. Harris, sketches of whom are elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Nurnberg have had nine children, of whom four have died, twins in infancy, and Julia in 1867 and Gertrude in 1871. The five who are living are: Annie (Mrs. August Sunnicht), of Carbondale; Estella (Mrs. Samuel Weber), of Fruita; Eugene, who conducts the home ranch for his father; Mabel (Mrs. Edward Nevitt), of Aspen; and Maud (Mrs. Arthur Ward), of Pasadena, California. While independent in politics, the father has a decided leaning toward the Republican party.

EUGENE NURNBERG, a son of John, who conducts the operations of the paternal homestead, was born on January 1, 1868, in the state of Wisconsin, and when he was nineteen years old accompanied his parents to this state, where he has since resided. He was married on May 12, 1892, to Miss Rose Smith, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Duerst) Smith, natives of Wisconsin, where she also was born and reared. They are now residing at Troy, South Dakota, and are engaged in farming, in connection with which they carry on a thriving dairy business. While living in Wisconsin the father served as treasurer of his county three terms, being elected to the office on the Republican ticket. He is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Eleven children were born in the family, two of whom, Adam and Wilhelm, have died. The nine living are: Nicholas, of Green county, Wisconsin; Catherine, the wife of Charles Kundert, of South Dakota; Matthew, also a resident of that state; Mary, the wife of Frederick Legler, of Pocatello, Idaho; Theodore, living at Monroe, Wisconsin; Rose, the wife of Mr. Nurnberg; Annie, the wife of James Budge, of Rio Blanco county; Bertha, the wife

of Nicholas Grenfell; and Clara, the wife of Peter Wells, of South Dakota. The parents and most of the children belong to the Methodist church. Mr. Nurnberg the younger is a popular man in his community, and is rising rapidly to prominence in business circles and in public esteem.

JOHN PATERSON.

Almost the only schooling received by the subject of this brief sketch was had under the exacting but effective taskmaster Experience, and it is due to his own indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance that he has succeeded in life and won a comfortable estate from hard conditions and under adverse circumstances. He belongs to the great democracy of the United States, which works in its shirt sleeves where work will pay, and by persistent effort and undaunted courage builds up great industries, mighty marts of commerce, fertile farms in the wilderness and rich commonwealths fruitful in all the blessings of cultivated life. Mr. Paterson was born in Scotland on September 8, 1855, and is the son of James and Jane P. (Stewart) Paterson, of that country, where their forefathers lived and labored for many generations. The father was a farmer and also engaged in other occupations. He was a loyal member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife, and gave intelligent and manly attention to all the duties of citizenship. The family comprised eleven children, of whom two died in infancy and one at a more advanced age. The living are Jane, James, Margaret, Alexander, William, John and Barbara. When John was but seven years old he began to make his own living by herding cattle, in which he was occupied in his native land until 1880, in connection with various other kinds of work. In that year he came to the United States, and located in Colorado on his

present ranch, eighty acres of which he bought with the improvements out of money he had saved from his slender earnings. He afterwards bought fifty acres additional, and to the development, improvement and cultivation of his land he has since continuously devoted himself. He has ninety acres of the tract in a good state of productiveness and raises fine crops of hay, grain, potatoes and fruit, owning his water rights and having an abundant supply of water for necessary irrigation. He is a man of public-spirit and helpful in all commendable undertakings for the advancement of the best interests of his community, but is independent of party control in political activity. On January 20, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary A. Begg, a native of Scotland and the daughter of Peter and Mary (Ross) Begg, of that country, where the father was overseer for John Forber, a great land owner and sheep breeder. He was a Presbyterian in church relations, and died in 1884. The mother is still living in Scotland and, like her husband, she is loyal and devoted to the king. Four of their five children are living, Jane, Mary A., George and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson have five children: Helen, the wife of S. Geigel, living in the vicinity of Carbondale; Marion, the wife of Oliver Jacobs, living in the vicinity of Emma; Gladstone E., Clara and Hugh. The parents are Presbyterians. Mr. Paterson's father died in 1881 and his mother in 1891.

GUSTAVEUS GRACE.

Orphaned at the age of eleven years by the death of his father, who enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war and was never seen again, Gustaveus Grace, now one of the successful and progressive ranch men of Eagle county, has had a struggle in life from his boyhood, and what he has is the result of his own energy, capacity and thrift. He was born

at Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, on July 16, 1854, the son of Harrison B. and Miranda (Mosier) Grace, the former a native of Bangor, Maine, and the latter of Hinesburg, Vermont. In 1850 the family moved to the state of New York, and at the beginning of the Civil war the father joined the volunteers in defense of the Union, and, as has been stated, that was the last ever seen of him by his family. There were four children in the family, of whom three are living, Gustaveus, Benjamin D., of Courtney at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and Lorenzo F., of Glenwood Springs. Their mother died on July 30, 1902. Gustaveus, the oldest of the living children, received a very limited common-school education, the absence of his father making it necessary to aid in supporting the family at an early age, and he remained at home in this laudable work until he reached the age of twenty-one. Then he started out to farm for himself and later turned his attention to saw-mill work, his wages being very small. In 1876 he came to Colorado, reaching Denver on April 8th, en route to Hamilton, now called Como. From there he moved on to Breckenridge and then to a mining camp known as Park City, where he devoted six months to mining for wages. He then made a short visit to his old home in New York, and on his return to this state, after a short stay of six weeks at Breckenridge, took up his residence at Lincoln gulch, where he worked in the mines until September 15, 1877, for a compensation of three dollars a day. On the date last mentioned he moved to Leadville, and there he wrought in the smelters until 1881, when he returned to Breckenridge, and there and at Holy Cross passed six months, after which he went back to Leadville. For some time then he teamed and freighted between that town and Aspen and Glenwood, he and his brother, L. F. Grace, being the first to move groceries into Glenwood. This was in 1882, and they continued their joint operations

two years, at the end of which he sold his interests in the enterprise to his brother. In February, 1885, he settled on the ranch which is now his home, taking up one hundred and sixty acres as a pre-emption claim. Of the tract he has ninety acres in hay, grain, vegetables and fruit. He is a firm supporter of the Republican party, and a valued member of the Woodmen of the World. On October 5, 1882, he was married to Miss Minerva Case, a native of Plattsville, Wisconsin, the daughter of Austin and Elizabeth A. (Wright) Case, the former born in Connecticut and the latter in New York. They moved to Wisconsin as young people, and in 1880 came to Colorado. The father was engaged many years in burning lime and railroad grading under contract, but for some time has lived retired from active pursuits. He is a Democrat in politics and a Freemason in fraternal circles. He is now living near Watson with his daughter, Mrs. William Dobson, his wife having died on December 13, 1887. Of their eight children Lafayette was killed in the Civil war and Mary died in Wisconsin. The six living are: Almeda, wife of Edward Gilkey, of Spokane, Washington; Minerva, Mrs. Gustaveus Grace; Charles, of near Snow Mass; Truman, of Gunnison; Gilbert, of Aspen; and Georgia, wife of William Dobson, of Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Grace have six children, Claude M., Mabel E., Georgia G., Nina, Gerald and Austin. The parents attend the Methodist church and take an active interest in the development and improvement of the community in which they live, in which they are highly esteemed and have a host of admiring friends.

ALEXIS ARBANEY.

From far-away and sunny Italy, near Aosta on the Baltea and under the shadow of the Appenines, came Alexis Arbaneý to the United States, when he was a young man of twenty-

nine, and here he has given his time and energy to developing a ranch and building up thereon a flourishing stock and general ranching industry. He was born on November 27, 1861, and is the son of John B. and Margaret Arboney, natives of that country and belonging to families long resident there. They were prosperous farmers, according to the ways of the country, and devout members of the Catholic church. After long lives of usefulness death ended their labors, the mother dying on September 17, 1896, and the father in March, 1901. Five of their thirteen children survive them, Demiticus, Egyptian, Basleaze, Alexis and one other. Alexis had but few and scant opportunities for education in the schools, being obliged to assist his parents on the farm from an early age. When he was twenty he entered the Italian army and served four years. Then returning home, he devoted four years more to manufacturing cheese. In 1890 he emigrated to the United States and made his first location at Delray, Wayne county, Michigan. Here he engaged in lumbering for a time and later in foundry work. On October 10, 1890, he arrived in western Colorado, and soon after went to work as a ranch hand for Charles Harris, who paid him twenty-six to thirty dollars a month. At the end of a year he rented the ranch belonging to Samuel Cramer, and during the next four years he conducted its operations with gratifying success. While so engaged he wintered at Aspen and lived on the ranch in summer. In 1892 he worked ten months in the Pride of Aspen mine for wages, then sold some interests he had acquired to his brother Henry and purchased the ranch on which he now lives, making the purchase in partnership with his cousin, L. C. Clavell. The ranch then comprised three hundred and twenty acres, and after buying his cousin's interest after a partnership of seven years, he bought forty acres more, so that he now has three hun-

dred and sixty. One hundred acres of the tract can be cultivated and yields abundantly of hay, grain and potatoes, hay and grain being the principal crops. The ranch is two miles east of Basalt and is considered one of the best in this whole section of the state. In political matters Mr. Arboney is independent, but he is cordially interested in the welfare of his country and state, and devoted to the institutions of his adopted land. He was married on June 17, 1886, to Miss Felicity Gerbaz, an Italian like himself and born on July 2, 1862. She is a sister of Jarry Gerbaz, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Arboney have two children, Flalin, born on February 28, 1888, and Isabelle, born on December 4, 1890. The parents are members of the Catholic church and are well esteemed as good citizens and enterprising, progressive farmers.

KILBURN C. VOORHEES.

One of the active and progressive business men of Glenwood Springs, where he conducts a prosperous livery business, Kilburn C. Voorhees has aided materially in promoting the growth and development of this section of the state and building up its interests. In addition to his business in town he carries on a flourishing and profitable ranching and stock industry in the county, and is active in every worthy enterprise for the advancement of the community and the benefit of its people. He was born in Wisconsin on September 10, 1862, and is the son of Tunis V. and Maria (Clifford) Voorhees, the father a native of New York state and the mother of Canada. The paternal ancestors of the family came over in the "Mayflower" and have been zealous and prominent in the history of the country at every stage of its progress since early Colonial times. Mr. Voorhees' immediate parents settled in

Wisconsin in their early married life, but not long afterward moved to Iowa, then to Nebraska and afterward to Illinois. Down to 1880 the father was a farmer, but he is now receiver for the board of trade in Chicago, and is doing well. He is a Republican in politics, and from time to time has held local offices in the place of his residence. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the Congregational church, as is also his wife. They have had seven children. One, May D., died in 1890. The six living are Kilburn C., Perry F., Franklin V., James M., Emma and Wright. Kilburn attended the public schools and assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home until he was nearly eighteen years old. In 1879 he came from Nebraska to Colorado, arriving in the summer, and after passing six months in Denver occupied in various employments, in the spring of 1880 he moved to his present locality and began prospecting and mining, which he continued for ten years. Some of the mines discovered and located by him during that period have since proven to be good properties. With in this time he also conducted a ranch four years at Delta. In 1893 he sold all his property and coming to Glenwood, engaged in the livery business, buying out F. A. Enoch and forming a partnership with A. E. Yewell, which continued five years from July 1, 1893, and was then harmoniously dissolved, he purchasing his partner's interest. Since then he has conducted the business alone. He is also interested in a large ranch located near Glenwood which produces good crops of hay, grain, fruit and the best quality of potatoes. He takes an active and helpful interest in public local affairs, and has served four years as a member of the board of aldermen. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Eagles, and politically is an ardent Re-

publican. On November 25, 1898, he was married to Miss Minnie L. Young, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and daughter of James Young. Her father was a steamboat captain for many years, and both he and his wife have paid nature's last debt, dying some years ago.

JUDGE ARTHUR L. BEARDSLEY.

The courts in this country are the last refuge of liberty for the citizen and the ultimate bulwark of defence for his life and property; and it is well for any community when its judges are men of proven probity, extensive legal learning, patriotic devotion to the public good and unyielding force of character in standing up for essential justice in the administration of the important trusts which they have in charge. In nothing, perhaps, have the states of the farther West been more fortunate and distinguished than in the uprightness and capability of their courts in general. Their judges have dignified and adorned their jurisprudence by a wealth of legal lore, and in cases where this has been in some measure lacking, the force of character and triumphant sense of fairness of the judges have made sufficient amends for the deficiency to subserve the ends of justice in their decisions and make the rights and interests of the citizens secure. In the particular instance of Judge Beardsley both the legal learning and the force of character are present, and there is besides a wide and accurate knowledge of men gathered in experience with them in the toilsome avocations of life. The Judge was born in Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, on January 26, 1860, and is the son of Theodore and Henrietta E. (Baldwin) Beardsley, the former born in Sussex county, that state, and the latter in Essex. The father was a merchant and besides being successful in business was prominent in the councils of the Prohibition party in poli-

tics, being at one time its candidate for mayor of his home city. He and his wife were Baptists in religious affiliation. Their offspring numbered six, of whom five survive them, the mother having died on January 16th, and the father on November 2, 1895. The living children are Arthur L., Grace, William, Mabel and Theodore. The Judge began his scholastic education in the public schools and finished it at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, his own industry and frugality furnishing the money for the more advanced courses of instruction. In 1873 he came to Colorado, and here he devoted four additional years to school in special courses. In June, 1878, he took a position on a cattle ranch in the employ of W. L. Beardsley, of Huerfano county, living near the present town of Walsenburg. He remained with Mr. Beardsley until January, 1879, then turned his attention to merchandising at Leadville. From there he moved to Tincup and began the study of law. After pursuing the study the required time and attending the schools belonging to the profession, he began to practice at Glenwood in 1887, remaining there one year, at the end of which he moved to Newcastle, where he passed eleven years in active practice, nine of them as city attorney. In 1898 he was elected county judge of Garfield county, and in 1901 and in 1904 he was re-elected, being each time the candidate of the Republican party, the first time of the Silver Republicans and the second and third of the regulars. The last election was for a term of four years. In the administration of his exalted and important office he has given great satisfaction to all classes of the people and made a high and enduring reputation for himself. He is active and prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge and the Royal Arch chapter, in the latter body holding the office of captain of the host. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. On May 21,

1902, he was married to Miss Rhoda Belle McDonald, a native of Valeene, Indiana, her father born in Kentucky and her mother in Indiana. Almost the whole of his mature life was passed in the latter state, where he was for many years a miller and later a farmer. He died in 1897, at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Beardsley was at one time a school teacher in Kentucky and afterwards at Carbondale, this state. She and the Judge became the parents of one child, which died in infancy, and Mrs. Beardsley died June 16, 1904, in giving birth to a daughter, who survives her.

THEODORE ROSENBERG.

Thoroughly educated in some of the best technical schools of his native land and acquiring breadth of knowledge and artistic skill through practical experience in his work, Theodore Rosenberg, of Glenwood, has been a valuable assistant to the people of his locality in developing its resources, building up its interests and promoting its conveniences and public improvements. He was born in Vienna, Austria, on May 10, 1845, and is the son of Paul and Fannie (von Stein) Rosenberg, the father native at Landau and the mother at Duerkheim. The father served in the Austrian army. He died in 1863, as a retired general, and the mother is still living at her old Vienna home. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are living. Their son Theodore received an excellent education, both general and technical. He attended the common schools, a Latin school, the military academy four years and the Vienna University and the Polytechnic School. In 1871 he began practice as a civil engineer, and since then has followed this line of work in connection with architecture, first at Vienna, then in England, where he passed eighteen months, and afterward in the United States, one year in New York, two

in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and one in Ohio. Meanwhile he made a trip to Colorado, and being pleased with the country, arranged his affairs in the East and returned to this state to remain in 1886, locating at Colorado Springs where he was engaged as architect for the Colorado Midland Railroad, and later in a similar position until 1889 was employed by the Glenwood Hot Springs Company. He was in charge of construction of the improvements made by that company and designed and constructed a number of long span bridges for the state and several counties. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been three times elected county surveyor, holding that position at this time (1904). On September 8, 1880, he was married to Miss Theresa Dietrich, a native of Massachusetts and daughter of Peter and Theresa (Franzen) Dietrich, who were born in Germany. The father was a millwright and contractor, and he died in 1900. The mother now lives at Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have four children, William, Karl, John and Helen. They are well pleased with Colorado and the opportunities for advancement it has furnished them, and having made good use of their time here, they stand high in the public estimation and have a host of cordial and admiring friends.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COPELAND.

Prominent and serviceable in the industrial, commercial and educational life of Pitkin county, proprietor of the Glendale Stock Farm of fourteen hundred acres four and one-half miles west of Aspen, and of the extensive stock business conducted thereon, active in social and church circles, and giving intelligent attention and hearty support to every good enterprise for the benefit of the community, William Stephen Copeland, of Aspen, is one of the leading citizens of this portion of the state

and an ornament and an inspiration for good to the people among whom he lives and labors. As manager of the large and highly developed sample works of the Taylor & Brunton Sampling Works Company, in which is employed, by common repute the finest and most complete system of sampling ores in the world, he has made an excellent reputation as an expert sampler and become an authority on all subjects connected with the business; as a stock man with interests of magnitude in the business in his charge, he has established himself in public opinion as one of the most progressive and capable men engaged in the industry and as president for a number of years and now secretary of the local school board he has been a potential stimulus to the educational forces of the town and surrounding country, and he has done a vast amount of good for the school interests around him. Mr. Copeland was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on August 4, 1861, and is the son of George and Sarah (Smith) Copeland, the father of the same nativity as himself and the mother born in New York state. The father was during the years of his early manhood a machinist, and in later life a farmer. He supported the Reform party in politics, and belonged to the United Workmen in fraternal circles. He belonged to the Methodist church, as his widow does now. Since his death, which occurred several years ago, she has been living at Norwich in the province of Ontario. They were the parents of six children. A daughter named Lottie has died; the five who are living are: William, the subject of this review; Lewis A., manager of Taylor & Brunton's interests in Utah; Carrie, the wife of Rev. Joseph Culp, of Toronto, Canada; George E., manager of Taylor & Brunton's interests at Cripple Creek; and Nellie, the wife of Edward Butler, of St. Thomas, Ontario. William was well educated in his native land, attending the primary and

high schools, the Teachers' Training School, the Brantford Collegiate Institute at Brantford, and the Toronto Normal and Art Schools, of which he is an honor graduate. He was also thrifty in early life, at the age of ten beginning to earn money and saving it for future use; and the habit thus formed has been his mainstay through his subsequent career. In 1891 he came to Colorado and located at Aspen where he began work as a clerk in the sampling works of the Taylor & Brunton Sampling Works Company. After serving the company six years in that capacity he became manager of its works and is still creditably filling that position. From his advent into this section of the country he has taken an active and useful interest in educational matters. He served several years as president of the local school board and is now its secretary. He has also been for a number of years president of the board of examiners. His enthusiasm in school matters and his influence on others in this behalf secured for the city the donation of its present excellent high school. All interests of the town, county and state have his earnest and effective support. He is treasurer of the Commercial Club and one of its most active members. In fraternal life he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in political allegiance he is a staunch and zealous Republican. On December 21, 1887, he united in marriage with Miss Aggie E. Brunton, a daughter of William and Agnes (Flowie) Brunton, of Scotland, who came to Canada in early life and settled in Ontario, where they were successfully engaged in farming until death ended their labors. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have four children, Fred Brunton, Charles William, Mand Marie and Norman Reid. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. While Mr. Copeland's position as manager of the

sampling works is his chief business engagement, his stock industry is by no means a small part of his commercial enterprise, and is worthy of special consideration. He owns the Glendale stock farm, near Aspen, which comprises fourteen hundred acres, one thousand acres of which are under cultivation and yield hay, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes in abundance. On this farm he also conducts a large and profitable cattle business and produces a high grade output for an extensive market. He owns the water rights appertaining to the ranch, and these are extensive and well developed. Many thousands of acres of public land surround him and give him a wide range for his cattle, so that he is able to carry on this branch of his business with vigor and expanding profit. He is also interested in mining at Leadville and Aspen. In every line of his extended usefulness he exhibits excellent judgment, great enterprise and admirable breadth of view. In naming over the leading, most representative and most highly esteemed citizens of Pitkin county, his name would be one of the first pronounced.

WILLIAM CARDNELL.

The character, stamina and aspirations of a community are often fully typified by its public officials, and, tried by this standard, Garfield county, this state, may claim a high place in the public estimation if its clerk and recorder, William Cardnell, be taken as the standard of judgment. In enterprise, progressiveness, breadth of view and public-spirit in reference to commercial, industrial and public affairs, in scholarship and general capacity, in knowledge of men acquired in a long and varied experience among them under widely different circumstances, and in uprightness and fidelity to duty, he is easily one of the first men in the county and a representative of its best citizen-

ship and most worthy ambitions. And what he is may be accounted all the more to his credit because he is largely a self-made man, the product of his own natural abilities and characteristics without extraneous aid of moment or the help of fortuitous circumstances. He was born in Essex county, England, on December 11, 1842, the son of William and Emily G. (Waters) Cardnell, the former born in Essex county and the latter in Kent, England. The father was a baker and confectioner and made a good living for his family at the business. His wife was what is known as a "Hard Shell Baptist." They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, William being the oldest son. Both parents are dead. William attended the common or national schools two years, then was for a short time at an academy and a private school. At the age of thirteen he shipped as a cabin boy on a trading vessel and passed two years at sea on ships hailing from various ports in England, and to ports on the continent. Afterwards he made his home with his uncle, Robert Waters, manager for W. H. Smith & Son, of London, prominent publishers and printers, who employed one thousand men, the son becoming subsequently the well known first lord of the admiralty, some of whose characteristics were depicted in the burlesque "His Majesty's Ship, Pinafore." Mr. Cardnell served three years as an apprentice in the mechanical part of the printing department, then came to New York and enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, and served one year under Generals Butler, Banks and Cauby on the Red River expedition and other parts of the South, but being ill and incapacitated from service in consequence of hardships endured on the memorable retreat he was honorably discharged, and returned to New York. He next appeared at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he conducted a printing business. In 1872 he first came to

Colorado and located at Denver. Here he had a printing plant on Blake street and carried on the same business. Soon after starting the enterprise in the capital city, he left the business in charge of his foreman and joined the memorable diamond and gold expedition to Arizona and New Mexico. In this success was alternating, but not satisfactory, and he established the first newspaper published at Silver City, New Mexico, and remained in the territory ten years. Since the Civil war he has passed the whole of his life on the frontier. In his experience as gold hunter in Arizona he acquired a knowledge of Indian customs and languages and became acquainted with Cachise, Victoria and other chiefs of the great Apache nation. This acquaintance was of value in preventing hostilities between the Apaches and the gold hunters, as, though encounters were many times threatened by the Indians under him, a compromise was always effected through Mr. Cardnell. The party with which he went into Arizona was the first large one that entered that territory. It had six months' supplies and a large outfit of mining tools, which were carried on thirty-six pack animals, and no white men were seen in several months' time. After eight months' hard labor on this expedition he started the newspaper in Silver City. After this he learned the profession of a metallurgist in one of the reduction works and became superintendent of a mill for reducing ores, located in Silver City, eight hundred miles from the nearest railroad station. In this position he was employed five years, then returned to Denver and from there moved to Glenwood Springs in 1886, arriving on April 6th. He at once became manager and editor of the Glenwood Echo. In 1890 he bought the Daily Republican. The publication of this he continued four years as a weekly paper, changing its name to the People's Herald, a weekly People's party paper, severing his connection

with it in 1896, by sale of the plant to the Carbondale Item. During this period he had some mining interests and served as an assayer, winning a high reputation in the business as an expert. In 1899 he was a candidate for county clerk and recorder on the Populist ticket and was elected to the office by a large majority, and in 1901 he was re-elected as the candidate of the Democratic and Populist parties. He was again re-elected on the Democratic ticket for a third term November 8, 1904. In 1872 he was married at Denver to Miss Fannie Crispin, a native of London, Ontario, Canada. They had four children, three of whom are living, Emily, the wife of F. C. Ewing, druggist of Glenwood Springs; William G. and Herbert E. This wife died in 1882, and on June 14, 1883, he married her sister, Mrs. Susan (Crispin) Korn. They were daughters of George and Annie (Frost) Crispin, who were born in England and soon after their marriage moved to Canada, where the father was a promoter and builder. Both are now deceased. They belonged to the Episcopal church and stood high in their community.

EDWIN S. HUGHES.

Starting in life with nothing, and by steady industry and thrift, coupled with skill and inventive genius, building his own fortunes to good proportions and permanent substance of magnitude, Edwin S. Hughes, of Glenwood, is not only a self-made man but one of the leading business men on the Western slope of this state. He was born on April 10, 1856, at Flemington, Hunterford county, New Jersey, the son of Jared and Rhuama (Hartpence) Hughes, natives of Pennsylvania who passed their lives in farming and the father was also engaged in shipping stock to market. He was successful in his business, and died after many years of usefulness and prosperity. His wid-

ow is still living and makes her home at Croyton, New Jersey. The father was an active Democrat in politics and held a number of local offices. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and was a member of the Baptist church, as his widow is now. They had eight children, two of whom are dead and six living. Those living are Lambert, Josephine, Edwin S., Bishop, Fred and Hiram. Edwin S. attended the country schools until he was seventeen, then began to make his own living, moving to Bushnell, Illinois, where he conducted a butchering business and also clerked in a hotel, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Colorado and located at Leadville. Here he opened a bottling establishment, which he conducted five years. He then moved to Aspen, this state, where he opened another establishment of the kind, conducting it in the interest of Charles Lang. It was the first enterprise of this character in the section and he remained in charge of it as manager one year and a half. At the end of that time he changed his residence to Glenwood Springs, but continued the same line of work, starting a plant of his own. To this in 1894 he added a wholesale liquor business, and of the two he has made a great success, building up his business to great size and acquiring considerable real estate comprising ranch and mining lands. He has the finest bottling works in the West, and his operations therein are rendered much more effective by a number of devices for the business which he has invented and patented himself. Much of his property is located at Glenwood Springs, and some of it is considered among the very best. In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Hughes is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has been chosen a member of the town board at Glenwood Springs, serving when the streets and sidewalks of the town were constructed. On January 18, 1888, he

was united in marriage with Miss Helen Heichmer, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Martin and Annie Heichmer, natives of Germany who came to Pennsylvania in early life and remained in that state until 1879, when they moved to Colorado. They are the parents of nine children, Henry, Tony, Helen, Eva, Fred, Lizzie, Annie, Joe and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have two children, Charles A. and Helen L.

HIRAM BRUCE IKELER.

This enterprising and progressive business man, with a plant at Aspen and one at Glenwood Springs, this state, whose citizenship is an honor to the commonwealth and whose business activity has been an important factor in developing its commercial and industrial interests, is a native of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born on September 11, 1865, and is the son of Eri and Caroline (Crouse) Ikeler, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father is still living and engaged in farming and raising stock. He supports the Democratic party in politics, and stands well in his community. Of the eight children born in the family, one, Bradley, has died. The other seven survive their mother, who passed away on March 23, 1895. The living children are Annie, the wife of Amos Traulpin, a resident of Pennsylvania; Oscar, who lives in the same state; Hiram B.; Philip, who resides in Mississippi; Boyd, living in Pennsylvania; Ida, the wife of Freese Ferter, and Mary, the wife of Moss Elder, both residents of Pennsylvania. Hiram attended the public schools, and at the age of seventeen began the battle of life for himself, going to Georgia for the purpose, and there being occupied in saw-mill work, running a locomotive tramway. Five years were passed in Georgia in this and other pursuits, and in 1887 Mr. Ike-

ler came to Colorado and after devoting a year to stationary engineering, found employment in plumbing for the S. F. Sloss Plumbing Company. After that engagement terminated he worked two years in diamond drill work, then returned to plumbing, opening an establishment in this business for himself. He located first on Mill street and in 1900 changed to Hopkins street. He began operations on a small basis, but by industry and close attention to business he has made his place the leading plumbing establishment at Aspen, in fact he is one of the most enterprising and progressive men in the business in Pitkin and Garfield counties, he having opened a branch house at Glenwood Springs on May 15, 1904, which he intends to develop to large proportions. At both places he makes a specialty of putting in heating and plumbing plants and has a high reputation for skill and ability in the work. He also has interests in mining claims and owns the Mill street sewer at Aspen. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. On December 24, 1892, he united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Bailey, a native of Youngstown, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dore) Bailey, the former born in England and the latter in Wales, but both reared in Ohio, where Mrs. Ikeler's grandparents settled in early life. They moved to Colorado and settled at Aspen in 1887, and here the father has devoted the whole of his time to mining with fair success. There were seven children born in the family. Three of these have died, and the four living are: Abel, who lives at Platte River, Missouri; Mrs. Ikeler; Lacey, of Canon City; and Annie, the wife of Charles Yerkes, of Colorado Springs. Both parents are Methodists and the father belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Ikeler have two children, their sons Lamar and Bruce. The parents are Presbyterians.

WILLIAM R. LEE.

Mr. Lee, who is one of Colorado's most active and prominent promoters, conducts a ranch of two hundred and forty acres located eight miles west of Rifle, and also is proprietor of the Glenwood Hotel, is a native of Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was born on September 9, 1856, and is the son of John N. and Eliza (Rittenhouse) Lee, the father born in West Virginia near Harper's Ferry and the mother in Ohio, but both descended from Virginia families. The parents located in Ohio in early life and remained there to the end of their days. They were members of the Christian church, and the father was a successful merchant in business and an active Democrat in politics. They had eight children, four of whom have died, George in 1866, Charles A. in 1881, Frank M. in 1888, and Edward in infancy. The three of these who grew to maturity all fought in defense of the Union in the Civil war. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1865. The four living children are: John J., who lives at Leeton, Missouri; Albert, a resident of Colorado; William R., the immediate subject of this paper; and Howard T., who lives in Denver and is interested in the Daily Sentinel which is published at Grand Junction. William R. Lee was educated at the public schools, and had but limited advantages in them, as at the age of thirteen he was obliged to make his own living, which he did by working on the farm at eight dollars a month and his board. In 1875, at the age of nineteen, he came to Colorado, and after passing a short time at Las Animas, wintered at Pueblo. In the spring of 1876 he moved to California Gulch, now Leadville, where he followed mining and engaged in other pursuits for two years. He was then interested for a time in real estate deals, and in 1887 settled at Glenwood Springs, where he occupied himself in

ranching and raising stock, especially cattle, which proved both interesting and profitable. Here he also dealt in real estate to an extent, buying and selling several properties. He now owns a fine ranch of two hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and twenty-five acres can be easily cultivated and the rest is good grazing ground. His principal crops are hay, grain and fruit. He owns the water rights to his land, and has excellent springs near the dwelling for domestic purposes. The ranch is on the south side of Grand river, about eight miles west of Rifle, as has been stated, and is admirably located for its present uses. Mr. Lee, however, lives at Glenwood and is the proprietor of the Glenwood Hotel. But prosperous and well-to-do as he is now, his life in the West has not been wholly free from privations and hardships. He made the journey to Aspen on foot with his blankets packed on his back. There he located a number of mining claims which he subsequently sold, but was not very successful in mining. On February 2, 1878, he was married to Miss Otelia Grant, a native of Ottumwa, Iowa, the daughter of John M. and Lucinda L. (Lewellyn) Grant, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of Bowling Green, Kentucky. The mother died at Colorado Springs on September 12, 1876, and the father at Leadville in 1880. The father was a civil engineer and came to this state with the Horace Greeley colonists. He assisted in laying out Colorado Springs, and was a successful man in all his life work. In politics he supported the Republican party. Three children were born in the family. One of them, Mrs. Alice Pomeroy, died in 1880. The two living are Mrs. Lee and her sister Jane, the wife of Henry Guyll, who lives in Newcastle, California. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The five living are Francis A., of Glenwood Springs; Vera M., the wife of

William J. Toepfer, of Glenwood Springs; Alice, Ethel and Gladdys. Mr. Lee has been an active member of the order of Odd Fellows during the last twenty-five years. He also belongs to the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He is an active man in Republican politics and one of the leading factors in the progress and development of the Western slope, being earnest and zealous in every commendable enterprise involving the welfare of the section or the comfort and convenience of its people. Coming among this people an unknown boy, with almost nothing in the way of worldly wealth except the clothing on his back, he has shown an enterprise and public spirit that have raised him to consequence and given him a high place in the regard of every element in the community, of which he is an honored and much esteemed citizen, widely known on all sides for breadth of view, wisdom in counsel, energy in action and a genial and gracious manner which helps to soften the asperities of life for others and add to its sunshine.

HENRY HASLEY.

For a full quarter of a century this progressive and successful business man has been a resident of Colorado, and during the whole of that time he has been prominent in business and devoted in thought and serviceable activity to the progress and development of the state. He is a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, born on September 3, 1857. His parents were Jacob and Anna Hasley, natives of Switzerland who came to this country in early life and settled in Pennsylvania, where the father became prominent as a successful manufacturer of soap and speculator in oil. Later in life he turned his attention to butchering, and in 1894 retired from active pursuits. He is now living at Allegheny and with his wife enjoying the fruits of his long and useful labors. They

are the parents of six children: John, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Margaret, the wife of Charles Frazier, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Henry, the subject of this writing; Anna, the wife of Charles Neiss, of Pittsburg; Rose, the wife of Charles Walters, of the same city; and Katharine, the wife of William Fetter, of Washington, D. C. At the age of fifteen Henry Hasley was apprenticed to a butcher at Allegheny City, in his native state, and received for his work eight dollars a month and his board, the money compensation being increased to twenty-five dollars a month by the end of his three years' service. In 1879 he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Leadville. Here he engaged in mining and prospecting for a short time, then became associated with Reef & Nuckolls, wholesale butchers, as the foreman of their slaughter house. He passed five years in their employ, and at the end of that period he formed a partnership with a Mr. Mulock under the style of Mulock & Hasley, for carrying on the same line of trade. In 1889 Mr. Reef purchased Mr. Mulock's interest in the business, and during the next two years the firm name was Hasley & Company, then a consolidation of the three large firms engaged in the butchering business was made and the name of the new firm was Hasley, Pierce & Company. After this Mr. Hasley was also associated with Mr. Reef in a similar enterprise at Ogden, Utah, which continued for a year with only moderate success. Having severed his connection with the Utah house, Mr. Hasley returned to Leadville and became the leading man in the Leadville Live Stock Company, with which he continued his connection ten years, owning a one-half interest in the concern. He also owned and operated mining properties of value. He and Mr. Reef still own the land on which the live stock company operated principally, and have leased it to Tucker & Company. Mr. Hasley now

conducts a wholesale meat business in Grand Valley and runs a ranch of two hundred acres at Silt, between Rifle and Newcastle, which he bought in 1890. His land is well supplied with water rights and is all capable of easy cultivation. It yields large crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit. His potatoes are of particularly fine quality and took the first prize at the state fair. He also raises cattle extensively and finds the business profitable. In the local affairs of the county he is active and influential, in politics he is a Republican on national questions, and in citizenship he is faithful, upright, enterprising and progressive. On November 8, 1888, he united in marriage with Miss Zona McCurdy, a native of Ohio, who was reared at Muscatine, Iowa, where her parents settled early in their married life, and remained until the end of their days, which came some years ago. Her father was a prosperous grain merchant there. Mrs. Hasley died on November 13, 1898, and in May, 1902, Mr. Hasley married a second wife, Mrs. Berdette Gutchel, a native of New York state and a widow with two children, Mildred and Leslie Gutchel.

ALONZO HARTMAN.

Following in the footsteps of his worthy and esteemed father, who was a pioneer in three states, Alonzo Hartman, of Gunnison, who owns and operates the largest and best cattle ranch in the county and carries on one of the most extensive ranching and cattle industries on the western slope of this state, boldly strode into the wilderness when what is now Gunnison county was a part of Lake county and an Indian reservation, with no white men within fifty miles of where he "stuck his stake," and there challenging fate list, determined to meet her on almost equal terms. During the first winter of his residence in the benighted region the snow was almost continuously four feet

deep, and hardships and privations were ever present and pressing. True, he had a position under the United States government at the Los Pinos Indian agency to look after cattle, but that was a post of danger and difficulty, and he had, even in performing its duties, to rely largely on his own resources and meet the conditions around him with courage and determination. His career in that new country has demonstrated his fitness for the task he selected for himself, and justified his self-reliance. Mr. Hartman was born on September 3, 1850, on a farm near Iowa City, Iowa, where his parents, Thomas and Mary (Boone) Hartman, settled in early life and were reared and married. The former was a native of Canada and the latter of Pennsylvania, she being a descendant of the renowned Daniel Boone. The father as a pioneer in that part of Iowa took up the paternal homestead and became one of the prosperous and extensive farmers of the section. The family afterward moved to Kansas and later to Colorado, being pioneers in each state. The father died at Denver in 1885, and the mother now lives at Montrose. They had a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living but the daughter the sons being residents of western Colorado. Alonzo was reared on farms and received a limited common-school education in the primitive and incomplete country schools of a new country. He was eight years old when his parents moved to Kansas, and thirteen when they became residents of this state. They took up their residence at Denver, the father giving his attention to mining in the neighborhood. The son was then able to attend for a time the Denver Seminary, the first high school in that city. The principal business part of the city at the time of his arrival was on the West Side, and soon afterward Blake street became the chief business center. As a boy and young man he worked in the mines and at whatever

else he could find to do, being two years at Golden and two at Central City. In 1865 his father entered the cattle industry, and the son remained with him until seventeen years of age. During the next three years he was employed on a range and in buying and selling cattle. In 1870 he moved into the San Luis valley with a herd of cattle and started a cattle and ranching business of his own. Two years later he accepted the government position already alluded to in what is now Gunnison county at Los Pinos Indian agency, arriving at his post of service on Christmas day, 1872. The region was remote, uninhabited by settlers and devoid of roads and the other conveniences of life, and all who were there had to "rough it" in heroic style. The life was strenuous enough to satisfy the most adventurous and the outlook was sufficiently unpromising to deter all but the most determined. Mr. Hartman remained in the government service nearly four years, then in 1876 started a trading post and small store for dealings with the Indians. Soon afterward the postoffice at Gunnison was established and he was appointed postmaster, but was obliged to hire a man to carry the mails once a week, or oftener as occasion demanded. This was one of the first postoffices on the Western slope and he had charge of it a number of years. His store was on a part of his present ranch, and having his operations concentrated, as the town grew and the number of settlers in the surrounding country increased, he soon found himself with a flourishing and steadily increasing trade. When Gunnison county was organized he and James P. Kelley, who were partners, bought one hundred and twenty acres of land and laid out the townsite of Gunnison in 1879. Not long after this he built a store on the townsite, and from that time his rise in prosperity and consequence in the community was rapid. As an indication of the rapid growth of the place and development of the region, it should

be noted that when the postoffice was established he could carry all the mail in his vest pocket, but after the railroad was built through his salary as postmaster was three thousand dollars a year and he was obliged to employ several clerks and other help. He continued merchandising until 1885, and since then he has been giving his attention almost wholly to his ranch and cattle interests. His start in this was one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he took up in 1877, it being one of the first homesteads and he one of the first settlers in the county as it is now. That tract is still a part of the ranch, which now embraces two thousand acres and is one of the most highly developed and best improved in the county. He has a fine modern brick dwelling, with brick barns, sheds and other needed structures, and equipped with all the conveniences of life known to the progressive man at this period. The ranch yields fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred tons of good hay a year and with this and its extensive pasture lands supports in comfort the fifteen hundred to two thousand cattle which are regularly fed on it. Mr. Hartman is now one of the most extensive cattle dealers on the Western slope, buying and selling in large numbers in addition to what he raises. The ranch is beautifully located in the valley of the Gunnison and Tomichi rivers, which form a confluence on it, and it has eight miles of mountain streams running through and fertilizing its expansive domain. These streams afford the finest trout fishing in this part of the country, and incidental to his other pursuits, some years ago the proprietor built ponds and a fish hatchery and paid considerable attention to the propagation of trout. This industry is not now in active operation, but the structures for it are still intact and good condition. But the dairy which he started at nearly the same time he still conducts, keeping thirty milch cows of chosen breeds to supply its trade.

Politically Mr. Hartman is a Republican, but he is seldom active in party contests, although he has served one term as county commissioner. Fraternaly he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows at Gunnison. On January 29, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna Haigler, a native of West Virginia, a daughter of William P. and Mary (Hinkle) Haigler, who moved from their native state, West Virginia, and located near Olathe, Kansas, in 1860, and were pioneers in that part of the state. The father died in Colorado in 1888, and since then the mother has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hartman. In the Hartman household three children have been born, Hazel H., Alonzo Bruce and Leah L., all of whom are living at home. Their father has the distinction of being the oldest settler in Gunnison county, and in addition is one of its most respected citizens.

JOHN M. ALLEN.

Born and reared in Ayrshire, Scotland, the region so highly honored by the poetical genius and the sterling manhood of Robert Burns, and losing his mother by death when he was but six years old, then coming to this country at the age of nineteen, and trying his hand at a number of different occupations in various places, in which he traversed over many parts of this great land, John M. Allen, of Gunnison county, living on a fine ranch six miles north of Gunnison, on which he conducts a flourishing general ranching and stock business, has found after the trials and difficulties of numerous pursuits and many wanderings a peaceful anchorage in a safe harbor, where he has a pleasant home and an occupation pleasing to his tastes and profitable in its returns for his labor. His life began on February 20, 1847, and he is the son of John and Jennie (Nichol) Allen,

like himself natives of Scotland, where the mother died in 1853 and the father is still living, at the age of more than ninety-two years, retired from active work after a long, honorable and prosperous career as a contractor and builder. Nine children were born in the household, of whom four are living, John M. being the sixth born. At the age of fourteen, after receiving a limited common-school education, he was apprenticed to the tailor trade and after serving an apprenticeship of five years and ninety days, he went to Glasgow to complete his trade by qualifying himself as a professional cutter. In 1868 he emigrated to this country, arriving in New York city on July 4th. The booming of cannon in celebration of the day alarmed him with the fear that another civil war was in progress, the echoes of the sanguinary contest of 1861-5 having scarcely died out of the world's recollection. He soon afterward took up his residence at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there worked at his trade as a cutter and tailor, and also attended the Iron City Business College. In addition he engaged in business for himself as a merchant tailor, but on account of the failing health of a sister whom he had brought with him from Scotland, gave up bright prospects, sold his business and moved to Denver, this state, arriving there in March, 1870. The great metropolis of the state was then a thriving little city of some five thousand inhabitants, but had already shown signs of its marvelous growth and in a small way struck the pace of progress which has made it a modern wonder of the world. He became cutter for the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Lenman & Hanna, the latter of whom is now president of the City National Bank, and he remained at Denver about two years. In the summer of 1872 he went on the first regular passenger train on the Rio Grande Railroad to Colorado Springs, then a lusty little

bantling but recently baptized into municipal life. There he erected a building, bought a stock of goods and opened a flourishing mercantile emporium. The business prospered and he carried it on three years, then, impelled by his own failing health, sold out and during the next five months traveled through southern Colorado and portions of New Mexico, never sleeping under a roof in that period, making his conveyance and his lodging place in a wagon. Regaining his health and vigor by this heroic treatment, he returned east to Illinois and passed a year at Mendota, that state, clerking in a store. There he met the lady whom he afterward married, "when love took up the harp of life and smote on all its chords with might." In the spring of 1876 he came again to Colorado and, going to the San Juan country, passed the season in mining, and he still has some interests in that region, where his partner in the venture still lives. Lake City started that year and late in the fall Mr. Allen transferred his energies to that promising camp. In January, 1877, he went back to Illinois and was married. That summer he opened a store at Lake City. This he sold a year later, and returning to Mendota, Illinois, remained three years clerking for his former employer. Intending to make that place his permanent residence, he procured for himself a fine home there, furnished with all the modern conveniences; but the western fever was still running in his veins and would not be reduced. This brought him to Colorado again in 1882, and on his arrival he opened a general store at Gunnison in partnership with Mr. Latimer under the firm name of Latimer & Allen. The great boom was on the town and section at the time, and the business grew to proportions of magnitude, making a very large extent of the surrounding country tributary to its trade and its proprietors well known all over the Western slope of the state. In 1898 he

bought Mr. Latimer's interest in the business and carried it on alone thereafter until March 30, 1902, when a disastrous fire destroyed more than half of his forty thousand-dollar stock of goods. In the meantime, in 1886, he had bought one hundred and sixty acres of land of the present congressman from Colorado, Hon. H. M. Hogg, who had built a cabin on the land but had made no other improvements on it. Mr. Allen purchased more land from time to time, and at the date of the fire owned six hundred and forty acres. This he improved from a totally wild condition to one of great productiveness, and enriched it with a good dwelling and other buildings, and on it since the fire he has been carrying on a large and prosperous stock and ranching industry with cumulative profits, having now about five hundred cattle of superior grades, and everything about him to indicate a vigorous management of an extensive undertaking and a state of advanced prosperity. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and fraternally is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, with membership in the lodge of the order at Gunnison. On February 20, 1877, he united in marriage with Miss Lucia Ella Clark, a native of Mendota, Illinois, and a daughter of Warren and Juliaette (Aldrich) Clark, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont. Their marriage occurred in Vermont and soon after they moved from Massachusetts to Mendota, where the father was a contractor and builder and very successful in his business affairs. He died in 1888, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Allen, the mother passing away at the old Illinois home. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had four daughters and a son, Ruth R., now the wife of H. F. Lake, Jr., of Gunnison, Ralph R., Florence M., and Winona and Naomi, twins, the latter of whom died in 1889; at the age of sixteen years. The other four are living.

JACOB D. MILLER.

Jacob D. Miller, the pioneer meat merchant of Gunnison county and the oldest by continuous connection with the trade in the business, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born on August 3, 1855, and the son of Jacob and Mary (Paul) Miller, who were born in Alsace-Lorraine, the province wrested from France by Germany in war, and were of French-German ancestry. They emigrated to the United States when young and located at Cincinnati, where they were married. The father was a gardener and died at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1891, and there the mother still makes her home. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, Jacob D. being the first born of the sons and the third in order of birth in the family. He was educated in the common schools of Hamilton, remaining at home until he was seventeen, when he started to learn his trade as a butcher in Hamilton. Later he worked in packing houses there and at Middletown, in the same county, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the meat business in all its branches. In February, 1880, he started west, and after working at his trade a short time at Lincoln, Nebraska, arrived at Gunnison in the latter part of March, and here he has lived ever since. At that time there was no railroad to Gunnison and he came by way of Leadville, walking from that city to his destination in company with three other men with burros as pack animals. Soon after reaching Gunnison he opened the Elk Horn meat market, the first enterprise of its kind in the country, which then extended to the Utah line. He began business on a small scale, and by industry, thorough knowledge of his craft and the needs of the community and close attention to his work he has built up the largest establishment and trade of its kind on the Western slope, carrying a large body of wholesale patrons in all parts of this section and conducting

a very extensive retail trade locally. In 1897 Mr. Miller's brother Lewis bought an interest in the business and since then the firm has been J. D. Miller & Brother. As a feeder to their trade the firm has for years carried on a flourishing ranch and cattle industry on their ranch of four hundred acres, which is devoted exclusively to fattening beeves for the store. The excellence of the meats and the integrity of the business methods have laid all the mining camps and other aggregations of people and large interests of the region under tribute to their dealings, and caused a steady stream of profits to flow into their coffers. Mr. Miller and his brother are also interested in valuable mines, all their properties being in Gunnison county. Firm and constant in his support of the Republican party in political affairs, Mr. Miller has not declined to serve his party as its candidate for mayor of the city on two occasions, and to foster and promote the interests of the people in this office, which he filled during the years 1893 and 1894. When he retired from the office one of his home papers said: "The best mayor Gunnison ever had retired Wednesday after holding the office two terms. He reduced the town debt over fifteen thousand dollars. Through his efforts the annual rental for light and fire privileges was reduced about one thousand three hundred dollars. And by an economical system of conducting the finances the town has for the past twelve months been on a cash basis, besides paying the interest on the bonds and creating a small sinking fund to apply on the payment of the principal." In fraternal life Mr. Miller is connected with the order of Odd Fellows with membership in Lodge No. 39, Encampment No. 36 and Canton No. 4, at Gunnison, and with the Woodmen of the World in Camp No. 39 at the same place. He was married on April 21, 1881, to Miss Laura Riley, a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have had four

children, Joseph J., Charles E., Alonzo and Louis, the last named being deceased. Mr. Miller has made his own way in the world from youth, being rather stimulated by his difficulties than restrained by them, and has ever been guided in his upward march to success and widening public esteem by rectitude and devotion to his calling, which has so largely been characteristic of the pioneers, along with their unwavering faith in the section in which they have cast their lot and their ability to develop its resources and make it progressive. He is essentially and emphatically a self-made man, and wherever he has lived has commanded circumstances to his service and made even privations minister to his growth and advancement. He is a representative citizen of his county and one of its brightest and best business men.

GEORGE W. LIGHTLEY.

The interesting subject of this article, who is one of the most prosperous, progressive and prominent ranch men and stock growers of Gunnison county, and owns and operates a ranch of one thousand acres on Ohio creek, eight miles north of the county seat, was born on March 3, 1850, at Buffalo, New York, which was then a city of some forty thousand inhabitants and is now a mighty mart of commerce of nearly ten times that number, its growth in population, industrial wealth and commercial enterprise in the little more than half a century since his birth having been phenomenal. His parents were John and Louie Anna (Maltby) Lightley, the former a native of England and the latter of Vermont. The father came to the United States a young man and located at Buffalo, at the time a village on the lake front, insignificant in size and importance. There he was married and engaged in farming until 1855, when he moved to Wis-

consin, changing his residence in 1861 to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he became an extensive farmer, raising enormous crops of wheat after he reduced his wild land to productivity and succeeded in gathering around him the appliances and conveniences of husbandry on a large scale, which were wholly wanting in the section when he settled there as a pioneer. His wife died at Austin, in the adjoining county of Mower, in 1899, at the age of eighty-eight, and he at the same place in 1901, at that of ninety-three. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, their son George being the eighth in the order of birth. His love of travel and adventure was born in his childhood as he saw the expanding shipping of the growing mart come and go on the lake and the Erie canal, and quickened by his trip at the age of five from the city of his birth to the wilds of Wisconsin. This was made on the lakes to Milwaukee and from there overland to Beaverdam through a country devoid of railroads and but scantily supplied with wagon roads. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm and received such scholastic training as could be furnished by the primitive country schools of a new and unsettled country, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then went to northern Wisconsin, where he worked in the lumber woods ten years. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and located in Gunnison county, walking from Buena Vista, the last railroad station on the way, with his blankets on his back. He was attracted to this part of the state by the mining boom of the time, but on his arrival in Gunnison county did not engage in mining. On the contrary, being trained to farming, and seeing with prophetic eye the agricultural possibilities of the region, in the ensuing autumn bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, which is a part of his present ranch and was the best improved tract of land at the time on

Ohio creek, although it had no buildings on it, having been taken up and brought to an advanced stage of cultivation by Henry Purrier. Here Mr. Lightley has since resided, increasing his ranch to one thousand acres, enriching it with first-class buildings and improving it with ditches and other works necessary to its proper development. He has his land now practically all under good irrigation and raises on it annually about eight hundred tons of hay. Of this he bales an average of five hundred tons of excellent timothy for which he finds ready sale at good prices at Cripple Creek and Leadville. Soon after his arrival here he began to engage in the stock industry, handling cattle principally, and gradually enlarging his herd until he now owns about five hundred head. His dwelling is one of the most attractive and completely furnished in the neighborhood, and his barns and other outbuildings are also first-class in every respect. In political faith he is a Republican, but he takes no active part in party contests locally, devoting his time wholly to his business and the general improvement and welfare of the county without regard to partisan considerations. On August 20, 1890, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Della M. (Harris) Moore, who was born at Marion, Indiana, and is the daughter of Z. M. and Sarah J. (Beatty) Harris, natives of Indiana and members of old and long established families in that state. They are now living at Manitou, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Lightley have two children, their daughters Lena, aged thirteen, and Lou, aged seven.

SAMUEL C. FISHER.

Born at Greenfield, New Hampshire, on January 4, 1846, and reared on a farm in that neighborhood, then teaching school in New Jersey for a time, Samuel C. Fisher, who is now a prosperous and progressive ranch and

stock man of Gunnison county, with a well developed and highly improved ranch of seven hundred and sixty acres on Ohio creek four miles north of the county seat, for a period of nearly twenty-five years turned his back upon the vocation of his father, to which he was well trained, and devoted his energies and the special knowledge he acquired by industrious study to the development and enlargement of the mining and other industries of Colorado suffering in the venture many reverses; but at the same time keeping his courage up and his determination to win out in the race in its pristine strength and youthful freshness. He is the son of Samuel and Rhoda (Robinson) Fisher, whose lives also began in New Hampshire, where they were nearly all passed on a farm in Hillsboro county. In 1855 the father made a trip to Osawotamie, Kansas, with the intention of locating in that then unsettled section, where he was a pioneer, and while there he fought in the border warfare under old John Brown. The outlook was not promising for a peaceful and prosperous career there, and in the latter part of 1856 he returned to his native state, and there both he and his wife died in the course of years. Three of their five children are living, Samuel being the third in the order of birth and the older of the two living sons. His education was begun in the public schools at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, and concluded at the State Normal School in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1865. After teaching school in New Jersey a short time, he became a student in the metallurgical department of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, that state, and on completing his course came to Colorado in 1867, and was soon after his arrival made foreman of a quartz mill at Buckskin above Alma, Park county, in the employ of W. H. Stevens. In the ensuing fall he moved to Central City and the next spring to Georgetown, operating a number of mills at

these places for about two years. In 1869 he looked once more toward the rising sun and went to Butler county, Kansas, where he took up land intending to farm and raise cattle. But in 1870 he came again to Colorado and, locating at Georgetown, engaged in milling and freighting with headquarters at that place until 1878, during this period also doing some freighting between Colorado Springs and Leadville. In the summer of 1879 he built a toll road between Gunnison and Crested Butte, which he owned and managed thirteen years finding the enterprise very profitable, especially in the earlier years of its history. In the meantime he became interested in placer mining and sunk about twenty-five thousand dollars in this captivating but uncertain pursuit, at Dallas, Ouray county. In 1890 he took up a portion of his present ranch on Ohio creek, four miles north of Gunnison, on which he has since lived, and which he has increased to seven hundred and sixty acres, all of which is now practically well irrigated. The land was raw and unwatered when he settled on it and he has been forced to make his own improvements and build his own ditches. The last of the latter, a high-line ditch twelve miles long, has but recently been completed at a considerable outlay, and is proving of the greatest benefit to his ranch, which has a capacity of one thousand tons of hay a year and is always a sure reliance for at least six hundred. Since 1880 he has also been extensively interested in live stock, horses and cattle, but now runs cattle principally, and has about three hundred, mostly well-bred Shorthorns. Politically he is a firm but not an actively partisan Republican, taking a general and effective interest in the local affairs of his section, but with a view to the best results for the people without special reference to party considerations. On January 1, 1878, he united in marriage with Miss Carrie H. Gleason, a native of New Hampshire who

came to Colorado with her mother in 1876. They have two daughters, Marjorie A. and Augusta M., the latter the wife of P. B. Anderson, and their son Andrew M. Miss Marjorie has won a commendable reputation as an artist in oil and possesses remarkable ability with the brush. She is particularly proficient in nature studies of wild animals of the Colorado hills. A recent life size painting of a coyote has added to her laurels and will no doubt prove a masterpiece. In the various pursuits in which Mr. Fisher has engaged, in this state and elsewhere, he has faithfully done his best for the general weal, and he has to his credit a long record of permanent usefulness and elevated citizenship, for which he is widely and favorably known in many parts of the state.

AUGUSTUS G. BIEBEL.

The late Augustus G. Biebel, of Gunnison county, whose death on April 16, 1888, at the early age of forty-nine, took from the neighborhood in which he lived one of its most active and useful citizens, and left his widow and children with the care of an extensive ranching and cattle business which his industry and good business ability had built up, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born on August 29, 1840. His parents, George and Sophia Biebel, were also born and reared in Bavaria, and passed the whole of their lives in that country. They were well-to-do and gave their son a liberal education. He remained with them until he reached the age of twenty-one, and then determined to come to the United States in search of larger opportunities for advancement than he deemed open to him in his native land. He landed in New York city in 1860, just before the ominous cloud of the Civil war, which had long threatened the peace and prosperity of our unhappy country, and espousing warmly the cause of the Union entered the army in its defense

among the first in response to President Lincoln's earliest call for volunteers. He and his kinsman raised a company of Germans for the service, and at the end of their term re-enlisted in the Fourth New York Cavalry after its consolidation with the Ninth. Mr. Biebel was in many hard-fought battles and saw all the horrors of war on a scale of great magnitude and fatality. He was with Sheridan in his renowned and spectacular campaign in the Shenandoah valley and took part with him in the battle of Winchester. After that battle he was sent with dispatches to Winchester, and while on this duty was cut off from his command with a companion, and they were surrounded by the Confederates under Colonel Mosby, who took his companion prisoner and shot him in the left knee. He continued fighting, however, until exhaustion from loss of blood caused him to fall from his horse in sight of the Union lines. The Confederates overtook him as he lay on the ground unconscious, robbed him of his dispatches, his money and his watch, and were about to kill him when a troop of Union cavalry rescued him. His wounded limb was amputated first below the knee and afterward above it, and after being confined for a long time in a hospital at David's Island in New York, he was mustered out of the service there on October 21, 1865. He then became a book-keeper in New York city and later engaged in merchandising at Newark, New Jersey, in partnership with a younger brother. In the spring of 1879 he came to Colorado, and after looking over the country around Gunnison, where he had a brother then living, he took up a homestead which is a part of the ranch now owned and occupied by the family, and returned to New Jersey, where he disposed of his interests and came back to Gunnison county to make it his permanent home, bringing his family with him, and arriving in the fall of the year last named. They located on the land four miles north of Gunnison on Ohio creek,

and gave almost their whole attention to the improvement and development of their property, which has since been increased by purchases to three hundred and sixty acres, two hundred acres having been acquired by Mrs. Biebel since her husband's death. Here he soon became well and favorably known as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and here he died in the midst of his usefulness on April 16, 1888, leaving a widow and two daughters. Mrs. Biebel at once, after his death, took hold of the business vigorously and she has ever since conducted it with industry and success, winning commendations from all the country side for her good management and wise attention to its every detail. She has educated her daughters and made steady progress in her ranching, increasing the value of the property, adding to its improvements and enlarging its arable acreage from year to year. Her maiden name was Louisa Grotz, and she was born in Wurtemberg, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Plick) Grotz, who were life-long residents and members of old and long established families in that country. When Mrs. Biebel was about fifteen her mother died, and she soon afterward came to this country to make her home with an uncle in New York city. There she met Mr. Biebel and they were married. They had two daughters, Elizabeth Sophia and Ida Anna. The latter is now the wife of R. Rominger and lives in North Carolina. The older daughter, Elizabeth, who still lives at home, has been of great help to her mother in the trying and multitudinous duties of the ranch, bearing her full share of its labors and manifesting a lively interest in all its interests.

JAMES R. ESTES.

With his childhood darkened and all his early prospects blighted by the awful shadow of our Civil war, which had for him a portentous meaning as during four years of the

struggle his father was a soldier in the Union army and at the front in the midst of the hottest fighting. James R. Estes was born in Wright county, Missouri, on April 15, 1857, and when he was nine years old the family moved to Jasper county in the same state. His parents, Richard and Caroline (Tatum) Estes, were native, respectively, in West Virginia and Tennessee. They were married in the latter state and soon afterward moved to Wright county, Missouri, where they were pioneers. The father was a farmer, and lived a number of years in Jasper county, Missouri. In 1878 the family moved to Colorado and settled in Delta county, where he was extensively engaged in business as a merchant, farmer and miner. The father died in February, 1903, and the mother is now living, making her home on the farm which they located there. James R. was reared in his native state, and in 1878 came to Colorado with his parents, and during the next two years freighted between Canon City and Leadville and other points, and also did some prospecting and mining. In the spring of 1880 he moved to Gunnison county and located the Lee Taylor mine, at what was then Ruby camp in the Elk mountains, but is now the town of Irwin. He worked this mine vigorously and developed it into a good property, remaining at Irwin until the spring of 1882, when he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Gunnison river, northeast of the county seat. On this land he lived about fifteen years, developing and improving the property and making it productive and valuable. At the end of that period he sold this ranch and bought the one on which he, with his family consisting of wife and daughter, now lives on the Gunnison, four miles and a half west of the city. Here he owns three hundred and twenty acres, which is all well irrigated and highly productive, yielding annually three hundred to four hundred tons of good hay and producing ample suste-

nance for his herd of cattle, he having started his stock industry soon after he began ranching. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, being a charter member of the camp of the latter at Gunnison.

J. VERNON MONROE.

To progress from a condition of obscurity and poverty, beginning with no capital except his natural endowments of a hopeful disposition, a clear head, an honest heart and a determined and resourceful spirit, to a large landed estate with great herds of cattle, is to make a long stride in success and prosperity, but it is one that has been made by many a man in this western land of great opportunities and boundless resources that can be had by diligently searching for them and fully deserving them through earnest and persistent efforts to secure them. Among this number J. Vernon Monroe, one of the leading ranchers and stock-growers of Gunnison county, is entitled to a high rank in public estimation for the efforts he has made and the success he has won. Mr. Monroe was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on November 2, 1852, the son of parents in moderate circumstances, and he lost them both by death when he was but three years old. His father, D. B. Monroe, was also a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Veitch, was born in Scotland and came to this country when a girl with her mother, her father having died in her native land. Vernon was the second of their three sons, and was reared from the age of three years to that of twelve by relatives. From the age of twelve he has made his own way in the world, with but little education gained outside of the great and thorough school of experience, beginning his career as a farm hand at five dollars a month, the wage he received for hard

and earnest work for a period of two years. He then clerked in a country store in his native county about ten years, and in the spring of 1876 moved to Missouri and during the next two years kept a grocery store at Richmond, Ray county, that state. Then, lured by the excitement over the rich discoveries of gold in the Black Hills, he sold his business and went to that promising region in search of a better fortune. After passing about two years in various occupations in the neighborhood of Deadwood, he returned to Richmond, Missouri, a somewhat wiser but it cannot be said a sadder man. The experience was valuable and he so accounted it. In 1883, in the spring of the year, he again turned his steps westward, coming to Colorado, where he spent the first year on the plains east of Denver. The next spring he moved to North Park and took up a ranch, starting without money, but gradually working himself out of debt and into possession of a good herd of cattle, at the same time improving his property and increasing its value by vigorous and systematic cultivation, having nothing for a time to depend on but nature's bounty and his own energy and skill; for his land was all in wild sage brush when he took hold of it and without improvements of any kind. He sold it to good advantage in the fall of 1900, after which he moved at once to Gunnison county and bought the ranch of nine hundred and forty acres three miles and a half east of Doyleville which he now owns. This he has all under irrigation and in a high state of productiveness, cutting on it annually an average of seven hundred tons of excellent hay, and feeding six hundred to seven hundred cattle of good grades. It is one of the really superior ranches in the Tomichi valley, beautifully located in the shadow of Tomichi Dome, a lofty and majestic mountain which is one of the well known landmarks of the region, visible for many miles from every part of the sur-

rounding country. Here enterprise and business tact, and a wise application of the lessons of experience, have paid and prospered him handsomely, and his manliness and sterling worth, and his energy and prudence actively employed in the development of the section of his home, have made him one of the best known and most esteemed men of the county. In political affairs he always actively and effectively supports the Republican party, but ever without ambition for a share in the honors or emoluments of public office, which he has never had and never sought. In fraternal life he belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge at Gunnison, and he is zealous and appreciated in the benevolent activity of the order and useful in the service of his lodge. His first marriage occurred in Missouri on June 30, 1880, and was with Miss Julia Warinner, a native of Richmond in that state. She died on March 17, 1882, leaving one son, J. Vernon Monroe, Jr., now a resident of Denver. On July 11, 1898, the father contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Rose McMurtry, also a native of Missouri and born in Calloway county, a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. They have one child, their son Allan Miller, now four years old (1904).

PALMER H. VADER.

This prosperous and enterprising ranchman, who lives on a fine property of four hundred and eighty acres on Tomichi creek, nine miles east of Gunnison, has been a resident of Colorado since 1876, and during the almost thirty years of his life in the state has seen all the phases and confronted many of the difficulties, dangers and hardships of the frontier. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on November 14, 1857, the son of Isaiah and Lodema (Rider) Ramer, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Vermont.

They were married in New York and farmed there until 1868. The father served during three years of the Civil war in the Twelfth New York Sharpshooters in the Union army. After the close of the contest the family moved, in 1868, to Greene county, Iowa, and there the father became one of the extensive farmers of the Mississippi valley, owning large farms in Greene and the adjoining county of Carroll. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this review, died in 1880, and he married again, the second wife surviving him May, 1901, when he died at Glidden, Carroll county, Iowa, aged eighty years. Of the first marriage six sons and three daughters were born, five of whom are living, Palmer having been the third of the nine. He was eleven years old when the family moved to Iowa, and he grew to manhood on the parental estate in that state, receiving his education in the common schools, which in the newness and unsettled condition of the country in which they lived during his minority were crude in character, meager in facilities and very limited in scope. He remained at home until the spring of 1876, when he came to Colorado, and during the first two years of his residence here he was employed on a ranch near Longmont. From there he moved to Denver and in that city he worked two years in a feed and sales stable. In November, 1880, he became a stage driver on the line between Canon City and Silver Cliff, and the next spring became a resident of Gunnison county and was employed in driving a stage from Parlin east over Alpine Pass to connect with the Denver & South Park (now the Colorado Southern) Railroad, which was then in course of construction. He continued to be so occupied until June, 1882, when the road was completed to Pitkin. He then worked for a time on a ranch, after which he kept a boarding house and later was in the employ of the Denver & Southern Pacific Railroad. In the mean-

time he had got together a number of cattle and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of his present ranch, and in 1887 he located on this land and began to improve it as a home and make it productive for his family and the maintenance of his stock. He has made additional purchases until he now owns five hundred and twenty acres, and kept on improving until he has his ranch well watered, supplied with first rate buildings of every kind necessary for its purposes, and in an advanced state of cultivation. It yields an average of three hundred and fifty tons of hay per annum and furnishes ample feed for his four hundred cattle. While his prosperity has been great and very gratifying, it is all the result of his own efforts, heroically made in the face of difficulties and adverse circumstances, and has an additional value to him and his numerous friends because of the fact. In political affairs he supports the Democratic party warmly, and in fraternal life is connected with the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen at Gunnison. On July 11, 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Maggie Stanton, a native of Muscatine, Iowa, a daughter of John and Catherine (Rush) Stanton, who were born, reared and married in Ireland, and came to the United States soon after their marriage, first locating at St. Louis, Missouri, and afterward moving to Iowa. The mother died at Muscatine, in the latter state, and the father in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Vader have had ten children, seven of whom are living, Francis W., Hattie M., Richard I., Margaret E., Joseph D. H., Henry D. and Julia. Those deceased are Katie, John and Grace. Through all the obstructions to his progress which he has encountered Mr. Vader has steadily hewed out his way, holding firmly all the ground he has gained in his onward march to success and prosperity, and at the same time has had a far-seeing eye and ready hand for the advancement and improvement

of the section in which he cast his lot. He has been constant in service to his community, and by all classes of its people he is highly respected for his sterling worth and usefulness.

HAMLIN L. EDGERTON.

Hamlin L. Edgerton, of Carbondale, who is known far and wide as one of the enterprising manufacturers and promoters of the Western slope of this state, was born on January 12, 1861, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and is the son of Daniel G. and Mary (Brewer) Edgerton, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. In 1856 the parents moved to Ohio, and after living there a number of years took up their residence in Illinois. The father was a skillful manufacturer of cheese and built one of the finest factories for the purpose in the state of Ohio. This he conducted successfully until it was destroyed by fire with a heavy loss to him. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, his wife and children having preceded him hither two years. After his arrival here the father engaged in the saw-mill business on Tennessee pass. Two years of successful prosecution of his enterprise there enabled him to sell out the business and plant to his sons. He then moved to Glenwood Springs, and in the autumn of 1883 he bought a ranch five miles northwest of Carbondale, where for some years he conducted a dairy and manufactured cheese. He and his wife are now living retired from active pursuits at Carbondale. They are zealous members of the M. E. church, and in political affiliation he is a Republican. They were the parents of four children. Of these one, Louise, then the wife of Eugene Thomas, died on July 20, 1899. The living children are: Julius B., of Leadville; Irvin N., a Methodist minister at Montrose; and Hamlin L., of Carbondale. The last named remained with his parents un-

til he reached his legal majority, aiding in whatever enterprise his father was carrying on and attending the public schools when he had opportunity, thereby securing a limited education, but learning practical usefulness in serviceable labor. He accompanied his mother to this state in 1878, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of J. B. Edgerton & Company, engaged in saw-milling, a business which the sons purchased of their father. In 1884 Hamlin disposed of his interest in this business and located a ranch six miles west of Carbondale in Jerome Park. He continued ranching here until 1899, then sold out at a good profit and bought his present home at Carbondale. He has since been successfully engaged in manufacturing cheese, and in addition is interested in raising cattle. His ranch comprises one hundred and twenty-three acres, forty of which can be cultivated and the rest is given up to grazing. The water supply is good and the land produces hay and grain in abundance. In political activity Mr. Edgerton is a staunch Republican, and in the public local affairs of his community and county he is a man of influence and enterprise. He was married on November 6, 1887, to Miss Mary Brown, a native of Whiteside county, Illinois, but reared in Iowa, where her parents, Charles and Ella (Harding) Brown, settled when she was young. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Illinois. They were farmers in their earlier married life, and in later years the father became associated with a street car company at San Jose, California. He is a Republican in political affiliation. They are the parents of three children, Rosa M., William, of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mrs. Edgerton. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton have eight children, Ernest E., Bessie F., Lloyd G., Iva G., Mary L., Wesley, George H. and Ruth M. Mr. Edgerton is successful in business, useful in citizenship, and generally esteemed.

OZIAS D. SEBREE.

Ozias D. Sebree, of Carbondale, one of Garfield county's most wide-awake, enterprising and successful cattle-growers, whose life in this state has been full of usefulness in developing its resources and promoting the interest of its people, was born at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, on February 18, 1839, and acquired business capacity and enterprise in a store conducted by his father in that city, and strength of body and independence of spirit on a farm. His parents, Robert T. and Elizabeth (Ryan) Sebree, were natives, respectively, of Ohio and Kentucky, but reared in Virginia. They settled in Illinois in 1836, and there the father was a successful merchant and also connected with other enterprises in which he was prosperous. Both were members of the Baptist church. They had seven children, five of whom have died. The two living are George and Ozias, both residents of Colorado. The mother died in 1863 and the father in 1881. Their son Ozias received a good public-school education in his native town, and when he was fourteen took a position in his father's store, but he was unable to continue long at the confining work, and in order to restore his failing health went to work on a farm. After a few years of the exhilarating life in the open air thus available to him, he accepted another mercantile position as traveling salesman for an omnibus line at Kansas City, serving with satisfaction to the company from 1869 to 1874. In the year last named he came to this state, and after a short stay at Denver, moved to Colorado Springs, where he was connected with a transfer company two years and a half. He then moved into the Arkansas valley and became interested in the toll road on Cottonwood pass in partnership with Charles Holmes. Not long afterward he sold his interest in the enterprise at a good profit, and going to Free

Gold, where Buena Vista now is, he opened a grocery which he sold after operating it profitably a year, disposing of his interest to his partner, Charles Holmes. He then began freighting between Leadville and Canon City and Colorado Springs, and in this enterprise was very successful; but he sold his outfit a year and a half later and became interested in a saw-mill business conducted by the Fasson Company. In the spring of 1880 he quit this company and located at Aspen, where he devoted some time to prospecting. In the autumn of 1881 he located a homestead nine miles northwest of Aspen, and two years later he sold the improvements he had made on it and abandoned it. In the meantime he was conducting a feed store at Aspen, which he continued to carry on until 1888, then rented it until 1892, giving his attention to training horses for the race tracks. In 1893 he sold the feed business and began devoting his entire time to training horses and raising cattle and ranching on a place which he now owns and which is two miles and a half southeast of Carbondale. This comprises one hundred and fifteen acres and yields excellent crops of hay, grain and potatoes, and gives a generous support to his herds, which are profitable. He is a man of public-spirit and a Republican in politics. On November 7, 1903, he was married to Mrs. Alberta (Grubb) Winters, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Edward and Sarah Jane Grubb, also born in that state. They moved to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1867, and there the father followed his trade as a tanner. Four of their nine children survive him, he having died on April 20, 1899. The mother now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sebree. Her living children are Lloyd, Eugene, Alberta and Josephine, the last named being the wife of Eugene Silvester, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Sebree has been during the past ten years the postmistress at Carbondale, and during the

last five the town clerk. She is an accomplished lady and a popular official, discharging the duties of her two offices with skill and fidelity, and in a manner that is creditable to herself and satisfactory to the patrons of both. Mr. Sebree is highly esteemed as a business man and a good citizen, and has the confidence and good will of the whole surrounding country in the midst of which he has for a number of years lived and labored.

DANIEL MCCARTHY.

Daniel McCarthy, of near Carbondale, one of Garfield county's most enterprising, successful and esteemed ranchmen and cattle-growers, brought with him to his present location and business the native resourcefulness and adaptability of his race, fortified by the wisdom gained in a varied experience and many contests with difficulty and hardship. He was born on December 11, 1859, in county Limerick, Ireland, where his parents, Dennis and Catherine (Barry) McCarthy, were also born and reared. Coming to the United States in 1889, they made their way at once to this state and settled at Aspen, where they followed farming until the death of the mother, on March 1, 1898, since which time the father has made his home with his son Daniel. Both belonged to the Catholic church, and were devoted in attention to their religious duties. Seven children were born to them, one named Mary being deceased. The living six are Daniel, of Garfield county; Nora, the wife of Anton Galina; John, living at Cripple Creek; Lizzie, the wife of Alexander Crook; Dennis, a resident of Telluride; and Michael, a citizen of Leadville. Daniel received but little schooling, and that at the common schools which he attended for short times at irregular intervals. He remained with his parents, working in their interest, until he

reached the age of twenty-one, then in 1880 came to this country to make his own living and embrace the opportunities held out here to thrift and enterprise. His first location was at Galveston, Texas, where he followed milling for a year. In 1881 he came to Colorado, and after working as a laborer on railroad construction for a year, was promoted foreman, in which capacity he remained in the employ of the Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads ten years. In 1891 he began ranch life, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land of Newton Lentz, and, succeeding in his venture, in 1903 he bought five hundred acres adjoining this, known as the Lloyd Grubb ranch. Of these properties he is still profitably engaged, raising the best crops of hay, grain and potatoes, which are produced in abundance and of excellent quality. He also raises stock in numbers which have a high rank in the markets. As a side issue he invents improvements in machinery, and in this branch of his industry he exhibits unusual skill and ability. He is actively interested in the welfare of his section of the state, supporting with ardor and enterprise every commendable project for its promotion and advancement. In politics he is independent, and in fraternal life belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He was married on July 24, 1882, to Miss Maria Wills, a native of Queens county, Ireland, where her parents, Thomas and Ann (Malone) Wills, were also born. Her father was a merchant after passing a portion of his life as a laborer. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. They had two children, Annie, who resides in her native county in Ireland, and Mrs. McCarthy. The father died in 1860 and the mother in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have had six children. A son named Arthur is deceased. The five living are Mary J., Annie E., Ida C., Ella Nora and Grace Frances.

ZACHARIAH B. KIGGINS.

Having come to his present prosperity in a worldly way, and his high standing in the good will and confidence of his fellow men through many hardships and trials, with a dreary succession of triumphs and adversities, and through all having made his own way from his youth, without the aid of favorable circumstances or outside aid, Zachariah B. Kiggins, of near Carbondale, one of the successful and prosperous ranchmen and stock-growers of Garfield county, and in many ways one of the earnest promoters of the welfare of the section in which he has cast his lot, can greatly appreciate the struggles of young men in the battle of life and the value of unwavering courage, personal enterprise, judicious thrift and persistent effort. The story of his life is an oft-told tale in Western United States history, and it illustrates not only the opportunities afforded by this portion of the country, but as well the price of endurance and continued endeavor at which they are held. He was born on May 11, 1870, in Madison county, Iowa, where his parents, Samuel J. and Rebecca (Bertholf) Kiggins, settled early in their married life. In 1884, when he was fourteen years old, they moved to Colorado and located in the Plateau valley, on a pre-emption claim over which the town of Plateau has since grown. Here they lived as western pioneers were obliged to in those days, eking out a living from the reluctant soil and contending with the privations and absence of conveniences incident to the time and locality. They were, however, industrious and frugal, and although the family was large and the means for its support was for years scant and not easily attainable, they made steady progress toward substantial comfort and a growing competence. The father was a ranchman and became an extensive cattle breeder and dealer. He and his

wife are Methodists in church affiliation, and in reference to political questions the father is a staunch Republican. Fourteen children were born to them, and of these nine are living: John, a resident of Oregon; Zachariah, the subject of this sketch; Ezra, deceased; Rose, the wife of Leland Crosier, of the Plateau valley; Lillian, the wife of George Salisbury; James; Delia, the wife of Earl Wendell; Hattie, the wife of Leon Rasmussen; Oliver and Robert. The one with whom we are at present most concerned had brief and irregular attendance at the public schools, and at the age of seventeen began the race for supremacy among men for himself. Ten years were passed in Utah and other states handling cattle, and encountering all sorts of hardships and dangers. The next five were devoted to arduous labor on a farm in the interest of Richard Swann. Then he rented a ranch and ran it two years, after which he purchased the one hundred and sixty acres which he now owns and operates. He cultivates one hundred and thirty acres of this in hay, grain, potatoes and fruit, and also raises numbers of cattle and horses. His crops are excellent in quality and generous in quantity, and his stock commands a high price in the markets. The ranch is ten miles east of Glenwood Springs in a specially rich and progressive region. Mr. Kiggins's interest in the welfare of his section has been manifested in many ways, notably in his extended service as road overseer and the unusually good roads he built during his tenure of the office. He is an ardent Republican in political matters, but a public-spirited man in reference to local affairs, in which he takes an active part without reference to politics. On May 11, 1898, he united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Weaver, who was born in Colorado and is the daughter of Philip E. and Mary A. (Heiter) Weaver, who came from their native Pennsylvania to this state in 1866 among the early settlers and lo-

cated at what is now Colorado Springs. There the father conducted a grist-mill, one of the first in that section. He was prosperous in business, and earnestly interested in the local affairs of the community. In political action he was a firm and steadfast Democrat. The family comprised five children, all of whom survive the father, who died on August 6, 1899. They are: Ella, wife of Charles Lehno, of Carbondale; Sarah, wife of George Conrey, of the same place; George, living at the home of Mr. Kiggins; John, a resident of Bayfield, Colorado; and Mrs. Kiggins. In the Kiggins household there are two interesting children, Estella and John Homer.

COLLINS D. FULLER.

For more than thirty years a resident of Colorado, and well pleased with the success he has achieved in the state, Collins D. Fuller, a prosperous ranchman living on a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he cultivates ninety acres, is devoted to the welfare of the state, and has made essential contributions to its growth and development. He is a native of Allegany county, New York, where his life began on October 16, 1845, at the village of Hume, fifty miles from Buffalo, the nearest city of any size. His parents, Milo C. and Dorothy S. (Barnard) Fuller, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and New York state. They located in Iowa in 1852, at Davenport, where the father abandoned his former occupation of shipbuilding, which he had carried on at Buffalo, and became a nurseryman. In time he removed to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he turned his attention to the insurance business, but still retained his interests in Iowa. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and after a residence of two years at Leadville, returned to Iowa, and assisted his son in farming until 1902, when he came back to this state and settled at

Carbondale, where he is now living retired from active pursuits. His wife died in 1900. She was a member of the Baptist church, as he has long been. They had four children. Eugenia, a daughter, died in infancy, and Collins, Lizzie and Arthur, of Omaha, Nebraska, are living. Collins was educated at the public schools and at the Platteville (Wisconsin) Academy. While he was pursuing his studies at this institution the Civil war broke out and he joined the Union army as a member of the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, although at the time he was only sixteen years old. In the memorable contest he saw active and arduous service, facing death on many a hard-fought field and being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness. He was confined in the notorious Andersonville prison at Richmond, and suffered his share of the hardships of the place. But he escaped after a time and made his way to the Union lines at Wilmington, North Carolina, making his escape on February 22, 1865. After completing his term of service in the war he returned to the academy at Platteville and renewed his studies; and on leaving the institution took a course of business training at Eastman's Commercial College in Chicago. He then taught school in Wisconsin and northern Illinois in the winter and worked at his trade as a carpenter in the summer until 1873, when he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, here passing three years in mining and building. The next three years he lived at Lake City and was engaged principally in building. From there he went to Leadville, where, notwithstanding the temptations of the place for a different course, he gave up mining and devoted himself wholly to building. In this craft he did well, but in mining he never accomplished much. In 1885 he secured the ranch on which he now lives by purchasing the improvements from its former owner and settled on it as a perma-

ment residence. To its cultivation and improvement he has given his whole attention ever since, and his success in the enterprise has been steady and very gratifying. He raises large crops of excellent hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, and finds himself prosperous and contented in his occupation. The supply of water for the ranch is abundant, and belongs to the ranchmen under the ditch. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic for a number of years, and has supported the Republican party all of his mature life. His first marriage, which occurred on March 26, 1871, was with Miss Kate Snyder, a native of Illinois. They had one child, their daughter Kate L., now the wife of Harry Gardner, of Carbondale, this state. Her mother died on December 29, 1871, and on June 4, 1876, he was married to Miss Lavina Belcher, a native of Bates county, Missouri. Milo, one of their three children, died in 1879. The other two are Charles H. and Chester L., the former living at Omaha, Nebraska, and the latter remaining at home.

GEORGE SIEVERS.

The native persistency and productive energy of the German people, which never flags in its efforts, and never fails in accomplishing worthy results, which has made their land great at home and respected abroad, and has done so much for other lands where they have settled, especially the United States, in whose development in times of peace and defense in times of war have been so materially aided by them, is well illustrated in the career of George Sievers, of Garfield county, this state, where he is universally recognized as one of the leading stock-growers and ranchmen of the county and one of its inspiring forces in promoting progress and the general weal. He came to this country at the age of twenty-four, with

almost nothing in the way of worldly wealth, and now, almost entirely through his own efforts, owns one of the largest and best ranches in his section of the state, and conducts on it one of the most extensive and profitable ranch and cattle industries to be found on the Western slope. Mr. Sievers was born at Holstein, in the fatherland, on September 17, 1855, and was reared and educated in that part of the country. His parents, Max and Katharine (Rathjen) Sievers, were natives of the same place, and for many generations their forefathers lived and labored there. They were members of the German Lutheran church, and prospered as farmers, rearing to maturity seven of their ten children, who are still living and are Claus, Elsabe (Mrs. Peter Doosa), and Margaret (Mrs. Peter Claussen), all of whom live in Germany; and Henry, of San Francisco, George and Timm, of Garfield county, and John, of Gunnison, this state. Their mother died in 1876 and their father in 1895. George was educated in the common state schools and trained to habits of useful labor on the farm. He also saw military service, serving from 1874 to 1877 in the German army. He remained at home working in the interest of his parents, except during this interval of three years, until he reached the age of twenty-four, then in 1880 came to the United States, and after passing a short time at Valparaiso, Indiana, came to Colorado and located at Denver. Soon afterward he moved to Granite, where he passed four years in placer mining during the season for such work, in the employ of the Twin Lakes Hydraulic Mining Company. In the fall of 1885 he secured a portion of his present ranch by purchasing the improvements on it made by its previous owner. These consisted of two little cabins, and as his brother was his partner in the enterprise, there was one for each. They made many improvements and reduced the land to productiveness, buying

more as they prospered until the place now comprises six hundred and forty acres. In 1894 the partnership was harmoniously dissolved, George purchasing his brother's interest, and since that year he has been conducting the business alone. He has three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation in hay, grain and potatoes, which are produced in large quantities and first-class quality. Cattle are also raised on an extensive scale and some horses for market. The ranch is well supplied with water, having its own ditch, and is in every respect in fine condition. It is nine miles southeast of Glenwood Springs and four north of Carbondale. Mr. Sievers is also interested in other enterprises, and both in business and in all the elements of good citizenship is one of the leading men of the county. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the order of Odd Fellows, and in national affairs supports the Republican party. He was married on April 30, 1894, to Miss Johanna Sass, who also was born at Holstein, Germany, and is the daughter of John and Dora Sass, of the same nativity and well-to-do farmers there, the father being in addition a manufacturer of wagons. They are members of the German Lutheran church, and highly respected citizens. Their offspring numbered five, four of whom are living, Christopher, Henry and Mary, now Mrs. Theodore Burmahl, all in Germany; and Mrs. Sievers, of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Sievers have two children, Katharine, born on April 15, 1895, and John M., born on the 10th day of November, 1896.

MARTIN HOTZ.

Martin Hotz, who is one of the extensive and successful stock-growers and ranchmen of Garfield county, and who lives on a rich and well-tilled ranch of eight hundred acres eight

miles north of Basalt, was born and reared at Baden, Germany, and is the son of Valentine and Elizabeth Hotz, of that portion of the fatherland, and is the only surviving member of his family, both of his parents and the rest of their six children having died, the father on March 31, 1858, and the mother on March 18, 1866. The father was a prosperous and skillful farmer, being accounted, before he lost his eyesight, the best farmer in his whole neighborhood. The parents were members of the Catholic church and had a family of six children, five of whom died at various ages. They were Vincense, Mary A., Barbara, Katharine and Theresa. Martin attended school nine years in his native land and between the terms aided his parents on the farm. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the trade of a cooper, and in 1872 came to the United States, locating at St. Louis, Missouri. He worked there at his trade until 1889, at which time he came to Colorado and at once pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, the nucleus of his present ranch, which he has increased by subsequent purchases to eight hundred acres, seven hundred of which are under cultivation and yield abundantly of hay, grain and vegetables. He also raises large numbers of cattle and enough horses for his own use. During the past four years his sons have operated a threshing outfit and found it a profitable enterprise. In political matters Mr. Hotz is a zealous Republican, and in fraternal life belongs to the St. Joseph and the St. Nicholas beneficial societies. He was married on September 3, 1874, to Miss Mary Hunt, of St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of Anton and Frances Hunt, who were born at Baden, Germany, and came to this country soon after their marriage. The father was an industrious and skillful laborer, and made a good living for his family. They were members of the Catholic church, and devoutly attentive to their church duties.

Six children were born to them. Of these two died in infancy and a son named George on July 3, 1893. The children living are John A., of Salt Lake City; Frances, the wife of Mr. Hotz; and Bernhardt, of Rosette, Utah. The mother died on August 27, 1886, and the father on March 3, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Hotz have eight children, whose names are Clara, Elizabeth, George, Bernhardt, Joseph, Mary, Theresa and Augustine.

CHARLES W. STRINGFIELD.

The subject of this brief review is a product of the West and all his life he has been identified with its interests and occupied in its industries. He was born in Fremont county, Iowa, on January 26, 1854, and reared and educated in Nebraska. His parents were natives of Kentucky and removed to Missouri in the early forties where they lived until the beginning of the Civil war, when the father, being in the ministry of the Methodist church, went with the anti-slavery branch of the church, and moved North, all the rest of the family except his immediate household going with the South in the struggle. In the early days of the history of Kansas, when the border troubles were prevailing, the father was an intimate friend of old John Brown and Gen. Jim Lane, who were prominent in the stirring events of that day. From Iowa the family moved to Nebraska, settling in the southeastern county of the state, where the father built the first flour-mill in that section. This he continued to operate until his death, on July 15, 1869. His widow survived him twenty-five years, dying in 1896. In politics he was an enthusiastic Whig and Republican and took great interest in the success of his party. The immediate subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools and at the State Normal School at Peru and the State University at Lincoln, Ne-

braska. After leaving school he worked for a time on the farm and in 1883 came to Colorado, where he at once went to riding the range in the cattle industry. In 1886 and for several years thereafter he was engaged on the cattle trail between Wyoming and Canada. Returning to Colorado in 1890 he secured employment at railroad work in Pueblo. From there he came to Aspen in 1892 as chief inspector of the Colorado car service bureau, resigning that position in January, 1901, to become clerk of the district court of Pitkin county, succeeding J. F. McEvoy, who had served in this capacity twelve years. Mr. Stringfield is still filling this office and discharging his duties in a manner that reflects credit on himself and gives satisfaction to all who have business there. He belongs to the Masonic order, to the lodge, chapter, council and commandery, in Aspen and is a member of the Order of High Priesthood of this fraternity at Denver. He is also a Woodman of the World, and in politics is an active and serviceable Democrat, warmly attached to his party and zealous in securing its welfare.

P. F. IRVING.

A Canadian by birth and rearing, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the political institutions of his native county, P. F. Irving has nevertheless lived long enough in the United States to imbibe the genius of our people and become thoroughly attached to the institutions and interests of the land of his adoption. His life began on Prince Edward Island on November 20, 1854, and he is the son of Philip Franklin and Sophia (Forrest) Irving, natives of Scotland. The father passed his years of earlier manhood as a sea captain and his later life as a farmer, achieving success in both pursuits. Both parents are Presbyterians, and in politics the father is a Tory. They had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy

and eight are living, P. F. being the youngest. He received a limited education in the public schools, his opportunities for attending being few and of short duration, as he was obliged to go to work on the farm at an early age. This he continued until he was twenty-five, when he came to Colorado and settling at Central City, Gilpin county, went to work at mining and teaming. He continued at this employment ten years, and in 1889 located at Aspen. He kept on mining and also was engaged in teaming until 1899, except during the year 1897 when he was captain of the Aspen police force. In 1899 he was elected sheriff of Gilpin county, and in 1902 went into the livery business as the successor of Mr. Themer, whom he bought out. In this enterprise he was successful, selling out to good advantage in the latter part of 1904. In politics he is an active Democrat, always loyal and serviceable to his party, and always earnestly anxious for its success. In fraternal life he is a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World, and also a social member of the Fraternal Union. On June 17, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Frances V. (Wootton) Fitzgerald, a native of Pueblo, Colorado, and a daughter of Richard and Frances (Smith) Wootton. In his young manhood the father was one of the early pioneers of California, having gone thither from his native Virginia, where his Scotch ancestors settled many years before. Both of Mrs. Irving's parents are deceased. They were members of the Presbyterian church and active in its works of benevolence. The mother passed away while her daughter was young.

JOSEPH M. B. PARRY.

No man is better educated than he who knows how to do, when to do and where to do, and who stands ready with a hearty will to do, whatever may be incumbent on him to do, per-

ilous though it be, and apart from a sense of duty repulsive. Such as this is the education for life's duties shown by the record and career of Joseph Mellard Bibby Parry, of Aspen, manager of the Bonnybel mine near the town. When he has been unable to get employment in his chosen line of activity and in consonance with his special abilities, he has cheerfully accepted what he could get and has performed his service in that with all his energy and capacity; and when disaster and privation have been his portion he has risen superior to them and made even adverse circumstances minister ultimately to his advancement. He is a native of England, born at Barnoldswick in Yorkshire, on July 17, 1856, and the son of Dr. Hugh and Elizabeth (Lord) Parry, both natives of England, born in Lancashire, the father of Welch descent and belonging to families long resident in Flintshire in that country. Both parents were members of the church of England. During the Civil war in this country the father was a volunteer surgeon and rendered efficient service to the Union army. He was a Freemason in fraternal relations, and in politics supported the Conservative party. Their offspring numbered eight, two of whom died in infancy and a son named Thomas in 1900. The living are Ellen, Sarah, Joseph M. B., Arthur and Hugh. Joseph M. B., the immediate subject of these paragraphs, was graduated at Liverpool College in his native land in 1872, and his technical knowledge acquired in the class rooms was supplemented by practical work and experience in the construction of roads, docks and batteries in various parts of Great Britain. In the spring of 1880 he emigrated to America and settled in Canada, where he passed a year in various engineering projects and three in a vain attempt to find the route to wealth by raising cattle in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York. He soon found, however, that chasing cattle through the

cranberry swamps of western New York, although exciting at time, had not enough of snap and liveliness in it to suit his active temperament, and accordingly the opening of 1884 found him on one of the large cattle ranges of northern Colorado and southern Wyoming. Two years of cow-boy life satisfied him that the fruits of his labor in that line were not commensurate with its magnitude and danger, and so he turned his attention to the mineral fields of Colorado with higher hopes. From 1886 to 1888 he dug and sweated and swore in the gulches and among the rocks of Colorado with much the same success that attends the average lessee of mines or prospector for lodes,—that is to say, rumor credits him with showing up at Aspen in 1888 broke and hunting a job. An experienced observer has remarked that a man never fully appreciates life in Colorado until a turn of fortune's wheel leaves him penniless, sick and practically friendless. Then whatever of manliness there is in him comes to his aid and carries him through his difficulties. There is reason to believe that Joe Parry, as everybody calls him, experienced almost every vicissitude incident to the improvident, semi-vagabond life of a genuine prospector; and it is known that his cheerful, sanguine disposition never wavered or faltered, and that no thought of discouragement was ever entertained by him. His philosophy was that conditions not theories confronted him, and his manhood dictated that those conditions must change. So when he applied to the superintendent of the Bonnybel mine for employment and was told there was nothing there for him, he insisted that there must be something at which he could work. His persistency won and he was set to tending the masons in the construction of an assay furnace. It soon became apparent through his efficiency and diligence that he knew more about building assay furnaces than did the masons he was tending,

and it was not long before negotiations were under way which resulted in a switching of jobs. This was the turn in Joe's fortunes, for the superintendent appreciated the value of the man who had thus come to him, and Parry's promotion was rapid and in full accord with his talents and capacities, he becoming miner, foreman, assayer, superintendent and finally manager of the mine in turn, and filling each place with conspicuous ability. He still holds the post of manager of the Bonnybel mine, where he was once a mason's helper, and the owners of the mine are proud of him because of his strict integrity and his successful management of their interests. On February 6, 1890, he married with Miss Nancy Little, a native of Carroll county, Illinois, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Drollinger) Little, natives of Pennsylvania who migrated to Illinois in 1853 and a few years later moved to Cedar county, Iowa. She was one of their ten children, one of whom died in infancy. Her mother died in 1891 and her father in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Parry have three children, Joseph M. B., Jr., Margaret G. and Helen W. The parents are members of the Episcopalian church, and the father belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Black Knights and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Since 1894 he has been president of the Citizens Hospital Association.

HENRY TOURTELOTTE.

A prominent prospector and mining man of the Aspen fields, and having located in that section in the early days of its history when the population was scant and the development scarcely more than begun, Henry Tourtelotte knows the whole history of the region and has been one of the principal agencies in promoting its growth and development and bringing its wealth to the knowledge of the

world. He was born on September 27, 1839, at Downer's Grove, Dupage county, Illinois, where he was reared and received a limited education by short and irregular terms at the public schools. He assisted his parents on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen, then in 1858 went to Minnesota and secured employment from the Indian traders at the Winnebago agency, with whom he remained until 1860 at a compensation of twenty-five dollars a month and his board, being part of the time a clerk and part a teamster. In 1860 he came to Colorado, at that time an unorganized territory and attached to Kansas for judicial purposes. He located at Clear creek, where he passed one season in placer mining without much success. At the end of the season he returned to Minnesota and enlisted in defense of the Union for the Civil war in the Second Minnesota Infantry, but after a service of one year was sent home on a furlough because of sickness and while at home was discharged. He was ill a year, and when he had partially recovered his health he went to southwestern Minnesota and engaged in hunting and trapping with good success for three years, then began merchandising at Mankato, Minnesota, which he continued twelve years. The grasshoppers had their sway at the end of that period and closed his business by stripping the country of its productions and depriving the people of the means of trading. In 1870 he came to Colorado to remain and located at Leadville, but in the latter part of that year moved to Aspen. This section of the state was then an almost unbroken wilderness, with few inhabitants and few of the conveniences of life. He took up his residence in what is now known as Tourtelotte Park and began prospecting and mining, passing a portion of his time down to 1894 at Cripple Creek, where he leased mines independently and worked them. He was on his own ground

when the Indian troubles started on White river, the Indian reservation being but twelve miles from his present location. During his residence here he has located many claims, a number of which have turned out to be very profitable. While the conveniences of cultivated life were few and hard to get in his early days in this section, wild game of every kind was abundant and no one was obliged to go hungry. Mr. Tourtelotte is a staunch Republican in politics and many years ago was initiated into the Masonic order. He was married in 1865 to Mrs. Mary J. (Andrews) House, a native of Dupage county, Illinois, and daughter of F. C. and Jerusha Andrews, natives of Massachusetts who moved to Illinois in early days and there became prosperous farmers. In 1859 they moved to Missouri and engaged again in farming in connection with stock-raising. When the Civil war began they, being Northern sympathizers and radical Republicans, were obliged to leave their farm and returned to Illinois, settling near Kankakee, where they farmed until death. Mr. and Mrs. Tourtelotte had three children, all of whom died in youth. Mrs. Tourtelotte was a member of the Universalist church. She died in 1869. In 1872 Mr. Tourtelotte married a second wife, Miss Josephine Grubb, who was born in Pennsylvania and the daughter of Edmond H. and Sarah Jane Grubb, also native in that state. They moved to Minnesota after the war, in which Mr. Grubb was a soldier and orderly sergeant in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment. For disabilities incurred in the service he drew a pension to the end of his life, and since that event his widow gets it. He conducted a tannery and manufactured fur goods at Mankato, Minnesota, and was a staunch Republican in politics. The family consisted of six children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Eugene H., William L. and Josephine, Mrs. Tourtelotte. By his second mar-

riage, to Mrs. Seebree, Mr. Tourtelotte had two children, Maud, who died in infancy, and Henry Lee, now a captain in the Third Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard. He was born in Mankato, Minnesota, and reared and educated at Aspen. He is now associated with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad as contracting freight agent, and has been since 1897.

ANDREW E. MULQUEEN.

A native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on November 30, 1856, and of Irish ancestry, but educated in the United States and living and working in this country during almost the whole of his mature life, the nationality of Andrew E. Mulqueen, one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Aspen, presents variety enough in suggestiveness to fitly illustrate the wealth of opportunity afforded to the world by our country, and the conglomerate nature of our population, which is one of its great sources of strength and enterprise. His parents were Patrick and Dora (Hayes) Mulqueen, natives of Ireland who emigrated to the United States and located in New York while they were children. The father was a successful and well-known lake captain, an independent in politics and a Catholic in religion. Eight children composed their family, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are Andrew E., Margaret E., Dora M. and Daniel M. The mother died in 1866 and the father in 1901. Andrew E., their first born, was educated at the public schools of Oswego, New York, and after completing their course attended commercial schools in New York city and Toronto. He also was employed as a clerk from 1872, when he was sixteen, until 1883, when he was twenty-seven, and during this period devoted a portion of his time to theatrical business. In the

spring of 1884 he came to Colorado, locating at Aspen where he engaged in mining. In the fall of that year he was appointed assistant postmaster and held the position until 1889. In 1890 and 1891 he was county clerk of Pitkin county, and after leaving that office began his present business in real estate, money loaning and silver and lead mining in Colorado, Utah and Nevada. In the fall of 1903 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and served as chairman of the county central committee of his party, the Democratic, and had the gratification of seeing his entire ticket elected. He was re-elected to the legislature in the fall of 1904. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Union. On November 10, 1885, he married with Miss Mary Tuttle, a native of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Mulqueen have two children, Cicily and Howard. Just in the full maturity and vigor of his powers, and firmly established in business and in the regard and good will of his fellow men, the future holds out bright prospects before Mr. Mulqueen, and his past record and achievements are proofs that he will not disappoint the expectations of his friends and the general public.

WALTER S. CLARK.

One of the founders of Aspen, and prominently connected with its history from the start, Walter S. Clark, of that town, has been a very influential factor in building it up, developing its resources, adding to its commercial importance and giving substance and shape to its governmental affairs. Locating here in 1879, he was one of the four original prospectors in the camp and helped to locate its principal mines, the Smuggler, the Durant, the Thousand and One, Monarch, the Hoskins and the

Iron. He wrote the first location certificate, built the first cabin and helped to survey the first claim in the camp. Mr. Clark is a native of Connecticut, born on November 12, 1850, and was reared in Wisconsin, whither his parents moved in his childhood. They were Griffith C. and Sarah T. (Tillinghast) Clark, New Englanders by nativity, the father born in Connecticut and the mother in Massachusetts. They conducted a hotel in Connecticut, and after they moved to Wisconsin engaged in farming. They were Presbyterians in church connection, and in politics the father was an unwavering Democrat. Nine children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. A son named James M., who was a member of Company I, Second Wisconsin Infantry, in the Civil war, was killed at the siege of Vicksburg at the age of eighteen; another named George T. died at Denver in November, 1884, and John H. passed away at Madison, Wisconsin, in September, 1902. The living children are Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Walter S., of Aspen. The father died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother in 1878, at the same age. Their son Walter's educational advantages were very limited, as he was obliged to begin earning his own living at the age of fourteen by clerking in a drug store, and through practical experience he became a well qualified druggist in Wisconsin. In 1872 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he was employed by Bucklin & Clark, at the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets. After two years of successful trading in this line they sold out to Solomon Bros., and then Mr. Clark became the traveling representative of Daniel Hurd & Sons at Twentieth and Blake streets, Denver. He remained with them one year, at the end of which he turned his attention to mining, prosecuting this business in Georgetown, Leadville, Aspen, Old Mexico, British America,

Montana, Idaho and Utah, following it thirteen years and experiencing all the vicissitudes of the miner's life of uncertainty. On July 8, 1879, he located permanently at Aspen, and here followed mining and prospecting until 1887, when he again turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, becoming a wholesale and retail grocer, and continuing in business as such until the financial crash of 1894 closed his establishment. In June, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Aspen by President McKinley, and at the end of his term was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. He is an Elk and a thirty-second-degree Mason, and also an active Ribab. On October 10, 1901, he united in marriage with Miss Rosa A. Tonard, a native of Hartford, Connecticut.

ROBERT SHAW.

Robert Shaw, one of the leading business men of Pitkin county, this state, carrying on a general trade in hay, grain and feed, and conducting a prosperous coal business at Aspen, is a native of Ireland, born on June 15, 1855, and is the son of William and Bessie (Long) Shaw, also native there. The father came to the United States and located in the Sacramento valley of California during the great gold excitement in that state, and devoted two years to mining, at which he was very successful. He then moved to Canada and remained four years, at the end of which he crossed to England, and two years later returned to his former home in Ireland. Three children were born in the family, William J., Catherine and Robert. The parents are members of the Episcopal church. Their son Robert was educated at the common schools, and when he was eighteen years old began life for himself working on farms. In 1873 he came to the United States and settled in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where for five years he worked on

farms for wages. In 1878 he moved to Iowa, and locating in Page county, continued his farming operations. The next year he came to Leadville, Colorado, and went to prospecting, devoting one year to this work with but indifferent success. He then moved to the portion of what was then Gunnison county that is now Pitkin, stopping at Crested Butte where there was great excitement over new discoveries of gold. Soon afterward he moved on to Silverton and continued mining independently for a year, then changed his residence to Durango, where he engaged in blacksmithing for a short time in partnership with Dennis Hughes, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Retiring from this engagement, he purchased some teams and went to Arizona where he contracted to haul matte to the railroads from the smelter and coke to the smelter from the railroads, continuing his industry in these lines until the smelter closed in 1883. He then went to Flagstaff, in that territory, and for a short time wrought in the lumber regions. Returning to Colorado in 1885, he located in the neighborhood of Aspen and began freighting between that town and Granite, an enterprise fraught with difficulty and danger. The country was wild and uninhabited, Indians and road agents were not wanting to add to the hazards, and wild beasts still stubbornly contested the right of man to invade their domains. But he continued his operations until the advent of the railroads through this section rendered them unprofitable. At that time he settled permanently at Aspen and started the business in which he is now engaged, and at which he has been very successful, building up one of the most extensive trades in his special commodities in this portion of the state. He also represents the Continental Oil Company and does a considerable business for that corporation. In political matters he is independent, and in fraternal

life is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World. In November, 1888, he was married to Miss Dora Kline, a native of Indiana and the daughter of Daniel and Mary Kline, who located in Colorado in the early days and have been continuously and successfully engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have one child, William D. R. Mr. Shaw has been successful in all his undertakings, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a wise, upright and useful citizen.

WILLIAM OSWALD ZAUGG.

One of the prosperous and progressive men of the Western slope of this state, who seems to have the touch of Midas without his sordidness, touching everything he takes hold of to gold but using his gains for the promotion of his section and the development of its resources and the expansion of all forms of its industrial, commercial and moral life, William Oswald Zaugg, of Aspen, has had an interesting and instructive career. He is a native of Independence, Kansas, where his life began on November 7, 1871, and where his father still lives, the mother having died there on August 1, 1885. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Ruegsegger) Zaugg, were born, reared and married in Switzerland, and emigrated to the United States soon after their marriage, locating at Independence, Kansas. There the father has since been successfully engaged in farming and loaning money. Both parents were Presbyterians, and the father is an ardent Democrat in political faith and allegiance. They had eight children, four of whom are deceased, Fred, Benjamin, Mary and Emma. The four living are William O., Peter, Otto and Rosalie. William O., the eldest of these, attended the district schools of his native place, and was graduated at the high school there and later at the State University. While yet a

boy he assisted his father on the farm and took full charge of the books in the money loaning business. In 1891 he came to Colorado and located in the vicinity of Aspen. He at once began leasing mines and grub staking men to work them. Among the number he thus started on the highway to success and prosperity was W. C. Bates, who went to Cape Nome, Alaska, where he located some excellent claims, five of them afterward being sold for a large figure. Mr. Zaugg still owns a number of the claims and has refused to sell them at the same rate. He is prominent in the social and fraternal life of his community as well as one of its leading business and mining men, belonging to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and taking an active part in the proceedings of the aerie to which he belongs in the order. In politics he is an independent voter, and in church relations is a Presbyterian. With youth, health, enterprise and an already well-established success in his favor, and having the cordial good will and esteem of his fellow citizens of all classes, there would seem to be no limit to his achievements and his working out an honorable and very serviceable career but his own desires. He belongs to the type of men who command circumstances to their service and make all conditions minister to their will. And such men have made this country great and respected, pushing forward all the elements of its progress in peaceful industry, and stubbornly defending its rights and interests when assailed by hostile forces or unjust aggression. Among the citizens of Pitkin county none stands higher and none is more deserving of the public regard. For although he has been fortunate beyond most men in his undertakings, his success is not the result of accident. He has chosen his opportunities with judgment and used them with capacity, and what he has accomplished is due to merit.

DR. WARREN HUGH TWINING.

Dr. Warren Hugh Twining, of Aspen, Pitkin county, is one of the leading and most highly esteemed professional men and citizens of his section of the state, having a high rank in his profession and holding an elevated and enviable place in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was born on January 12, 1875, and is the son of Hugh A. and Elmira A. (Field) Twining, the former born in Buffalo, New York, and the latter at Mount Vernon, Vermont. At an early age the father migrated to Wisconsin where he was engaged in farming with success until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located on Clear creek, near the town of Georgetown. Here he was occupied in the real-estate business and mining until his death, in 1898. He was a prominent Freemason and a Patriotic Son of America, holding the office of state master of forms and ceremonies in the organization of the latter order. In religious affiliation he was an Episcopalian. His widow survived him two years, passing away in 1900. They had three children, Sarah L., Florence A. and Warren Hugh, the Doctor, all of whom are living. The last named was educated at the public schools, taking an elementary and a high-school course. After leaving school he served as assistant postmaster at Georgetown, and in 1896 entered the Gross Medical College at Denver, where he was graduated in 1900. He served a year as house physician at St. Joseph's Hospital in Denver, and afterward as assistant surgeon at the Rock Springs (Wyoming) Hospital. In the latter part of 1901 he located at Aspen, and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in and around that city. Although the time of his residence and work at this point has been short, he has

built up a good patronage and won an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon. He is secretary of the United States board of examining surgeons of Pitkin county, and in all professional lines is energetic and diligent. He is also interested in mining and owns a fruit ranch of great productiveness at Montrose. In the fraternal life of the community he takes a zealous and helpful interest, being connected with several of the benevolent associations. He was married December 31, 1903, to Miss Lula B. Goodson, a native of Hopkins, Missouri, and the daughter of the late Dr. Goodson, a well known physician and public spirited citizen of that place.

DR. ANDREW J. ROBINSON.

This prominent professional man and exemplary and influential citizen of Aspen, over whose municipal interests he now presides as mayor, is a native of Washington county, Virginia, where he was born on June 1, 1846, and the son of James and Mary A. (McKee) Robinson, also natives of the Old Dominion, where the father was a successful planter and prominent citizen. While the war with Mexico was in progress he raised a troop of volunteers for the service, and was chosen its captain; but before the troop took the field the war was ended and so he never got into active service. He was an earnest and zealous Democrat in political faith, and he and his wife were active members of the Baptist church. Both are now deceased, the father passing away at the age of eighty-two and the mother at seventy-seven. Their offspring numbered seven, one of whom, named Charity, is dead. The living are Sarah M., Andrew J., Alexander L., Thomas J., Elizabeth and Virginia. Andrew J., the second born of the survivors, was educated at the district schools near his home and at Friendship Academy in his native county.

In 1869 he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, and engaged in farm work during the summer and teaching school during the winter to earn the necessary money to take him through medical college. After his graduation he began practicing at Cambridge, Illinois, in 1878. Two years later he came to Colorado and located at Gunnison, where he remained until 1885. He then moved to Aspen, where he has since lived and been energetically engaged in a general practice with a growing body of patrons and a widening reputation for skill and good judgment as well as extensive professional learning. During the past six years he has served as hospital physician, and his interest in the affairs of the town and his wisdom in promoting the welfare of its people have been such that in 1903 he was named by citizens of all parties as their choice for mayor and was elected to the position by a large majority of the voters. He is also interested in raising cattle on White river on an extensive scale. In fraternal life he is a Master Mason, a Woodman of the World, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the United Workmen. On April 9, 1873, he was married to Miss Bertha Parks, a native of Virginia who was reared and educated in Illinois, where her parents settled in 1855 and were prosperous farmers. They were Baptists in church relations and the father was a staunch Republican in politics. They had ten children, of whom all are living but a son named James and Mrs. Robinson, the latter dying on April 6, 1897, and leaving one child, Dr. Oliver T. Robinson, a prominent dentist of Aspen.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

One of the active and enterprising members of the mercantile firm of Tagert & Williams at Aspen, and thus connected in a leading way with the commercial interests of the

community, John M. Williams has been a potent factor in building up the community and bringing its resources to the notice of the outside world. He was born on July 2, 1873, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where his parents, John Rosser and Celia (Simpson) Williams, were prosperously engaged in farming at the time. They were also natives of Pennsylvania, the father being born in Mercer county, that state, on February 22, 1850. He was the son of Timothy T. and Elizabeth Williams, natives of Wales who settled in Pennsylvania in early life. The father was a contractor in coal mining and successful at the business. He was a Republican in politics from the foundation of the party, and he and his wife were Baptists in church affiliation. Two children were born to them, John R., the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, and a daughter named Ruth, who died in her youth. Their mother died in 1874 and the father now resides in Mercer county, Ohio. Their son, John Rosser Williams, attended the public schools at intervals and assisted in the labors of the home until he was twelve, when he went to work with his father in the mines. In 1873 he went to Tennessee for the winter and in the following spring moved to Nebraska where he passed three years on the plains. In 1877, lured by the gold excitement then at its height, he moved to the Black Hills, and there he prospected for a year with fair success. From there he wandered to the Yellowstone and through the Big Horn country of Montana until the fall of 1879. He then came to Colorado, locating at Leadville, and there prospected until 1880, when he moved to Roaring Forks, and pre-empting a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, engaged in ranching and raising cattle, also continuing his operations as a prospector and miner. His pre-emption claim was north of Aspen and in addition he located a homestead claim twelve miles west of that town. In

all his undertakings he has been moderately successful and is now in a comfortable condition of worldly prosperity, and his profits are still increasing. The principal products of his ranch lands besides cattle are hay, grain and potatoes, and he harvests large quantities of each. In politics he is a Republican and in fraternal life a Freemason. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Celia Simpson, like himself a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of five children, John M., William W., Mary and Harry C. and Emma, twins. The first born, John M., was educated in the district schools at the various places of his early residence and at the age of nineteen engaged in the ice business on his own account. This he continued one year, then from 1894 to 1897 was busily and hopefully occupied in prospecting. In the year last named he started an enterprise in the feed trade, but soon afterward he abandoned all other business, and in partnership with his brother William devoted his time and energies to ranching on a property thirteen miles west of Aspen. This, however, did not satisfy his aspirations, and at the end of a year he purchased his present interest in the firm of Tagert & Williams, with which he has since been actively connected. He is an earnest and active Republican in politics, and a Freemason and an Elk in fraternal life. His success in all lines of business has been good, and he is esteemed as one of Pitkin county's best and most useful and popular citizens.

WILLIAM C. TAGERT.

Beginning life for himself by arduous and continued labor even in his childhood, and from that time on building his own fortunes without the aid of favorable circumstances or friendly interest in his welfare, William C. Tagert has made of himself one of the leading business

men and citizens of his section of the state, and the fiber of his manhood, toughened by adversity, is such as to withstand all enervating influences and resist all importunities to be less than it should. He is a native of Salt Lake City, born on June 5, 1873, and the son of Joseph R. and Mary A. (Gates) Tagert, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois. They migrated to the Black Hills in 1858, and for several years thereafter the father was engaged in contract work for the United States government. In 1862 he moved to Denver, this state, and at once engaged in mining, continuing his operations until 1870, when he changed his residence to Salt Lake City, where he traded with the Mormons for a number of years. In 1874 he went to St. Louis and in that city was occupied in the livery business for a few years. In 1879 he moved to Leadville, and after prospecting there three years transferred his energies in 1882 to Aspen. Here he passed six years in prospecting, then in 1888 made a trip through portions of South America and Alaska, but his search for better opportunities in those countries being unavailing, he returned to Colorado and located at Cripple Creek, where he prospected two years. His final location was at Seattle, Washington, where he has conducted a profitable lumber business ever since settling there. He is an active Republican and a zealous member of the Masonic order. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church. Their offspring number eight, Lincoln J., Cora L., Mabel, William C., Joseph R., Frederick S., Frank and Olive L. The fourth born, William C., had very limited educational advantages. While yet a mere boy he worked on a ranch in order that he might attend night school, and this was almost his only schooling. At the age of five he was brought west and, being ambitious, engaged in selling newspapers and such other work as a boy of his age could do, being

then at Leadville. In 1883 he settled at Aspen with his parents and went to work on a ranch. Later he drove a wagon for a feed store for two years, and at the end of that time went into the feed business for himself in partnership with Frank Bourg, who was at that date engaged in the business alone. In 1879 Mr. Tagert's present partner, John M. Williams, bought Mr. Bourg's interest and became a member of the firm, which still continues in the style it then assumed. The establishment deals generally in hay, grain and other feed, coal, farming implements and vehicles of all sorts. These gentlemen also own one of the finest cattle ranches in Pitkin county and are extensively engaged in the stock industry. Their success in both lines of enterprise has far surpassed their largest expectations, and they are among the leading business men in this portion of the state. In politics Mr. Tagert is independent, and in fraternal relations is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On December 15, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Cora A. Torrance, a native of Kansas and daughter of Edwin K. and Louise Torrance. In 1890 her parents came to Aspen and the father began an enterprise in the feed trade, which he is still conducting. They are the parents of two daughters, Mrs. Tagert and her sister Lulu. Mr. and Mrs. Tagert also have two daughters, Nellie and Wilma. The parents stand well in social circles, and are universally esteemed as among the most representative persons of the town.

ROBERT MICHAEL RYAN.

Robert M. Ryan, of Aspen, clerk and recorder of Pitkin county, has during almost the whole of his life in the county been prominent and influential in its politics and public affairs, and is esteemed one of its best and most representative citizens. He was born on March

9. 1862, at St. John's, Clinton county, Michigan, and is the son of William and Catherine (O'Connor) Ryan, natives of Ireland who emigrated to this country and settled at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850. The father has been an ardent Democrat during all of his residence in the United States, and is an industrious and well-to-do shoemaker. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. They now reside at St. John's, Michigan. Nine children were born in the family, of whom seven are living, Moria, Honora, Anna, Robert M., Ellen, Kate and Sarah. The only living son, Robert M., was educated in the public schools of his native town, finishing his course at the high school there. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, which he continued for a number of years. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located at Durango where he devoted his time to prospecting and mining for three years with varying success. In the fall of 1885 he moved to Aspen and was here engaged in mining until 1901, when he was elected clerk and recorder of Pitkin county, and in fall of 1904 was re-elected to that office on the Independent ticket. He is an active Democrat in political faith and in fraternal circles belongs to the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen and the Eagles. On November 10, 1889, he was married to Miss Lida W. Young, a native of Missouri and daughter of James and Harriett (Coryell) Young, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Iowa. The father is a blacksmith, successful and prosperous in his business, and a firm and loyal Democrat in politics. They are the parents of eight children and now live at Memphis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have seven children, Bertha M., Frances E., Anna L., Robert T., James W., Estella I. and an infant son. In the performance of his official duties Mr. Ryan is eminently careful and attentive, and is winning golden opinions of commendation from all classes of citizens who

are interested in the welfare of the county. In social life he stands high and in all the elements of good citizenship his example is an incitement and a stimulus. No citizen of the county is held in higher regard, and none deserves the confidence and good will of his fellow men in larger measure.

HARRY G. KOCH.

Successful in business, although at times suffering the reverses that may always be expected in mercantile life, and with breadth of view and public-spirit in promoting the general interests of the community in which he lives and operates, Harry G. Koch, of Aspen, this state, is recognized as one of Pitkin county's most worthy and useful citizens, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens throughout the county and a much larger scope of country. He was born on May 10, 1865, at Toledo, Ohio, and is the son of Edward W. E. and Anna M. (Markschefle) Koch, natives of Germany, the former born in Brunswick and the latter in Hanover. In 1852 they came to the United States, at the time when Hon. Carl Schurz came over, and settled in Wood county, Ohio. There the father became a professor of languages and superintendent of the public schools. Afterward the family moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and there he continued teaching for a year and a half. Returning to Toledo at the end of that time, he passed a number of years in that city as editor of the German Express. The later years of his life were devoted to the culture of fruit and the manufacture of wines. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Aspen. He helped to build the first log cabin in the village and was one of the party of four in company with Walter S. Clark and others who were the original prospectors in this region and located a number of its most valuable mining

claims. After remaining at Aspen sixty days he returned to Toledo, but later made several trips between the two places. He was very successful in all his undertakings, ardently supported the Republican party in political matters and with his wife gave earnest allegiance to the Lutheran church. They had twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. The father's life ended on July 25, 1903, and the mother is now living at Toledo. The seven living children are Mrs. E. K. Reinhardt, of Toledo; William C. E. Koch, a lumber merchant at Nelson, British Columbia; Edward E. Koch, in the same business at Sandusky, Ohio; Charles L., lumbering at Perrysburg, Ohio; and Harry G. Koch and Mrs. B. C. Feast, of Aspen, Colorado. Harry, after attending the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen, worked on his father's farms until he was nineteen, then went on the road as traveling agent for his father, selling fruit and other products of the homestead. In 1885 he came to Aspen, and after working four days digging ditches at ten cents a foot for the water company under contract, he became foreman of the construction gang and later superintendent and general manager of the company, remaining in its service from 1885 to 1902, a period of seventeen years. In 1900 he made a trip to Europe, and since his return has been continuously engaged in the lumber trade. From 1888 to 1892 he also conducted a stock brokerage business, and in 1896, 1897 and 1898 he was in the grocery trade as a member of the Mesa Mercantile Company. This venture was not successful owing to bad management, and he soon retired from connection with the company. In 1899 he purchased the interest of S. H. Finley in the lumber business of Finley & Rose, and changed the style of the firm to the Koch Lumber Company. Later he purchased the interest of William E. Kelley, and baptized the establishment Koch Lumber

Company, the name it still bears. In connection with his lumber business Mr. Koch manufacture boxes and deals in wood, coal, hay and grain. He is also interested in the Glenwood Lumber Manufacturing Company in Glenwood Springs. In political matters he is a silver Republican, and in fraternal circles a Modern Woodman and Elk. He is also a notary public in and for Pitkin county. On April 30, 1884, he was married to Miss Anna C. Liebold, a native of Genoa, Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when she was six years old. The parents located at Toledo, Ohio, where they are still living and where the father is a successful architect. He is an active Republican in politics, a member of the order of Foresters and the United Workmen. Both parents are devoted Lutherans. Mr. and Mrs. Koch have had five children, of whom two, Dorothy and Edward, are living, the other three having died in infancy.

HAROLD W. CLARK.

Harold W. Clark, of Aspen, one of the best known and most prominent and highly esteemed attorneys and counselors of western Colorado, is a native of Iowa City, Iowa, where he was born on October 10, 1861. He began his scholastic education in the public schools and later was graduated from the collegiate department of the Iowa State University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1885. He pursued the regular course in the law department of the University and became a graduate of that in 1888. The same year he came to Colorado and locating at Aspen in 1889 at once entered on the practice of his profession, soon afterward forming a partnership in the business with the late W. W. Cooley, which continued until the death of the latter in 1894, since which time Mr. Clark has been practicing

alone. From 1896 to 1902 he was city attorney of Aspen, and in 1899 was appointed county attorney of Pitkin county, a position which he is now filling (1904). He is also interested in mining and is an owner in a large ditch and land enterprise in Delta county. In fraternal circles he belongs to the order of Elks and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and in politics he is a staunch and unwavering Democrat, serving now as chairman of the county central committee of his party. His parents were J. Warren and Sophia M. (Clapp) Clark, natives of Ohio who moved to Iowa City, Iowa, in early life. The father died in 1866 from the effects of service in the war of the Rebellion. The mother died in 1884. Of their four children one, Mrs. Florence Gilliland, of Glenwood, Iowa, is deceased. The three living are Charles C., a leading lawyer of Burlington, Iowa, partner of his brother-in-law, John J. Seerley, a representative in congress in 1892; Mrs. Elizabeth Seerley, wife of John J.; and Harold W. In his practice Mr. Clark has been very successful, rising to a high rank in his profession and winning an elevated place in the regard and confidence of the people of the county and state in which he is well established. He was married on November 20, 1889, to Miss Mariette Vincent, a native of Monona county, Iowa, the daughter of Mitchell and Mary J. Vincent, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Iowa when young. The father is a relative of Bishops Vincent of the Protestant Episcopal church and John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a civil engineer and railroad contractor. In the family of Mrs. Clark's parents there are eight children: Edward D., a lieutenant and civil engineer in the United States army, now engaged in government work at the Yellowstone National Park; Hobart, a civil engineer at Deadwood, South Dakota, where he is also interested

in mining and in the service of the Northwestern Railroad, as consulting engineer; Mrs. Effa Bernard Freeland, of Onawa, Iowa; Blanche (Mrs. Sewell Allen); Louise, Margaret, Louise (Mrs. Howard Woodman), Thayer and John, a civil engineer in Arkansas and manager of a mine. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children, Vincent, aged eleven; Catherine, aged eight, and Helen E., aged six. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Clark's brother, Charles C. Clark, is grand master of Masons of the state of Iowa.

HON. JOHN T. SHUMATE.

To many men in this country, where the citizens are the sovereigns, the capacity for wise and serviceable administration of public trusts and performance of official duties is given in such large measure, and is so readily adaptive to conditions, that it is recognized without difficulty by their fellow men, and as long or as often as circumstances will permit it is gratefully employed in behalf of the general welfare. The career of Hon. John T. Shumate, of Aspen, Pitkin county, now judge of the district court for the ninth judicial district of this state, embracing the counties of Pitkin, Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco, affords a striking illustration of this fact. He became a resident of Colorado in 1877, and during the twenty-seven years of his subsequent life here he has served the people well and wisely in important official stations nearly all of the time, all of the offices to which he has been chosen being in the line of his profession as a lawyer. Judge Shumate was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on September 22, 1852, and is the son of Dr. Bailey and Ann E. (Weaver) Shumate, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. The father was descended from independent and liberty-loving families of French Huguenots who, after the revocation of the edict of

Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685, sought in Virginia an asylum from persecution in their native land on account of their religious belief. The fugitives soon became prominent in colonial affairs, and when the iron hand of England began to weigh heavily on the land of their adoption, they ardently espoused the cause of American independence and fought valiantly in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Bailey Shumate was born in Clarke county in the beautiful and historic valley of the Shenandoah, and after receiving a good academic education entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which in due time he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then practiced his profession in Fauquier county, Virginia, for many years, retiring at length to his plantation there, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He was prominent in public affairs and frequently represented his county in the legislature, being in the course of this service several times a member of each house of the assembly. His wife, the daughter of William Weaver, a prominent planter, was descended from German ancestors who, in the seventeenth century, founded Germantown, Virginia, a settlement now extinct. On her mother's side the Judge's mother was related to John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, and her paternal ancestors were also soldiers in the Revolution. Of the offspring of Dr. and Mrs. Shumate three sons and one daughter are living: W. B. G. Shumate, formerly probate judge of Fauquier county, Virginia, but now a planter residing on a part of the old family homestead; Edward J. Shumate, manager of the freight department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Washington, D. C.; Bettie, the wife of Lucien Holtzclaw, also living on a portion of the old homestead; and the Judge. The last named was graduated from Norwood College in Virginia in 1873, and then completed the law course in the University

of that state. In July, 1877, he became a resident of Denver, Colorado, and entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Patterson. Within the same year he was admitted to the Colorado bar and began the practice of his profession at Denver. The next year, to serve his turn in one of the leading industries of the state, he moved to Leadville and engaged in mining. In March, 1880, he began mining at Pitkin in Gunnison county, and in the spring of 1884 took up his residence at Ouray, where he served some fifteen months as clerk of the district court under Judge M. B. Gerry. In July, 1885, he again turned his attention to mining with headquarters at Aspen, and in 1886 moved to Glenwood Springs, then a hopeful hamlet of tents clustered around the wonderful healing springs and amid the rare natural beauties and vast mineral resources which have made it renowned throughout the world as a resort for tourists and transformed it into a progressive city of growing industrial activities and beautiful homes. Soon after his arrival at the Springs Mr. Shumate was appointed deputy county clerk and recorder, but a little later he resumed the practice of law. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Glenwood Springs and also county of Garfield; and during the same year he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at the Springs, but declined the position. From 1888 to 1890 he served as a member of the city council, being elected as the candidate of the Democratic party, to which he has always given a firm and faithful allegiance. Again in 1895 he was chosen county attorney for a term of three years; and in 1896, while still holding this office, which he filled to the end of his term, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature as the candidate of his party, endorsed by the National Silver party and the Populists. The next year he was chosen by the Democrats and Silver Republicans district attorney of the ninth judicial dis-

trict, which comprises Pitkin, Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties, and in 1900, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he was chosen judge of this district, an office he still holds. In the early part of the year last named his increasing practice at Aspen obliged him to move to that flourishing center, and there he is now living. In the fraternal life of his section he takes an active and helpful interest as a Freemason and an Elk. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sara E. Churchill, daughter of Samuel Churchill, formerly a prominent merchant of Avon, New York, but later a resident of Aspen, Colorado. Mrs. Shumate also comes of old Colonial and Revolutionary stock, some of her ancestors having come over in the "Mayflower." Her father was a direct descendant of Josias and Elizabeth (Foote) Churchill, of Weatherford, Connecticut, who were married in 1638. He was a Union soldier in the Civil war. His wife, whose maiden name was Jemima Duell Jackson, was of Quaker and Huguenot descent. Four children have been born to the Judge's household, Churchill, Ruth and Bailey, who are living, and John Edward, who died when nearly seven years of age. In his long professional and official career the Judge has won a high reputation as an able attorney and counselor and a public servant of exceptional ability and fidelity. He and his wife move in the best social circles and in all the relations of life exemplify the best attributes of American citizenship.

JOSEPH BOGUE.

Breeder of high grade Hereford cattle, with many registered in the best circles of that breed in the world, and handling some forty or fifty work and saddle horses, Joseph Bogue has a thriving business which is a help to the commercial and stock industries of the county in which he lives and to the whole section wherein

it is conducted. His ranch is in Mesa county near the village of Mesa, and is a fine property, well improved, highly cultivated and thoroughly equipped for its business; and Mr. Bogue brought to his enterprise a knowledge of the industry acquired in long and varied practical experience elsewhere. He was born January 15, 1860, in Warren county, Iowa, and is the son of Josiah and Parmelia (Cox) Bogue, natives of Terre Haute, Indiana. After their marriage they moved to Iowa, and the father died in Colorado in 1897, at the age of sixty-four. The mother is now living in Pitkin county, Colorado, and is more than seventy years old. Their son Joseph remained with his parents until he reached the age of sixteen, then began to make his own living, coming west to Nebraska and remaining there two years engaged in riding the range as a cowboy. In 1879 he moved to Leadville, and there for six years he worked for a thriving cattle and dairying outfit, his services being appreciated by frequent raises in wages. The next two years were passed in Pitkin county, this state, and in 1887 he removed to his present residence and has since resided there. His ranch is considered by many capable judges the best in Mesa county. It comprises six hundred and forty acres and supports more cattle and other stock than is handled by any other individual stockman in the county and within a much larger range of the surrounding country. His Hereford herd have many cattle related to some of the best of that strain in the world, as has been stated. In 1884 Mr. Bogue was married to Miss Lucinda Pritchett, and they are the parents of five children, Jasper, Alva, Velma, Pearl and Venie. He is a leading and representative man in his community and is highly esteemed by all classes of its people. In its public life and its development he has been an important factor. In politics Mr. Bogue is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a charter



JOSEPH BOGUE.

member of Rhone Creek Lodge, No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Debeque, while he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World at Debeque and the Masonic lodge at Mesa.

EDWIN POWELL.

Beginning at the age of ten to earn his own living, and since then making his own way in the world, and having to fight not only the hard conditions of poverty and want of help, but one disaster after another in fire which swept away in a few hours the accumulations of years, Edwin Powell, of Pitkin county, one of the progressive and enterprising stock and ranch men of the Western slope in this state, has steadfastly persevered in his efforts for advancement, and as one point of vantage has been taken from him, has with resolute courage and persistent self-reliance sought another, until he has planted his feet firmly on stable ground and gathered around him a substantial and enduring prosperity. The story of his life, if it could be told at length and in detail, would furnish stimulus and incitement for many a struggling worker combating adverse circumstances, and show impressively that in the battle of life steadfast nerve, unyielding endurance and continuous effort are after all the best weapons of both aggression and defense. He is a native of Herefordshire, England, born on January 7, 1842, and the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Watkins) Powell, also natives of that country, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Ontario county, New York, in 1868, he having come over three years previously. The father has devoted his life in this country to farming and fruit culture and has been fairly successful in his work. He is an active Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church, as is also his wife. Both are living, the father at the age of ninety-six and the mother at that of ninety-eight. They

were the parents of eight children, eight of whom are living: James, a resident of Crosswall, England; George, living in Ontario county, New York; Joseph, a citizen of the same location; Charles Benton, of Yates county, New York; Edwin, of Pitkin county, Colorado; Phebe, wife of John Donohue, of Southampton, England; Celia J., wife of Griff Thomas, of Hailey, Idaho; and John, living at Sacramento, California. Those who have died are Philip and Elizabeth and two who passed away in infancy. Edwin, the fifth in order of the living, had a few brief terms at the common schools of his native land, and at the age of ten began the battle of life for himself by working on farms in the neighborhood of his home. In 1865 he came to the United States and located in New York state, in Ontario county. There he was occupied in farming until the latter part of 1867, when he made a visit to his native land and remained some months. On his return to this country he took up his residence at Canandaigua, New York, and found employment in a spoke factory, first as engineer, next as sawyer, then at the end of a year as one-third owner of the plant and business. A few days after purchasing a one-third interest in the establishment, he bought half of another third, and at the end of three years bought all the rest of the interests besides what he already owned. The factory was known as the Canandaigua Spoke Works, and in connection he conducted a saw-mill and dealt largely in farm wagons, buggies and other vehicles, employing about fifteen men in the summer months and thirty in winter. In 1877 the factory burnt down and he lost fifteen thousand dollars' worth of property, on which he had an insurance of only three thousand dollars. He at once opened a new establishment of the same kind at Chapinville, in the same county, and a year later was again burned out. He then became proprietor of the Irondequoit

flour mill, which he conducted two years successfully, selling out at the end of that period. He moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and during the next five years conducted a planing mill in that city, but was again burned out and suffered a new loss of seven thousand dollars. In the meantime, on January 26, 1886, he patented a machine for sawing hoop poles, and on September 7th of the same year one for cutting hoops. From these he realized a good sum of money, and afterward passed a year at Williamsport, working as a millwright and pattern maker. In 1888 he came to Colorado and located at Aspen with his wife and three children, and two dollars in money. In a little while he accumulated some property, and soon afterward traded it for the ranch on which he now lives, which once belonged to the late Governor Waite. This comprises one hundred and twenty acres, with one hundred acres of it in a good state of productiveness, yielding timothy hay of excellent quality in abundance. He also raises some grain and vegetables for market, and numbers of cattle, horses and hogs. The first money he made in Aspen was from the sale of a mule purchased by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Having good spruce timber on his ranch, in the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 he conducted a saw-mill with success and profit. In politics he supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order. On February 8, 1875, he was married to Elizabeth J. Perr, a native of East Bloomfield, New York, daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Splann) Perr, who were born in Ireland and settled at East Bloomfield early in their married life, afterward removing to Rush and from there to Canandaigua, the father being a shoemaker, and in addition to working at his trade, conducting retail stores at a number of places. He died some years ago, and the mother now lives at Victor, New York. They had twelve children, one

of whom died in infancy, and two others have since died. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have four children, Edwin J., Franklin A., George A. and Frederick W. Of these Edwin J. and George A. are residents of Aspen. The parents are members of the Protestant Episcopal church and active in its work.

MILES CARROLL.

Miles Carroll, one of Pitkin county's most prosperous and progressive ranch and cattle men, who lives not far from Aspen, is a native of Ireland born in 1848, and the son of Miles and Anna (Christian) Carroll, of the Emerald Isle, who were prosperous farmers, devout Catholics and highly respected citizens. They had a family of eleven children, all now deceased but Miles and his brother John. The father died in 1860 and the mother a few years later. Their son Miles was not allowed much in the way of educational advantages. His father was a stern and unyielding believer in work as a preparation for life's duties and put his theories into practical operation with all his children as soon as they were able to do anything of value. But their mother had more liberal views, and after the death of the father she hired a teacher to come to the house three evenings in each week for a time to teach the children. Miles remained at home until he was sixteen, then began to earn his own living, later conducting the farm at home for a period of two years. In 1865 he came to the United States and, locating at New Entry on Long Island, farmed for wages three months, then went to Philadelphia, and from there a short time later to Marine Square, Pennsylvania, where he quarried stone for two years. From there he changed his base to the coal regions and passed some time digging soft coal, living also and doing similar work near Pittsburgh and Allegheny a portion of the time. In

the summer of 1868 he moved to Kentucky, and after a short residence in that state went to Point of Rocks in Maryland and assisted in the construction of the tunnel there for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the latter part of that year he located at Lemont, Illinois, and there wrought in the stone quarries, getting out gray marble for large buildings in Chicago, remaining until 1871. The winter of 1873 was passed at Streator, Illinois, in coal mining, and there he met with an accident in the mines which laid him up for a number of months. In 1878 he came to Colorado and settled near Canon City, where he was employed in railroad work. He next appeared at Leadville and devoted his time to burning brick, of which he made a great success for his employer, being a first-rate hand at the work of burning and pressing the product of the yards. He also passed some time in that vicinity working in the mines for wages. In company with James McKinney, Edward and John Ward, James McEvoy and Frank Kelley, he started mining and prospecting, continuing this until 1887, when he located a part of his present ranch of five hundred acres in the vicinity of Aspen. Of this tract two hundred acres yield gracefully to tillage without artificial aid, and produce excellent crops of hay and grain, and he raises in addition horses and cattle in goodly numbers. In all the lines of his activity he is successful and prosperous, and as his work is to his taste, he finds great enjoyment in life. He is independent in politics, a member of the Order of Wolf Tones in fraternal relations and a Catholic in religious affiliation. In 1871 he was married to Miss Maria Larkin, a native of Cook county, Illinois, daughter of William and Bridget Larkin, who were born and reared in Ireland and came to this country soon after their marriage, locating in Illinois, where they farmed successfully. The father was a Democrat politically and both were members of the

Catholic church. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are living, William and Margaret. Mrs. Carroll died in 1889, leaving six of her fourteen children to survive her, Mary, Miles, James, Charles, Martha and Nellie. In June, 1893, Mr. Carroll married a second wife, Miss Maggie Askins, who was born at Streator, Illinois. She is the daughter of Michael and Katherine (O'Garra) Askins, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Three children have been born of the second marriage, Margaret, Bessie and John E., all still at home.

BENEDICT BOURG.

Although the Parisian may miss the gay salons and other attractions of the beautiful city when absent from it, the ordinary native of France has an adaptability of nature and vivacity of disposition that make him feel at home anywhere, and an energy of industry and force of character that win success in life from almost any circumstances. It is so with Benedict Bourg, one of the most prominent and progressive ranchmen and stock-growers of Pitkin county, whose beautiful and fertile ranch of eight hundred acres, located nine miles northwest of Aspen, is considered the best in the valley. He was born at Privas, Ardeche, France, on December 17, 1842, and is the son of Victorian and Ursule (Chalaye) Bourg, also French by nativity. The father was a skillful and successful ditcher and mine shaft sinker, working for the greater part under contract, and both parents were ardent Catholics in religious faith. The mother died in 1851 and the father in 1893. Their family comprised eight children, five of whom have died, Victorian, Louis, Matilda and two infants. The three living are Eliza, Leopold and Benedict. The last named attended the state schools for short periods at

intervals, being obliged to go to work in the mines near his home at the age of nine years. He remained with his parents until the death of the mother and after that with his father until 1865, then came to the United States and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in mining coal. He remained in that locality until 1867, then moved to Broadtop in the same state, and during the next eighteen months he did the same kind of work there. At the end of that period the mines closed operations and he returned to Pittsburg and mined until 1871. In that year he moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, and the next nine years were passed in the coal mines there. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and, settling at Leadville, mined silver under contract until 1884, in the meantime, in the year 1882, locating a portion of his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres. To this he has since added by purchase and otherwise until he has eight hundred acres, much of which is as good and productive land as can be found anywhere. In 1903 he was one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Salvation Ditch Company, which was incorporated for twelve thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a ditch eleven miles long, taking water out of the Roaring Fork river two miles above Aspen in order to irrigate some of the high mesa land. The ditch was recently completed, at a cost of over twenty-two thousand dollars, and Mr. Bourg is constructing an extension of eight miles of ditch to furnish water for one hundred and twenty acres of land owned by him. He has six hundred acres under cultivation in hay, oats and other grain and vegetables, and he raises numbers of good cattle and horses for market. In his early manhood after coming to this country he was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but of late years he has been a Populist. As a candidate of the Populist party

he was elected county commissioner of Pitkin county in 1892, and is now serving his third term in the office. On April 27, 1867, he united in marriage with Miss Eulalia Raroux, a native of Paris, France, and daughter of Frank and Mary (Guay) Raroux, who were also born and reared in France. In 1865 the father came to America and the mother and children followed in 1866. They lived at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the father engaged in mining, until 1883, when they came to Colorado and took up their residence on a ranch near the one occupied by Mr. Bourg, a property now owned by Thomas Gannon. In 1898 they sold their ranch and moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where the mother died in 1899, and the father is now living. In politics, while living in this state, he was a Populist. They had sixteen children, only two of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Bourg have had thirteen children, twelve of whom are living and one dead, Anthony. The living are Frank B., of Seattle; Nettie A. (Mrs. True Smith, of this county); Louis, Ursule, Lilly O., Paul, Eulalia, Victor, Alexander, Eliza D., Mamie L. and Evangeline. Their mother died on December 9, 1903, aged about fifty-five years.

MICHAEL ASKINS.

For a period of twenty years Michael Askins has been a resident of Colorado, and during the whole of that time, up to the full measure of his capacities and opportunities, he has contributed to the growth and development of the state and the expansion of its industries. He was born in Ireland in 1833, the son of Edward and Katharine Askins, also natives of Ireland, where their forefathers had lived for many generations, and where the father was actively and profitably engaged in the shipping trade. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church, and both died

some years ago, leaving five of their eight children to survive them, the father's death occurring in 1881 and the mother's in 1897. Their son Michael attended the common schools of his native land at intervals until he reached the age of fourteen, then began to help his father in his shipping business, in which he was employed eight years. At the age of twenty-two he went to Scotland, and during the next five months worked at rail-roading at a compensation of fourteen shillings a week. In 1863 he came to the United States and located at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining. Six months later he moved to Schuylkill county, and two years afterward to Northumberland, where he was still employed in coal mining, and he continued this line of useful activity at Welchberry until 1872. In that year he moved to Illinois, locating at Fairbury in Livingston county. Six months afterward he moved to La Salle county, where he remained ten years. In 1884 he came to Colorado and took up his present ranch, a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty-four acres, one hundred acres of which he has under cultivation, producing hay, grain and other farm products, and raising cattle and horses. The business is prosperous and the profits are increasing, and Mr. Askins is regarded as one of the successful and up-to-date farmers of the county. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Order of Wolf Tones, and belongs to the Republican party. In July, 1866, he united in marriage with Miss Katharine O'Garra, a native of Ireland, daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Garra, also native there. Her father was a merchant and farmer and both parents were members of the Catholic church. They died sometime in the 'sixties. Mr. and Mrs. Askins had eight children, but five of whom are living, Katharine, Margaret, Patrick, Sarah and Anna. Their mother died in No-

vember, 1885, and on November 10, 1897, the father married a second wife, Mrs. Rebecca (Davidson) Brown, a native of Ontario, Canada, and daughter of John D. and Mary (Quick) Davidson, who were born and reared in Scotland. The father was a shoemaker and farmer, and he and his wife were Wesleyan Methodists. She died in 1863 and he in 1884. Six of their eleven children are living, Rose, John, Isaac, James, Rebecca (Mrs. Askins) and Alice, all respected and honored citizens.

LOUIS BOURG.

The third in order of the living children of Benedict and Eulalia (Raroux) Bourg, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and himself a progressive and prosperous ranchman of Pitkin county, the subject of this sketch was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on January 17, 1871, and when he was nine years old accompanied his parents to Colorado. He remained at home with the family through its wanderings until 1902, securing in his boyhood and youth a good common-school education, and assisting his father as soon as he was able in the work in which he was engaged. In 1902 he leased a ranch of True Smith, his brother-in-law, a sketch of whom is also in this volume, and after operating it for a time, purchased one of his own comprising one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, and also homesteaded eighty acres adjoining, on which he raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and carries on a thriving and expanding cattle industry. It is high praise, but just, to say that he is a worthy follower in industry, thrift and public spirit of his father's notable example, and is regarded as one of the most promising and capable young men engaged in agricultural pursuits in the county. He takes an earnest interest in every commendable enterprise for the

benefit of his community and county, aiding to direct public sentiment along lines of wholesome and profitable development and giving substantial support where that is needed. In political affiliation he is a Populist, but does not let his party zeal overbear his genuine desire for the promotion of every good element of progress. In business he is energetic, capable and successful; in social life companionable and entertaining; and in reference to public affairs broad in views and determined and forceful in action. No young man in the county stands higher in the general regard of the people, and none deserves a higher place.

JERRY GERBAZ.

Born in sunny Italy on September 20, 1864, Jerry Gerbaz is far from the scenes and associations of his nativity; and reared to habits of industry and thrift on his father's farm, he came to Colorado well prepared for the life of peaceful labor and prosperity he has here found in the same line of active effort. His parents, Clement and Felicity (Letex) Gerbaz, were also Italians by birth, and both belonged to families long resident in that historic country. They were prosperous farmers and had a family of twelve children, five of whom they reared to maturity, and all are living. They are Clement, Oyen, Jerry, Victorine and Felicity. Jerry received a slender education in the common schools of his native land, and at the age of fifteen took his place regularly as a hand on his father's farm. He remained home until he was nearly twenty-eight, then, hearkening to the voice of America pleading for volunteers to come and help conquer her wilderness and make it fragrant with the bloom and fruitful with the products of cultivated life, he came to this country in 1892. Locating at Detroit, he wrought diligently in a glass factory for a period of four years in order to

get a sum of ready money wherewith to put into effect his cherished design of becoming a ranchman and stock-breeder in the farther West. In 1896 he came to Colorado for this purpose, and purchasing the excellent ranch of three hundred and forty acres in the neighborhood of Watson, Pitkin county, he began at once to devote himself to the practical realization of his hopes. He has improved his ranch with substantial and comfortable buildings, equipped it with all the necessary appliances for its proper management, and brought a body of one hundred and fifty acres of it to an advanced state of cultivation, producing on it a goodly quantity of grain and large results in hay and cattle, also some horses. Earnestly devoted to the welfare and lasting good of his adopted land, he is zealous and energetic in his support of all commendable enterprises for the benefit of his county and section, and performs all the duties of good citizenship with fidelity and manliness. In political action he favors the Democratic party, and in religious affiliation he and his wife belong to the Catholic church. On March 24, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Cecilia Cuaz, a native of the same country as himself, and daughter of Baptist and Felicity (Net) Cuaz, also native there, where the father is profitably engaged in farming. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living, Peter, Alexander, Jerry, Anthony, Victorine, Ciserine, Lottie, Mary and Cecilia. Mr. and Mrs. Gerbaz have had five children. One son named Onan died in 1903. The four who are living are Anzel, Esther, Alice and Orist. Mr. Gerbaz is one of the most progressive and successful ranchmen in the portion of the county in which he lives, and one of its most respected and useful citizens. The mother of Mrs. Gerbaz died on June 11, 1903, and was mourned by a large circle of admiring and devoted friends.

ELBERT H. GRAY.

Elbert H. Gray, a progressive and successful ranch and cattle man of Eagle county, living in the vicinity of Basalt, is a native of New Jersey, born in Morris county on August 6, 1852, and the son of George and Sarah (Corwin) Gray, natives of the same state. The father was a millwright and wrought at his trade with industry and profit. He supported the Democratic party in national politics, and was a well esteemed man in his home neighborhood. Six children were born in the family, Elbert, Theodore T., Annie E., Frederick, George E. and Joseph, all residents of New Jersey except the first born. The parents belong to the Methodist church and are prominent in its works of benevolence and also in local social circles. The oldest child, the subject of this review, on completing his education in the public schools, learned his father's trade under the instruction of that estimable gentleman, spending three years in his apprenticeship. He then engaged in farming independently in his native county, and continued this line of industry until 1881, when he came to this state and located at Longmont in Boulder county. Here he passed four years working on ranches for wages, during which time he spent six months attending the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins. After leaving this institution in 1885 he came to the vicinity of Aspen and worked on the ranch of G. W. Gillespie a year for wages, then bought a ranch for himself at Emma, which he farmed two years, then sold it at a profit. He remained in the neighborhood, however, and during the next two years conducted the affairs of a ranch which he rented. He then gave up farming and turned his attention to merchandising, acting as clerk seven years for C. H. Mather. At the end of that period he came to his present location and purchased

the ranch of two hundred acres on which he now lives, and of which one hundred and seventy-five acres are under cultivation, producing good returns for his labors in hay, grain, vegetables, cattle and horses. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World in fraternal life, and in political allegiance is a firm and loyal Democrat. On May 15, 1887, he was married to Miss Anna E. Gillespie, a native of Kansas, and daughter of George W. and Belle (Hull) Gillespie, who were born and reared in Kentucky and moved from there to Kansas in early life, coming soon afterward to this state where the father followed mining instead of farming as he had done in former residences. He supports the Democratic party in politics and he and his wife belong to the Christian church. They had a family of four children, Cora, wife of William Tennis, of Aspen; Annie (Mrs. Gray), now deceased; Ollie, wife of Peter McCave, of Aspen, and Gertrude, wife of Frank Allen, of Wyoming. The parents of this Mrs. Gray reside at Boulder. In the Gray household three children were born of the first marriage, Ernest, Harold and Beulah. Their mother died on May 31, 1898, and on May 20, 1902, Mr. Gray married with Mrs. William (Scott) Tierney, a widow with five children, Bertha, Gladys, Mabel, William and James. The second Mrs. Gray is the daughter of Timothy E. and Isabella (Birthwick), Scott, and was born near Boston, Massachusetts. Her parents live at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and are engaged in farming. The father supports the Liberal party in Canadian politics, and both belong to the Methodist church. Seven of their nine children are living, Mrs. Gray, Ida (Mrs. Daniel Greenmyer), of Kansas City, Missouri; Jennie (Mrs. Elmer Shryock), of Chicago; Eliza (Mrs. John Ridington), of New Mexico; Alexander, of the Woody Creek vicinity, this state; Martin, of the same vicinity,

and Walter, living in British Columbia. Mrs. Gray's first husband, William Tierney, was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1850, and died in Colorado on April 18, 1897. Both of his parents died when he was but a small boy, and he was obliged to begin the battle of life for himself at an early age. He became a sailor and followed the sea for a number of years, visiting many lands but confining his voyages mostly to places on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this country. When he quit the sea he went to Alaska, British Columbia, California, Arizona and South Dakota in search of gold. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Leadville in time to have the benefit of the boom at that place in its early days. In 1883 he moved to Independence and became assayer and amalgamator in the mills of the Farewell Consolidated Mining Company. From 1884 to 1890 he lived in the neighborhood of Woody, where he devoted his time to ranching and raising stock. In December, 1890, he took up his residence at Basalt and started a mercantile business, a line of commercial activity of which he was the father in that locality. His success was unusually good and he became the most prominent man in that section of the state. He was energetic in every good cause for the promotion of its interests, and in its fraternal and social life was a recognized leader, being an active member of the Odd Fellows lodge, the only fraternal organization in the region in those days. On February 10, 1881, his marriage to Mrs. Gray occurred. He died on April 18, 1897.

FRANK JOSEPH EBLER.

This enterprising and progressive Aspen merchant, ranchman and cattle-grower, who owns a fine ranch of six hundred and forty acres of excellent land in Rio Blanco county, is a native of Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany,

where he was born on March 24, 1863, and the son of Frank Joseph and Philippine (Yeager) Ebler, both of the same nativity as himself. In his early manhood the father was a passenger conductor on a railroad, and in later life was engaged in a profitable transfer business. His success was moderate but steady through life. He and his wife were devout Catholics in religion, and had good standing in their community. The father died in February, 1867, and the mother in June, 1872. Of their six children, William, Mary and Annie have died, and Adolph, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, Julius, of Newark, New Jersey, and Frank J., of Aspen, Colorado, are living. The last named, of whom this sketch is written, attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen, then began to learn cabinet-making. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at the trade two years and a half in his native land, then came to the United States and located in New York city, where he served as janitor in a large building two years. After passing another year selling oysters and liquors, he sold out his business and came to Colorado in 1882. He settled at Leadville and secured profitable employment as a carpenter and timberman in the mines. In April, 1883, he met with an accident there which disabled him for a year, and when he was able to work again, he, in company with George Gilmore and George O. Rise, conducted a toll road in Pitkin county, remaining connected with this enterprise until the spring of 1885, when he disposed of his interest, and during the next two years worked for the parties he sold it to. In 1887 he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Rio Blanco county, and has since added by purchase to his land until he has an entire section, six hundred and forty acres, in the vicinity of White river. On this he carries on an extensive cattle industry and raises large quantities of hay, grain and

other farm products. In 1893 he opened a grocery and meat market at Aspen, in which he has built up a large and profitable trade, being successful in this venture as he has in all others. It is not only the oldest business in this line in Aspen, but is also the most extensive and is widely and popularly known as the Blue Front Market. He belongs to the Workmen of the World and the Fraternal Union, and is a charter member of the lodge of United Workmen at Aspen. In politics he is an earnest and active Democrat. On April 20, 1889, he united in marriage with Miss Belle Benson, a native of Sweden, and daughter of John and Anna (Germanson) Benson, also Swedes by birth, who in their life were farmers in their native land. The father died on September 12, 1880, and the mother on October 4, 1903. They had five children, Mary, John, Christina, Ingrad and Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Ebler have four children, Frank A., Frederick J., Philippine and Geneva.

JOHN D. STERNER.

Beginning life for himself at the age of ten by working hard as a common laborer in the copper mines of Michigan, yet performing his daily duties with fidelity and skill, John D. Sterner, of Aspen, this state, learned early the lessons of self-reliance and the use of all his faculties in promoting his own interests, lessons which have been of great value to him in all of his subsequent career. He was born on November 9, 1854, in Keweenaw county, Michigan, where his parents, John and Barbara (Ennis) Sterner, natives of Germany, settled soon after their marriage. The father was a skilled mechanic and helped to build the International Canal at Sault Ste. Marie. The family lived four years in Wisconsin, and the rest of the time the parents were residents of Michigan until their deaths, that of the father

occurring on July 5, 1880, and that of the mother in 1890. The former was a Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics. The mother was a Presbyterian. Annie, one of their seven children, is deceased. The other six are living, John D.; Lizzie, wife of Anthony Watzling, of California; Mary, wife of Charles Paul, of Aspen, Colorado; Anthony and Annie, living in Routt county, this state; and Frances, wife of Thomas Garlan, of Aspen. The oldest of these, John D., attended the public schools of Michigan until he was ten years old, then went to work in the copper mines as a common laborer, remaining there and so employed until he was seventeen. He then became foreman of the mine in which he was working, and continued in the position six years. In 1877 he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he mined for wages three years. In 1880 he moved to Breckenridge, and there conducted a hotel and saloon during the next five years, but met with very little success in the business. On February 10, 1885, he arrived at Aspen, and in that region he followed mining until 1890, when he purchased his present ranch, or a portion of it, increasing it by later purchases to three hundred and sixty acres. On this he raises hay and cattle extensively, and some grain and horses. He also conducts the largest dairy in the county, and in all his undertakings he is very progressive and enterprising. He has a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the community, but in politics he is independent of party control. On April 15, 1901, he united in marriage with Mrs. Florence (Lockwood) Corbett, a native of Jewell county, Kansas, and daughter of Henry and Sarah Lockwood, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of Ohio. The father was a prominent and successful bridge builder for many years, but is now living retired. The mother is a member of the Methodist church. They are the parents of

three children, Lillian, the wife of Norman Rice, of Aspen; Mrs. Sterner; and Edna, the wife of Herman Klann, of Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. Sterner has three children by her former marriage, Flora, Mark and Fay, the last named the wife of Albert Cox, of Durango, this state. Mrs. Sterner is a Christian Scientist. Both she and her husband are much esteemed in Pitkin county, and are recognized as among its best citizens.

JOSEPH D. NEWMAN.

One of the leading mine superintendents of Colorado, and an acknowledged authority on all subjects connected with the industry in which he is engaged, Joseph D. Newman, of Aspen, occupies a high place in the confidence and regard of the people and has been of great service in developing the mining resources of the state. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on March 16, 1857, the son of David and Mary (Dever) Newman, who settled in that state in early life. The father devoted his earlier years to the hotel business, but later became and remained a farmer. He was an ardent Democrat in political faith, and served as a justice of the peace for a period of twenty years. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They were the parents of six children, only three of whom are living, Newton, who lives at Canton, Ohio, and is connected with the American Bridge Company; Lena, also living at Canton, Ohio; and the subject of these paragraphs. Both parents are now deceased. Joseph received only a limited common school education, beginning work as a farm hand in order to earn his own living at the age of seventeen. Afterward he served as clerk in a store at Burlington Junction, Missouri, for a time, and in the spring of 1880 came to Colorado and settled at Leadville. Here he was occupied for awhile in mining, then became con-

nected with the Denver & Rio Grande Express Company, in whose employ he remained until 1882. The next two years were passed in Montana, Idaho and Utah in various occupations, and on his return to Colorado in 1884 he located a pre-emption claim at Debeque, near Grand Junction. He remained there two years, and in those days venison was the only meat procurable in the section. After improving this ranch he sold it at a good profit in 1900. Prior to this, however, he had come to Aspen in 1886 and purchased another one of two hundred acres in Eagle county, two miles and a half south of the town of Eagle. All the land in this ranch is naturally tillable, and on it Mr. Newman raises large crops of hay and numbers of excellent cattle. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Durant Mining Company, beginning in its employ as a miner and rising on demonstrated merit to the position of superintendent, a position he has held for twelve years and in which he has exhibited unusual capacity and intelligence. He is master of every phase of his business and an acknowledged authority on all matters involved in the mining industry. Aside from his business he enjoys the regard and confidence of the people because of his enterprise and breadth of view in promoting the welfare of the community and his engaging social qualities. In fraternal relations he is an enthusiastic member of the order of Elks. On September 28, 1883, he united in marriage with Miss Emma Odd, a native of London, England, the daughter of Charles and Margaret Odd, who were also natives of that country. On emigrating to the United States they located at Ogden, Utah, but for a number of years they lived at Salt Lake City. They were loyal members of the Mormon church, and the parents of ten children, six of whom survive them: Eliza, wife of Charles Robinson, of Blackfoot, Idaho; Alice, wife of John Mitchell, of Boise, Idaho;

Ellen, wife of Alfred Williams, of Salt Lake City; Ada, living at Eureka, Utah; Charles, living near Salt Lake City; and Mrs. Newman, of Aspen, this state. The mother died on January 13, 1875, and the father is also deceased. In political matters Mr. Newman is altogether independent of party control, but he takes an active and intelligent interest in all public affairs.

SAMUEL CRAMER.

A soldier in the Civil war, a farmer in Iowa, a pioneer in Colorado, and here a miner, a ranchman and a valued public official, Samuel Cramer, of near Basalt, Garfield county, has borne the duties of citizenship with fidelity and courage however the line of life have fallen for him, and is justly entitled to the esteem and regard in which he is held by his fellow men. He is a native of Linn county, Iowa, born on April 28, 1847, and the son of Solomon and Mary A. (Billiter) Cramer, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in North Carolina. They settled at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1840, and in 1843 moved to West Liberty, Linn county, the same state. The father was a blacksmith and for many years wrought industriously at his trade. The later years of his life were devoted to farming with good returns for his labor. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were Methodists in church connection. He died on April 10, 1863, and his widow on February 15, 1887. Two of their nine children died in infancy and five in later life. The other two are living: Sammel, of this review; Matilda, wife of William Kester, of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, whose husband is an architect and builder. Samuel attended the public schools and Western College in his native county. In the Civil war he was a member of Company F, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and served one year, being mustered out honorably at Louisville,

Kentucky. He remained with his parents and assisted them in the work on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-two, then engaged in farming for himself in the same county for ten years. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and for six months mined and prospected in Chaffee county. From there he moved to Pitkin county and on April 7, 1881, located a ranch at the mouth of Sopris creek, later selling his right to the claim of one hundred and sixty acres at a profit. He was a pioneer in that section and in 1882 built a half-way house where Emma now stands, between Aspen and Glenwood. He then continued prospecting and mining until 1884, and during the next three years served as county commissioner, elected on the Republican ticket. At the end of his term he located a part of the ranch he now owns and afterward bought one hundred and fifty-five acres additional and sold one hundred and fifty. The place is near Basalt on the line between Garfield and Pitkin counties, along the Roaring Fork river. From 1888 to 1893 he was also engaged in the commission business, but now devotes his entire time to ranching. One hundred acres of his land can be easily cultivated and produces abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables. Cattle and horses are also raised in good numbers and superior grades. He belongs to the United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. On January 5, 1870, he united in marriage with Miss Amerzette Ammerman, who was born in Linn county, Iowa, and is the daughter of Stephen and Martha Ammerman, natives of Indiana. The father was a wagonmaker and followed his craft successfully in Iowa. He was a Republican in politics and a man of local prominence in his county. He died in 1865. Two children were born to Mr. Cramer's first marriage, Frank and Maud, who live in Iowa. Mr. Cramer's second marriage occurred on November 5,

1893, and was with Mrs. Lutie R. (Gardner) Binning, a native of New York and reared in Jackson county, Michigan, and the daughter of William and Catherine (Turnor) Gardner, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Wales. They passed their earlier days in New York state, but for a long time have been living and farming in Michigan. The father is a Democrat and both parents are members of the Methodist church. Four of their six children are living: Jennie, wife of Harry Graham, of Buffalo, New York; Cora, wife of William McCay, of Jackson, Michigan; Mrs. Cramer, and Earl, residing in Jackson county, Michigan. By her first marriage Mrs. Cramer had three children. Albert died on February 15, 1897, and Ernest and Richard survive their father, who passed away on August 21, 1889. The marriage took place on November 21, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are the parents of one child, Clementine Alice, who is in her ninth year.

FREDERICK A. NAEFE.

In the case of the interesting subject of this brief review the natural thrift and persistency of effort of the German has been stimulated and quickened by the vivacity and rush of American conditions to a largely increased activity and productiveness, so that he has not only won a substantial competence for life for himself on the soil of this country, but has exhibited the attributes of its best citizenship and an elevated patriotism in love for its institutions and honest energy and intelligent application in promoting its welfare in every commendable way. He is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born on October 6, 1831, and the son of Frederick W. and Christina (Rudolph) Naefe, also natives of the fatherland. His father was a skillful weaver of fabrics, and had an interest in a factory de-

voted to the business in which he was engaged. He and his wife were Lutherans in church relations, and they had a family of twelve children, five of whom are living, Carl and Augusta, who are residents of Germany, and Julia, Herman and Frederick A., who live in this country. The mother died in 1863 in Germany and the father in 1862, at Elmira, New York, where he had been living for a number of years. Their son Frederick received a common and high school education in his native land, but at the age of ten years began to learn the business of weaving under instruction from his father. He continued at this work until 1846, then began patenting devices for its improvement. Three years were passed in this occupation, then in 1849 he joined an uprising against the king of his native country, which lasted six days. At its close he took refuge in Russia, where he remained until the storm blew over, then he returned to his home. In 1850 he came to the United States and located at Buffalo, New York. Two years later he moved to Elmira, the same state, and in the fall of the year went to Panama, where he remained until January, 1855, employed in painting railroad engines and cars. He was a painter of artistic merit, and his work was in great demand and well paid for. In 1855 he returned to England on a visit, and while there was impressed into the English army for a year and a half. In 1856 he came back to this country and took up his residence at Elmira, New York, from where he removed soon afterward to Hamilton, Canada. There he became a boss painter in large works, but being enamored of New York, he returned to that state and remained until 1860, when he once more went to Canada. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in defense of the Union in the Twenty-third New York Infantry, and in this regiment he served to the close of the memorable contest. Returning to Elmira, he

again took up painting as an occupation, and conducted the business successfully in that city until 1869. He then moved to Newark, New Jersey, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Colorado and settled at Denver. Ten years were passed in that growing and enterprising city, then after wintering in 1884-5 at Grand Junction, he moved in the spring to Aspen. In 1886 he located a ranch near Emma, on which he has since lived and which he has converted into a very valuable and productive fruit farm. Here he raises fruit of all kinds, large and small, in great quantities and of superior quality, his output having so good a reputation in the markets that his place is known far and wide as the Pioneer Fruit, Bee and Honey Farm. He has not, however, been wholly absorbed in his own affairs, exacting as they have been, but has given active and serviceable attention to local public matters, being the oldest justice of the peace and humane society officer on the Western slope by continuous service. He is an earnest and loyal Democrat in politics, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he holds the rank of past chancellor, and the Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand in the latter order. In January, 1860, he united in marriage with Miss Caroline Beck, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Henry and Rosanna (Scherer) Beck. Her father was a native of Baden and her mother of Wurtemberg, Germany. He died in 1852 and she in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Naefe have had three children, but only one, August Frederick, Jr., is living. The two who have died were Annie and Julia. The parents are members of the Christian church, and are active in all its good works.

GEORGE W. KING.

George W. King, of near Basalt, Garfield county, was born on January 11, 1854, at Huntsville, Alabama, and grew to maturity

there with his young life overshadowed by the momentous issues of the Civil war. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Johnson) King, who remained in Alabama until 1885, then moved to Arkansas, and later on to Texas. The father was a physician and farmer, and met with fair success in both lines of usefulness. He was an active Democrat in politics and a Freemason and an Odd Fellow in fraternal relations. Both he and his wife were Methodists. The mother died on February 5, 1890, and he on February 5, 1899. Seven of their ten children survive them: John H., of Dallas, Texas; James E., of Greer county, Oklahoma; William H., of Mt. Vernon, Missouri; Joseph H. and Clara L. (Mrs. E. H. Curtis), both of Dallas; George W., of Garfield county; Mattie, wife of John S. Routt, of Fannin county, Texas; and Le-donia, of Basalt, this state. George W. King is a self-made man. He attended school very little, being obliged at an early age to aid his parents on the home farm, which he did until he was twenty years old. He then rented a farm for himself and worked it two years. In 1877 he located in Washington county, Texas, where he was given the entire management of a large plantation in the interest of John S. Smith, who was an extensive cotton-grower. In 1878 he moved into Indian Territory, and soon afterward into Lawrence county, Missouri, where he farmed until 1879. He then started across the plains to Colorado with mule teams, and after his arrival in this state he freighted until 1880, then traded his outfit for cattle, and while developing his stock industry worked as a ranch hand for W. H. Berry at the head of Current creek, remaining in his service until June, 1882, when he formed a partnership with Sterling P. Sloss (see sketch on another page) under the firm name of King & Sloss, and started a dairy business that they continued until October of that year. At that time Mr. King moved to South Park

and later to Pueblo, devoting the greater part of his time to painting. He next located at Ashcroft, where he conducted a dairy until October 6, 1883. From there he moved to Aspen and continued his dairy business at that point until the summer of 1884. Disposing of his interest to his partner, in June of the same year he purchased a ranch on Sopris creek and was occupied in ranching and raising cattle until November, 1900, on this place. He sold it at that time and moved to the one he now occupies, which he bought on October 23, 1902. This ranch is near Basalt and comprises one hundred and fifty acres, and on it crops of hay, potatoes, corn and other grain are successfully raised, but cattle are the chief product and main source of profit. The ranch is conceded to be one of the best in the region, and his management of it is first class. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation is an unwavering Democrat. On November 5, 1882, he married Miss Sophronia M. Martin, a native of Marshall county, Alabama, and daughter of Asbury and Martha (Pogue) Martin, who were born and reared in Georgia and moved to Alabama soon after their marriage. The father was a planter, and in the Civil war gave his life in defense of his convictions, being killed in the Confederate army in 1863. He was an earnest and zealous working Democrat and prominent in the councils of his party in his section. Five children were born to them, all of whom are living: James H. resides in Pitkin county, this state, on Sopris creek; William T. on Frying Pan creek, Eagle county; Emanuel C. at Santa Ana, California; Mrs. King in Garfield county; Josephine, wife of W. H. Barker, at Fruita, Mesa county; and her mother lives with her there. Mr. and Mrs. King have had six children. Everett died on October 31, 1897, and Geneva, Joseph S., Sallie, Ella and Lizzie B. are living. The

parents are members of the Methodist church. Being prosperous in their business, well esteemed by the people around them, and in full view of the progress and development of the state, they are well pleased with Colorado, and loyal to its interests in every way.

CHARLES DAVIS.

Born on April 10, 1848, in Howard county, then on the edge of civilization, and afterward living in the wilds of Kansas until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came overland to Colorado, Charles Davis, of Pitkin county, one of the progressive and successful ranch and stock men living in the neighborhood of Emma, has passed the whole of his life on the frontier, and is thoroughly inured to its privations, hardships, dangers and achievements, the graver part of which have passed away forever, but linger in his memory vividly as portions of his personal experience, when at almost every step there lurked a peril for the adventurous pioneer, and his own resources were nearly his whole reliance for safety and the means of living. His parents, Sylvester and Louisa (Pulliam) Davis, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missonri. The father moved to the latter state in his early life and remained there until 1854, when he took up his residence in Kansas, where the family lived until 1863. In that year they came to Colorado and began farming near Colorado Springs, being fairly successful in their work. The mother was a Baptist and died in the communion of the church on April 24, 1895. The father was an active Democrat in politics during his life, and took an earnest interest in the welfare of his party. He died on April 25, 1899. Of their twelve children five are living, Frankie, the wife of Robert Gaddis, of Delta, Colorado; Charles, the immediate subject of this sketch; Wade, living at Trinidad, this

state; Laruah, the wife of John Gibbons, of Canon City; and Annie, living at Canon City. Charles received a slender common school education, and at the age of fifteen accompanied the rest of the family to Colorado, making the trip overland from Kansas to Denver. Seven weeks were consumed in the journey, and it was fraught with hardships and dangers. Hostile Indians disputed the advance of the train and engaged the party in frequent skirmishes; wild beasts harassed and threatened them; wood was limited in quantity and variety; and the way was rugged at best and many times for weary miles was unbroken. But they kept their courage up and persevered, landing at last in the rude village of uncanny log cabins which was destined to become the metropolis of the state. After his arrival here, boy though he was, Mr. Davis engaged in driving a freight team, and received a compensation of sixty dollars a month and his board for his work. He made seven trips across the plains with this team, two trips a year being the average accomplishment, and in the intervals between the journeys he did other work. From 1868 to 1875 he was employed in teaming and driving cattle, with headquarters in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The next three years were passed in freighting on his own account, and in them he had many more Indian troubles and other perils. In 1878 he moved to Leadville, this state, and some little time afterward to Denver. Here he was again occupied in driving cattle and later in railroad work as foreman for I. W. Chatfield. In the autumn of 1879 he returned to Leadville, and there he opened a feed store and carried on a freighting business. In both he had excellent success, but in the midst of it he was stricken down with rheumatism which disabled him for active work for a period of two years. When he recovered his health he once more drove cattle, remaining in this business until 1884, when he moved to

Aspen, where he passed the rest of that year and the winter of 1885. Beginning in the spring of 1885, he spent three years driving cattle for Mr. Chatfield in Bent county. In the fall of 1888 he bought a ranch of one hundred and forty-one acres in the vicinity of Emma, Pitkin county, and at once began to improve and develop it and make it productive. He has now one hundred acres of it under cultivation, and raises good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, and also numbers of cattle and horses. He belongs to the Democratic party in political affiliation, and gives to the support of its principles and candidates his best efforts. On March 14, 1888, he was married to Miss Gladdis I. Nutting, a native of Linn county, Iowa, the daughter of Eugene and Sarah (Burtis) Nutting, natives, respectively, of New York and New Jersey. They settled in Iowa in early life and the father passed the remainder of his days there in peaceful and prosperous farming. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and in political faith he was a Republican. He died on March 6, 1898, leaving his widow and five of their eight children as his survivors. The living children are: Burtis, who lives at Delta, Colorado; Charles, who lives in Pitkin county; Harry E., who lives at Littleton; Drusilla B., who lives at Leadville; and Rupert E., who lives at Littleton. Their mother lives at Canon City. The father was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have five children living, Lona, Irena, Sylvester, Thelma and Merrick. A daughter named Madge died some years ago.

OTTO METZGER.

Otto Metzger was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 24, 1851. He was educated at the state schools and a polytechnic institute, and after leaving school he learned the

trade of a blacksmith, at which he wrought until he was eighteen years old. He then came to the United States and located in Madison county, Illinois, where for a time he worked in a brewery. He afterwards became owner of the plant and also of one at St. Louis, Missouri, and these he operated until 1880. In that year he came to Colorado and turned his attention to brewing at Leadville, where he remained until 1885, at which time he located his present home, pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres of land and at once starting the improvements which it now contains. He has added to his domain until his ranch comprises four hundred and forty acres, of which two hundred and sixty acres can be cultivated. His general ranching yields good results, but his main industry is raising cattle, which he produces in numbers and of good quality. He has been successful in his undertakings and ranks among the leading and most progressive ranchmen in his neighborhood, and he is well esteemed throughout the community for his manhood, his enterprise and his faithful attention to all the duties of citizenship. Politically he supports the principles of the Democratic party, yet, while taking an active interest in its welfare, he is devoted to the advancement and development of the section in which he lives without regard to party considerations. His parents were John and Caroline (Kicherer) Metzger, natives of Germany, where the father was a successful and well-to-do manufacturer in iron, owning a plant of his own. He also was occupied in farming and milling. Both parents were members of the Episcopal church. The father died in March, 1874, and the mother in the spring of 1885. They had eleven children, of whom nine are living, Charles, Gottlieb, Robert, Otto, Frederick, Mary, Amelia, Elise and Emma. On March 13, 1877, Mr. Metzger united in marriage with Miss Bertha Meyer, a native of St. Louis,

Missouri. They have had thirteen children. One died in infancy and the others are living: Emma, wife of John Marshall; Rosa, wife of Joseph Baldauf; Gertrude, Clara, Robert, Elsie, Otto, Rubie, Carl, Florence, Frank, and Ida, wife of Fred Baldauf. The parents belong to the Episcopal church.

ELIJAH SALMON.

Elijah Salmon, of the vicinity of Meeker, Rio Blanco county, owner of three ranches, two of which are in Routt county, is a native of Somersetshire, England, and has made his own way in the world from boyhood, with no favoring circumstances and with scarcely any schooling outside of experience. In his native land he was variously occupied until 1861, when he moved to Wales and became a coal miner. Two years later he emigrated to the United States and located at Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He devoted his energies to mining coal in that state and Ohio until 1874. He then came to Colorado and, making his home at Coalcreek, near Canon City, continued mining until 1876. At that time he moved to Nevada, where he remained a year and a half. At the end of that period he returned to Coalcreek, in this state, and since then he has been connected with the stock industry. In 1886 he located on Bear river, in Routt county, taking up a pre-emption and a homestead claim, which he developed and worked until 1893, when he bought the ranch on which he now lives. He now owns three ranches, all of which he manages vigorously and from which he gets good returns. The home ranch comprises two hundred acres, of which he cultivates one hundred acres. Hay and cattle are the principal products, both being of good quality and produced on a large scale. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic order and also a member of the Odd Fellows, and

politically he is a staunch Republican. His parents are Alfred and Harriet (Smith) Salmon, both natives of England and both now deceased. The father was a miner in his native land through the greater part of his life. In the local life of his community Mr. Salmon is heartily interested and among its people he is highly esteemed. He was married July 31, 1884, to Annie Edwards, a native of Wales, who was brought to the United States by her parents when three years old.

JOSEPH RALSTON.

Born and reared on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, Joseph Ralston has passed the whole of his life in agricultural pursuits and the stock industry. His life began on February 1, 1840, and in his native county he received a common-school education, remaining with his parents and working in their interest until 1861. In that year he moved to Washington county, Iowa, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of an Iowa infantry regiment. He saw active service in the war, but received no injury and was never taken prisoner. On July 15, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and returned to his Iowa home, where he farmed until 1869. He then moved to Osage county, Kansas, and there he was engaged in farming until 1871. At that time he moved cattle for Millett & Mayberry from the Red river in southern Texas up the Missouri river to Kansas, suffering great hardships and privations on the trip and undergoing trials which he will never forget. From 1877 to 1884 he farmed in Kansas. He then sold his interests in that state and moved to Colorado, but owing to the heavy snows was compelled to remain at Rawlins, Wyoming, until late in the fall, when he reached Meeker, at that time a small place. He squatted on a claim which he afterward sold

to J. L. McHatton, disposing of it in 1877, after which he leased a ranch in Powell Park, which he farmed until 1903. He then came to his present ranch in the same locality, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres, eighty-five acres of it being under cultivation. Hay, grain, vegetables, cattle and horses are the principal products, and the industry in both farm products and stock is profitable. He runs his business vigorously, farms his land with industry and skill and omits no effort needed on his part to secure the best results. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Moore) Ralston, who were born and reared in Ireland and emigrated to the United States soon after their marriage. They were well-to-do farmers in Ohio. The mother died in 1867 in Kansas, the father having died in California in 1849. He was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are living, John, Robert, Margaret and Joseph. On May 16, 1879, Mr. Ralston was married to Miss Bertha Goff, a sister of John B. and William H. Goff, sketches of whom are to be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have four children, Ethel C., Clarence A., Frances E. and Clyde B.

ADAM SMITH.

From his childhood Adam Smith, of Rio Blanco county, living on a well-improved and highly cultivated ranch of one hundred and eighty acres in the vicinity of Meeker, has been engaged in or connected with farming and raising stock; and bringing to the enterprise in these lines which he is now conducting the wisdom acquired in his long experience elsewhere, and acquiring by close observation an accurate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the business in his present location, and applying with intelligence the knowledge thus

acquired, his success has been very good and his progress steady and continuous. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on November 25, 1834, and was educated at the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. Remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-three, he worked on the farm in the interests of his parents. Then, desiring to make a living and a record for himself, he moved to Douglas county, Kansas, where he was occupied in farming and raising stock two years. In 1859 he came to Colorado and until 1884 lived in Douglas county, engaged in lumbering and ranching. He also served two terms as sheriff of that county and at various times took an active part in fights with the Indians. In 1884 he moved to Rio Blanco county and located on his present ranch, one hundred and sixty acres of which he took up as a pre-emption claim, the other twenty acres being since added by purchase. He has sufficient water to make the cultivation of one hundred and twenty-five acres profitable, and this tract he has in grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. He also raises cattle to a limited extent and with good results. In political faith he is a loyal Democrat, and in the success of his party he takes an active part and an earnest interest. His parents, Jacob R. and Jane (Hearsey) Smith, were natives of Ohio, like himself, and migrated to Kansas in 1855. The father was a successful farmer, a Democrat in politics and a public-spirited citizen with the best interests of his community ever foremost in his mind and action. Twelve children were born in the family, eight of whom are living, Adam, Edward, James, Joseph, William, Louisa, Mary J. and Elizabeth. The mother died in August, 1855, and the father in 1863. Mr. Smith was married on February 14, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Cameron, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have had nine children. Kath-

arine, Joseph, Eliza and Thomas have died, and James, Mary E., Dora A., Frank and Eva are still living.

ALBERT M. PIERCE.

Albert Pierce, one of the Pierce Brothers, extensive cattle and ranch men, with large ranches in Rio Blanco and Routt counties, and in charge of one of the largest and most prosperous businesses in their lines in this portion of the state, is a native of Missouri, born in Mercer county on October 8, 1852. He was born on a farm and on this he grew to manhood, attending the common schools and taking his place in the farm work at an early age, as is the custom of country boys in all parts of this land of great agricultural wealth and productiveness. When he reached his legal majority he came to Colorado and settled near Canon City, where for ten years he was engaged in raising cattle on the open range. In 1882 he moved to Maybell, on Bear river in Routt county, where he took up a ranch which he increased in size until he now owns eight hundred acres in that county, all of which can be cultivated. The land is adaptable to all the ordinary products of the soil in this region and yields abundant harvests. In 1895 he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, six and one-fourth miles east of Meeker, which comprises three hundred and forty acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation. He is a part owner of the Highland and the Miller creek ditches, and has plenty of water for the proper irrigation of the ranch; and as he pushes its cultivation with due enterprise and commendable skill, he reaps results of magnitude and profit from his labor on it. He also owns a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on Coalcreek, which is all hay land and given up to the production of horses and cattle

in large numbers. Mr. Pierce is associated in the ranch and stock business with his brother, J. M. Pierce, of Routt county, and the firm is widely known as one of the most enterprising and successful as well as among the most extensively engaged on the Western slope. Mr. Pierce is independent in politics and active in local affairs and all undertakings for the benefit of the western part of the state. He is a leading citizen in this section and well worthy of the high regard in which he is universally held.

HIRAM W. TOMLINSON.

Hiram W. Tomlinson, of Rio Blanco county, now one of the enterprising and prosperous ranchmen of the Western slope in this state, came into the world under auspices that were by no means favorable, and has since had adversities numerous and weighty to contend with and difficulties of magnitude to overcome. Yet he has met his responsibilities faithfully and, with steady industry and worthy frugality, has triumphed over every obstacle and won a substantial estate for himself and by his own efforts. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, on December 8, 1850. At that time and during his boyhood the section of the country in which he had his home was disturbed by the conditions preceding and overshadowed by the gathering clouds of the Civil war and the opportunities for business and education alike retreated before the coming storm. In addition he lost his mother by death when he was but three years old and his father's household was broken up. He found a new home with his grandparents, and with them he lived until he reached the age of fourteen. His parents were Jabez and Eliza (Robinson) Tomlinson, also natives of the Old Dominion, where the father was a shoemaker and where the mother died in 1853. The father became a soldier on the Confederate side

in the Civil war and served with fidelity as color bearer in the Great Spring Company. He died in 1876, a faithful Democrat in political faith and devoted to the welfare of the section in which his life was passed. There were six children in the family, three of whom are living, Alexander, James and Hiram. The last named, at the age of fourteen, entered the employ of Claibourn Kelley, who taught him to work and allowed him to attend the common school near his home. When he was nearly nineteen he left Mr. Kelley and moved to Illinois, locating in Stark county. There he farmed for wages three years, then rented a farm for himself which he managed one year. In 1873 he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Monument, on the divide between Colorado Springs and Denver. He passed a year raising hay and grain on a rented ranch, then, trading a horse for a yoke of oxen, he turned his attention to baling hay. In 1875 and 1876 he worked as a ranch hand, then, in partnership with a Mr. Augustine, he furnished ties for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under contract. In 1879 he quit this work and went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining until 1882, when he moved to the vicinity of Meeker and located the ranch now owned by Adam Smith. In partnership with Al. E. Lloyd and Harry Rock, he floated two thousand one hundred logs down the White river, his share being three hundred of the logs, which he received as compensation for his labor and out of which he made one thousand feet of lumber for sale and enough for the construction of the home he now occupies. His ranch comprises one hundred and eighty-six acres of land, one hundred and twenty-six acres of which can be cultivated, the water supply being sufficient for this purpose. He is interested in the Highland ditch, one that he aided in building. He also helped to construct the Mitchell ditch, but as the enterprise was

not a success financially he lost all the time and labor he devoted to it. His ranch is eight miles east of Meeker and on it he raises numbers of good cattle and horses in connection with his general ranching business. Mr. Tomlinson has always been earnestly interested in the local affairs of his community. He carried the ballot box from Glenwood Springs to Meeker for the first election held in Garfield county, and in many other ways has been serviceable to the section. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 he acted as a tourists' guide under Solon Patterson and the Wells Brothers at the Marvin Club House, and found the work both pleasing and profitable. He is an unyielding Republican in politics and is always active in the service of his party. On March 1, 1899, he was married to Miss Jennie Phalen, a native of Kansas, reared near Kewanee, Illinois, the daughter of James and Ruth (Clement) Phalen, well-to-do farmers. The father was a Democrat in politics. He died in 1867 and the mother passed away a short time afterward. Five of their eight children are living, Robert, Susan, Mary, Mrs. Tomlinson and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson have one daughter, Helen E. When the war against the hostile Utes was waged Mr. Tomlinson served in the conflict nine days, during which time the rations consisted chiefly of buckskin and salt. He then returned home and took care of the crops on the T. T. ranch. He was soon called into the service again, and moved with the troops under General Reardon to Rangely. He is very popular in his county and well worthy of the high and general esteem in which he is generally held.

ROBERT E. THOMPSON.

Robert E. Thompson, one of the early pioneers and frontiersmen of Rio Blanco county, who helped to make the trails into this

part of the state and blaze the way for the settlement of the region, is a native of Macon, Missouri, where his life began on October 15, 1861. He is the son of Harvey and Sarah (Ballard) Thompson, who were Southerners by nativity, the father having been born in Virginia and the mother in Kentucky. They located in Missouri in their early life, and the father, who was a contractor and builder, put up the first house for a residence in Macon. He was also a manufacturer of tobacco and prospered in his business. In political faith he was a Democrat and in church affiliation both he and his wife were Methodists. Both have been dead for a number of years, and of their ten children only seven are living. They are John W., Richard A., Thomas J., Fannie (Mrs. William M. Watson), Mattie and Robert. The last named had the usual experience of boys in his locality and station, a common-school education, a term or two at a good academy, and a life of useful industry in work assigned him by his father. At St. James Academy he received a good business education, and after leaving it learned his trade as a tinner at his native town. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. In 1883 he went to Indian Territory and Texas and passed three years riding the range, returning to this state in 1886. But prior to going south he had valuable experience in service as a scout for the Second Cavalry during the suppression of the Navajo outbreak. On arriving in this state on his return he continued his occupation as range rider, first in the neighborhood of Trinidad and afterward in various parts of the Western slope from Wyoming to the gulf of Mexico. In 1898 he purchased a ranch on Fawn creek, which he soon afterward sold at a profit, then again turned his attention to riding the range, which he followed until the fall of 1899. At that time

he located his present ranch, taking up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres and adding as much more by purchase. He has two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and raises numbers of good cattle, many of them being registered Durhams. The ranch is forty-two miles west of Meeker on White river, and is well located for the ranching and stock industries and pleasantly for a residence. Mr. Thompson has been one of the public men of the county, with a continuing interest in its welfare and capacity for the service of its people. He has been county assessor since 1902, elected to the office as a Democrat, and has made a record of unsurpassed usefulness and good judgment in the management of his office. On November 1, 1899, he united in marriage with Miss Cora Kivett, a native of Howard county, Missouri, and daughter of Maranda A. and Roscilla (Miller) Kivett, farmers born and reared in Missouri, Methodists in church membership, and in sympathy with the Democratic party in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Kivett have four children, Cora, Henry, Luman and Guy.

JAMES L. RILAND.

Thrown on his own resources at the age of thirteen years, and since then accepting his opportunities with alacrity and using them with industry and good judgment, James L. Riland, editor and publisher of the White River Review, at Meeker in this state, is living a useful life, and, although denied all but the most meager educational advantages, has through his own efforts and the lessons of experience become a well-informed man and capable force in directing and disseminating the best public opinion in his portion of the state. He first saw the light of this world at Pine Grove, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on May 5, 1857, and in 1870 assumed the burden of pro-

viding for himself as a farm hand in Iowa, where his parents settled in 1858. Soon afterward he learned to weave wire cloth, which was then done by hand, and from the time when he was sixteen years of age he earned good wages at this work until his skill and that of others in the same line was superseded by machinery driven by steam. When the change came he was working at Dubuque, Iowa, and he then entered the office of the Dubuque Herald to learn the trade of a printer. After two years' service at his apprenticeship there his health failed, and for its improvement he came to live in Colorado, locating in Summit county in 1876. For a year he followed mining, then moved to Colorado Springs and until 1879 worked as a compositor on the Gazette of that city. Then changing his headquarters to Leadville, he served as foreman and a reporter for the Leadville Herald and also the Democrat at that place and also worked on other papers at various places on the Western slope until 1885. During this period he grub-staked many prospectors on shares and by means of this generosity he secured a number of mining claims of more or less value. In 1885 he established at Glenwood Springs the Echo, the first newspaper in Garfield county, and managed it for B. Clark Wheeler. On February 22, 1901, he founded the White River Review at Meeker. Since then he has been in active ownership and management of this paper, and by intimate knowledge of his business and close attention to its requirements as well as to popular taste and the needs of the county, he has built up a large patronage and fixed his enterprise on a firm foundation financially and in popular esteem. He is always a great booster of the interests of the county in his columns, and uses every proper means to make its resources and business opportunities known to the public. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the

Republican party and his paper is a party organ in his section of the state. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and their auxiliary organizations. His press is in continual demand for job work, which he does in good style, at the same time raising the standard of taste in the community in this line of work and meeting its most exacting requirements.

OWEN O. JONES.

Between mining slate from the bowels of the earth in Wales and Pennsylvania and conducting a flourishing ranch and cattle industry on the fertile soil of Colorado there is a wide difference in employment and conditions, and it is a tribute to the versatility and adaptiveness of a man when he can easily and successfully turn from the one to which he has been long accustomed and engage in the other. This has been the experience of Owen O. Jones, of Rio Blanco county, whose well improved and highly cultivated ranch of three hundred and fifty-one acres in Powell Park is a gratifying evidence of his energy, skill and foresight as a husbandman. Mr. Jones was born in Wales on March 17, 1846, and is the son of Owen and Margaret (Williams) Jones, also natives of that country, where the father devoted his time to a number of different occupations. He was the father of three children, Thomas, deceased, Owen and Robert O., both of whom are living, the latter being a son by a second marriage of Mr. Jones. The mother died in 1848 and the father in 1875. The death of his mother when he was but two years old and the circumstances of the family limited the educational advantages of Owen within very narrow bounds and placed upon him at an early age the burden of making his own living. At the age of fifteen years he went to work as a regular hand quarrying slate in his native land, and after four years of active industry in

this occupation there he emigrated to the United States in 1866, and locating in Pennsylvania, pursued the same calling there in Lehigh county until 1872. He then came to Colorado and located a homestead in the San Luis valley, making his residence at Golden City. He began to improve his ranch and at the same time engaged in mining in many places on the Western slope. In 1878 he disposed of his ranch and bought another in Sagauche county, and this also he sold, then in September, 1883, he moved to the White river valley and soon afterward bought the ranch on which he now has his home in Powell Park. This comprises three hundred and fifty-one acres and three hundred and forty acres of it are under cultivation. He raises general farm products in abundance, especially grain, hay and vegetables, and always runs a large band of cattle. He has been successful in his undertakings here and is looked upon as one of the substantial and representative men of the community in which he lives. He raised the first crop of oats in the White river valley, thus adding a new product to its range of commodities, and also was the father of the first white child born in the section. He was married on July 6, 1883, to Miss Margaret Jones, a native of Columbia county, Wisconsin, a daughter of David and Anna (Roberts) Jones, who were born and reared in Wales and emigrated to this country soon after their marriage, locating in Wisconsin, where they passed the rest of their lives. The father was a prosperous farmer, and in political affairs supported the Republican party. Their living children are William, David, Griffith, Thomas, Winifred and Mrs. Jones. The mother died on February 5, 1893, and the father on April 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jones have had five children. David died on October 12, 1886; Anna, Margaret, Owen and Levi are living. The family are Methodists in church connection.

PRIOR W. HOCKETT.

The thread of individual effort which runs through the great web of human life, and which forms one of the strands of its most material substance, fashioned for the wear of daily duty without reference to the special adornment of the pattern, is one of the most useful and enduring factors of the fabric, and it is this relation to the whole structure that the career of Prior W. Hockett, of the Western slope in this state, a resident and progressive ranch and cattle man of Rio Blanco county, is to be considered. Without ostentation or self praise, without aspiration to a position of leadership among his fellows, but with the laudable desire to do his whole duty in the station to which nature has assigned him and do it well, he has labored at whatever his hand has found to do, he has passed his years from boyhood, providing for himself from an early age and making steady progress in the effort over obstacles and in spite of difficulties. He came into the world on August 13, 1856, in Montgomery county, Indiana, and is the son of Nathan and Hulda (McAllister) Hockett, natives of South Carolina, who were early settlers in the Hoosier state. The father was an industrious farmer, a loyal and zealous Democrat, a good and useful citizen. He died in 1880 and his wife in 1872. Their children numbered nine, five of whom are living, William A., Sarah E., Prior W., Etta and James M. Prior, the third in order of birth of the living children, attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home and worked on the farm with his parents, as country boys are wont to do all over the country, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then left the paternal roof-tree, and after passing three years in various occupations in Kansas City, Missouri, came to Colorado in 1874 and took up a tract of land on Williams's

fork in Routt county. This he occupied and worked for two years, making desirable improvements, then sold it and bought the ranch which he now owns and lives on. In addition to his original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, he has taken up a desert claim of one hundred and twenty acres, and, with water sufficient for the cultivation of one hundred and ninety acres of the whole body, he carries on a prosperous and profitable general farming and cattle business. The ranch is eight miles west of Meeker, pleasantly located, well improved and steadily increasing in value. Since 1892 F. N. JoHantgen, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, has been associated with him in his enterprise. Mr. Hockett is an Odd Fellow in fraternal life and an earnest Republican in political affiliation. He has one child, Jessie B. The success he has won in this state has been very gratifying to Mr. Hockett, and has made him a firm believer in the commonwealth as an excellent field of opportunity for proper effort and also as a place of residence. He looks forward to a great future for it and its people, who know its wealth and are imbued with the spirit that will develop it. In his community he stands well as a man of integrity, a progressive citizen and a useful and respected man.

DAVID UTLEY.

The parents of David Utley, one of the progressive and enterprising ranch and stock men and leading citizens of Routt county, who lives on a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres located in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Benjamin B. and Rebecca (Stevens) Utley, were born and reared in Indiana. Soon after their marriage they moved to the vicinity of Bushnell, Illinois, where their son David was born on April 30, 1861, and later they moved to Christian county, that state. The parents

have followed farming all their lives so far, and are engaged in that occupation now in Bates county, Missouri, where they settled in 1871. They have had eleven children, six of whom have died. The five living are Rebecca, Miranda, David, Joseph and George. David was reared on the farm and educated at the district schools. He remained with his parents in Bates county, Missouri, until he reached his nineteenth year, then, in 1880, became a resident of Colorado. In this state he first located at Gunnison and there he followed mining and prospecting three years. In 1883 he moved to Leadville, where he mined for wages and prospected for a period of eight months. In the spring of 1885 he took up by pre-emption a portion of the ranch which has since been his home, and subsequently added one hundred and sixty acres more by purchase. The ranch is located on Williams fork and is one of the best in that highly favored region. Mr. Utley has a large acreage under cultivation and raises excellent crops of hay and grain, but his main dependence is on cattle and hay. These he produces on a large scale and of superior quality. He is a very progressive and public-spirited citizen, and is highly esteemed throughout the whole section in which he lives, being always foremost in matters of public improvement and moral questions in which the best interests of the community are concerned. He was married on October 26, 1891, to Miss Anna Miller, a native of Cooper county, Missouri, but who grew to maturity in the border county of Bates, that state. She is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Moore) Miller, the father born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother in the state of Indiana. They made Missouri their final home, and here the father was a prosperous blacksmith. They had eleven children. Thomas and Daniel died, and William, John, Joseph, James, Carl, Augusta, George, Gertrude and Anna are living. The

father was an ardent Republican in political faith and took a cordial interest in public local affairs. He died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Utley have one child, Ralph. Having lived now nearly twenty-five years in this state, and all the while actively engaged in some of its leading industries, Mr. Utley has contributed essentially and substantially to its growth and development, and is deeply and serviceably interested in every element of its greatness, wealth and power. Throughout the section in which he lives he is held in high esteem and looked upon as one of the influential and representative men.

JAMES LYTTLE.

Coming to Colorado nearly twenty-five years ago, and continuously since his arrival in the state actively engaged in promoting its welfare through the public press, of which he is an honored representative, James Lyttle, owner and editor of the Meeker Herald, is well esteemed in the community wherein lies the scene of his greatest activities, and is favorably known in other parts of the state as a vigorous and fearless advocate of the best interests of the commonwealth, ever giving words of encouragement to all good undertakings, and inspiring hope of the best results even in times of depression and trouble, at the same time and all the while by his example of business energy and confidence in the future of the state spurring others to renewed efforts. He was born on July 28, 1858, in county Tyrone, Ireland, and soon afterward accompanied his parents, Joseph and Mary Lyttle, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, to the United States, where they found a new home of hope and promise in the fruitful fields of industry in Pennsylvania. In his native land the father was a farmer, but after coming to this country he became foreman of a large steel mill

and rendered good service to his employers in that capacity until his death. The son attended the district schools as he had opportunity, which was seldom and for only short periods at a time, and at the age of thirteen years was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) Gazette. He served three years on that paper, then moved to Chicago where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1880. Before that year was ended he was a resident of Denver, this state, and later he became a resident of Leadville. In those two cities he was employed as a printer until 1885, when he took up his residence at Meeker, and on August 15th founded the Meeker Herald, of which he has ever since been the owner and editor. He has wisely developed his enterprise and improved his plant, and now has one of the most influential papers and best printing establishments on the Western slope. Other business undertakings have engaged his attention, especially such as have involved the promotion of the county's progress. He aided in organizing the Union Oil Company and from its start has been one of its leading stockholders and promoters. He was a member of the first city council of Meeker and later was mayor of the town and superintendent of the public schools. He also represented the county in the state legislature several terms. At all times and in all conditions he has been potential in instructing and directing public opinion to the best ends, through the columns of his paper, and in official station of every kind has endeavored to put into practical operation the lessons he has elsewhere tried to teach. Incidentally he has followed the common course of the western people in devoting a share of his time to mining and prospecting, following these lines of industry in Summit and Park counties. Politically he is an ardent advocate of Democratic principles, and fraternally he belongs to

the Masonic order, the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. On August 28, 1895, he united in marriage with Miss Helena Doak. They have three children, Hugh D., George H. and Richard G.

OSCAR F. MORSE.

For a period of seventeen years, more than half of his life, Oscar F. Morse, of Rio Blanco county, has been a resident of Colorado and lived on the ranch which is now his home, two miles and a half south of Meeker. He is therefore in full sympathy with the aspirations and interests of the people of this neighborhood, and has proven it by his active support of every commendable enterprise for their progress and the development of the country. He was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, on March 4, 1868, and is the son of Riley and Hannah Morse, industrious farmers of that state whom he assisted in their labors until he reached the age of nineteen, and under whose direction he received a limited education at the common schools near his home. Inheriting the spirit of industry and thrift and acquiring the habits of useful diligence characteristic of the New England people, he came to his new home in the far West in 1887, a young man of nineteen, well prepared for whatever destiny of toil and privation its unsettled condition might lay before him. Two years after his arrival in the vicinity of Meeker he pre-empted a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land about two miles and a half from the town, and at once gave himself wholly to the task of improving it and making it habitable and productive. In the course of a few years he bought another quarter section and now has three hundred and twenty acres of arable land, all of which is under cultivation and yielding good returns for the time and energy he devotes to tilling it. All the im-

provements on the place in the way of buildings and advanced husbandry he has made, having taken the land in its state of natural wildness and transformed it into a comfortable home, fruitful in all the products of cultivated life suitable to its character and ministrant to the swelling tides of commerce and the aggregate wealth of the land. Like other good American citizens Mr. Morse takes an active and serviceable part in the public life of his section and the country generally, earnestly supporting the Republican party in politics and lending his aid in many ways to the advancement and enrichment of his county and state. He is highly respected as an upright man, a useful citizen and a stimulating force in the development and direction of a healthy public sentiment in the community.

FRANK E. SHAVER.

Frank E. Shaver, of near Axial, one of Routt county's most successful and prominent ranch and cattle men, came to the state at the dawn of his manhood and at once entered into the spirit of its industries and became an active working force among its people. His life began in Chautauqua county, New York, on October 17, 1866, and there he received a good education, especially for business. In 1887 he left his father's home and all the blandishments of social life to make his way amid the wilds and discomforts of the far western plains of Colorado, courageously braving the hardships and privations and daring the dangers of the lot he had chosen. He reached the neighborhood in which he is now living in the spring of the year and, although a young man just past twenty-one years, soon afterward entered into partnership with John A. Hall in the cattle industry. He was associated with Mr. Hall in this great business until 1890, when he bought all the interests of the company which

he did not then own. Since that time he has conducted the enterprise alone and by his vigor and skill of management, his close attention to every phase of the work and his excellent business capacity, he has built up one of the leading cattle trades of the section. His ranch comprises one thousand acres and seven hundred acres of the tract are under good cultivation. He has in addition to this six hundred and forty acres under lease. The ranch, which is located twenty-two miles northeast of Meeker, yields large crops of the general farm products suitable to the region and generously supports a cattle industry of commanding proportions. It follows as a matter of course that a man so successful in the management of his own affairs, and so prominent in the business circles of his county, cannot escape taking a leading part in the public life and local affairs of his portion of the state; and in this respect Mr. Shaver has never sought to shirk his responsibility or fall short of his due service to the people around him. Although a firm and loyal Republican in national politics, he gives attention to the material, moral and educational interests of the county without regard to political considerations; and while influential and helpful in all undertakings wherein those interests are vitally involved, he is held in high esteem for the wisdom and public spirit with which he uses his influence.

Mr. Shaver was married on November 12, 1892, to Miss Belle Wilkinson, a native of Minneapolis. They have had four children, one of whom, a daughter named Frances, died in January, 1894. The other three, Margaret, Florence and Harold E., are living and still brighten the homestead with their presence. The parents of Mr. Shaver, Edward and Louisa (Van Gaasbee) Shaver, were natives of the state of New York, where the father died on February 23, 1904, and the mother is still living, making her home at Jamestown.

There were four children in the family, Florence, wife of E. H. Sherman, who died in 1897; Martha, wife of Lynn Mead; Jessie M., wife of W. K. Cooper; and Frank E. Their father was for many years profitably engaged in the lumber and oil industries.

WALTER SPENCER.

As owner and editor of an influential newspaper in Routt county, as one of the leading teachers and superintendents in the public schools for a number of years, as agent of a strong and well patronized fire insurance company, as deputy county assessor and as postmaster of his home town since 1902, Walter Spencer, of Craig, Routt county, this state, has been and is now of signal service to the people of Colorado in several useful lines of public service and private effort, and has won the reward of his fidelity in the high standing and lasting esteem which he enjoys among them. Wherever his services have been required he has been found ready and capable, and in performing them he has shown commendable enterprise and breadth of view. He is a native of Dickinson county, Kansas, born on November 19, 1874, and there he received a good common school education, which was supplemented by a high school course at Las Animas, this state, and one at the State University at Boulder. He taught school in Routt county nine years and served several as principal of the schools at Hayden. In 1903 he took charge of the Routt County Courier at Craig as editor and has since conducted it with vigor and enterprise, earnestly advocating at all times the best interests of the county and state and contributing to the awakening, concentration and direction of a healthy public sentiment in favor of their advancement. His office has a good jobbing outfit which does a large business and has a high reputation for the character of its

work, it being considered by many the best of its kind in the county. Mr. Spencer also represents the Liverpool & London Globe Fire Insurance Company, which has a considerable patronage in the surrounding country. For some time he has served the people of the county well and wisely as deputy county assessor and since 1902 the citizens of Craig as postmaster. In political affiliation he is a Republican and, being a man of strong convictions, he gives his party earnest and helpful support. His interest in the fraternal life of his community is shown by an active and appreciated membership in the Masonic order, the order of Odd Fellows in lodge and encampment, and the order of Woodmen of the World. On September 13, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Brown. They have two children, John N. and Dorothy A. Mr. Spencer is the son of Sylvester N. and Lydia J. (James) Spencer, who passed many years in profitable farming. The mother died on February 28, 1899, and the father now has his home at Craig. He is a staunch Republican and a highly respected citizen.

IRWIN I. INNMAN.

After receiving a good education in the common and high schools of Illinois and attending an excellent academy in that state, Irwin I. Innman, of Routt county, this state, came west and for a number of years was employed in the hazardous occupation of a fireman at Denver and Leadville, in which he gained vigor of frame and flexibility of function, combining as the result of his training in this trying field of heroic effort alertness of mind, force of nerve, suppleness of body and readiness in action. These qualities have been of great service in his subsequent career as a ranch and stock man and proprietor of a leading livery business. Mr. Innman came into the

world on March 26, 1868, in Union county, Illinois, the son of Murphy M. and Martha F. (McCurddy) Innman, natives of Georgia who moved to Illinois in early life. The father prospered as a carpenter and farmer in that state until advancing age obliged him to retire from active pursuits, and he is now living in St. Louis, Missouri. The mother died on November 14, 1903. Ten children were born to them, of whom five are living, Mollie J., Elizabeth F., Emma F., Zora and Georgia having died at various ages. The living children are Ira F., David H., Murphy M., Iva C. and Irwin I. The last named grew to manhood on the paternal homestead in his native state, and there learned the business of farming thoroughly under favorable circumstances. He attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, was graduated at a high school, and afterward passed several terms at Union Academy in his home county. In 1887 he started out to seek his fortune in the farther West, and coming to Colorado located at Denver, where he became a member of the city fire department. In this branch of the public service he did good work for a period of eight years, part of the time as a private and the rest as captain. In 1896 he was sent to Leadville to re-organize the fire department there, and when the re-organization was completed he was placed at the head of the department as chief, he having also been the purchasing agent of a new outfit for the service. He held the position of chief four years, then resigning in 1900, he moved to Routt county and, in partnership with Dr. J. H. Cole, engaged in raising cattle for two years. At the end of that period he sold his interests to his partner and bought the Thomas E. Ferguson ranch on Williams's fork, which comprised two hundred acres at that time. After greatly improving the place and bringing it to an advanced state of productivity he traded it in May, 1904, for the

livery business owned by E. B. Thompson at Craig. To this enterprise he has since given his attention with good results, building up a large and increasing trade and equipping his stables with every needed appliance for a first-class business. Politically Mr. Innman is a Republican in national affairs and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. He was married on March 20, 1894, to Miss Maud A. Hodson, a native of Wichita, Kansas. They have had four children, of whom two died in infancy and Raynetta S. and Adella are living. Mr. Innman has made good use of his opportunities in this state and has prospered in all undertakings. He is a well esteemed and influential citizen, wise in counsel and vigorous in action for the general good of the community in which he lives.

ARCHIE McLACHLAN.

Mr. McLachlan, who is one of the prosperous and progressive ranch, cattle and business men of Routt county, is a Canadian by nativity, born in the province of Nova Scotia on February 28, 1847, and the son of William and Jane McLachlan, who were born in Scotland and emigrated in early life to Canada. The father farmed in the land of his adoption until the discovery of gold in California led him to that land of promise in 1849. He made a good strike there and while on his return home in 1852 was murdered for his money. The mother came to Colorado with the subject and died near Golden, this state, on October 10, 1893. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church. Their son Archie had almost no opportunity for schooling. From the age of eight to sixteen he worked on farms and then was put to work to learn his trade as a millwright, and he worked at this until he reached his legal majority. Then, in 1868, he moved to Boston and later to Chicago,

and in these cities he did carpenter work and contracting until 1872, when he became a resident of Colorado. Locating then at Golden City, he established a saw-mill nine miles west of the town, which he conducted with varying success for a period of ten years. In 1883 he moved to Bear river, a region at that time wholly unsettled, and here he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, one of the first six ranches taken up in that section. He now owns also another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in the same vicinity, and on the two has two hundred and forty acres under cultivation. He raises cattle and horses extensively, and has good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruit. He has in addition valuable real estate at Craig and runs a saw-mill on a tract of fine timber land twenty-five miles northeast of the town. This engages him in an extensive and profitable lumber business which gives him prominence in commercial circles as well as in the stock industry. He is a chapter Mason in fraternal life and an ardent and active Democrat in politics. On May 26, 1895, he was married to Miss Cora E. Ranney, a native of Michigan, born in Ionia county. They have four children, Audrey, Archie H., Cora A. and Edwin. When their father came to Colorado he was without capital and wholly unacquainted with the people. He accepted with cheerfulness and alacrity the opportunities for useful labor and advancement which came to him, and by his own efforts he has risen to good financial and business standing, prominence in local public affairs and a well established position in public esteem. He has been successful in all his undertakings here and, being by his long residence in the state thoroughly imbued with the spirit of its people and sympathy with their interests, he is generally regarded as one of the most useful and representative citizens in his community.

FRANK B. RANNEY.

The parents of Frank B. Ranney, Edwin and Eliza (Button) Ranney, were natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively, and were reared amid the scenes and inspirations to industry and thrift characteristic of New England and the adjoining country. Soon after their marriage they moved to Michigan, and there they became prosperous and respected citizens, accepting cheerfully the hardships of frontier life and doing their part faithfully in developing and building up the new country in which they had cast their lot. The father was a cooper during his earlier manhood but passed his later life in farming, dying on the place which was hallowed by his labors and improved by his diligence and skill, where his wife also died, she passing away in 1865, and he thirty years afterward in 1895. They had a family of seven children, all of whom are living, Charles, Albert M., Frank B., Cora, wife of Archie McLachlan, of this state (see sketch elsewhere in this work), Edwin J., Marcia A. and Lowden. Their son Frank B., the fourth born of their offspring, came into the world on September 21, 1854, in Kent county, Michigan, confronted with a destiny of toil devoid of much apparent opportunity for seeing any of the world beyond the confines of his home neighborhood, and no real chance for extended schooling. The situation of the family, in an undeveloped country wherein the conveniences of life were scarce and difficult of attainment, and even the necessities were not always easily procured, laid upon every able hand the burden of its own support, and accordingly at an early age he took his place in the ranks of useful labor and began to earn his living. He assisted his parents in whatever they found for him to do until he reached the age of eighteen years, then, learning the trade of a carpenter, he

worked at it and in a sash and blind factory until 1883. In that year he came to Colorado and located in the vicinity of Craig, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, taking up one of the first six ranches settled upon in the region. This ranch has ever since been his home, the object of his attentive and skillful care and the seat of his expanding ranches and stock industry. The improvements on it have all been made by him and the state of productiveness in which it is now is the result of his labors and wise management. It is considered one of the best ranches in the country, and its excellent crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit justify the opinion. His cattle industry is not extensive, but is sufficient in volume for his own needs, farming being his main reliance, and in this hay is his principal product. He is a prosperous and progressive man, a staunch Republican in national politics and a Master Mason in fraternal affiliation. On May 1, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Sturdevant, a native of Fort Collins, this state. Both are held in great respect and good will by the people throughout a large extent of country around them and have a widening influence in the industrial, commercial and social life of their home community.

THOMAS A. FORKNER.

The Civil war in this country, which left the states that seceded from the Union crippled in all their industries, poor in finances and awfully prostrated in their civil institutions, was yet not an unmixed evil, since those conditions impelled many of their best and brightest men to seek new homes in the still undeveloped West, and thus open new sources of wealth to the country and of opportunity to individual men and women. And this tide of migration toward the setting sun, where there

were untrodden fields and vast rewards for enterprise, was not stayed until succeeding generations followed the first and filled up in some measure the mighty domain then awaiting occupation and development. Thomas A. Forkner, of near Craig, Routt county, one of the enterprising and successful ranch and cattle men of that neighborhood, was among the men thus indicated, who although born South, in the midst of the war, grew to man's estate before its trail of horror was wholly overgrown by the beneficent products of a later time. His life began in Monroe county, Tennessee, on June 17, 1863, and he is the son of Thomas and Julia A. (McGuire) Forkner, of that state, where the father has throughout his mature life been a prominent planter and manufacturer of tobacco, this being the principal crop raised on his plantation. He supports the Republican party in politics and belongs to the Masonic order in fraternal circles. The mother died in her native state on May 2, 1898. They had seven children, six of whom are living, John, Lawrence, Stephen, James, Nancy and Thomas A. The last named received only a common-school education, and worked on the paternal homestead until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then engaged in farming for himself, and continued to be so occupied in his native state until 1891, when he came to Colorado and for a time after his arrival here he worked as a hired hand on ranches. He was desirous, however, of conducting a business for himself, and to this end he leased a ranch and began raising cattle. In 1898 he bought the one he now owns and farms, which was one of the six taken up in 1883, the first ones occupied in the neighborhood of Craig. He has one hundred and sixty acres and from the time of settling on the land he has been making improvements and increasing his arable acreage until he now has a comfortable and well-equipped

home, with one hundred acres under good cultivation, yielding abundant supplies of hay, grain and vegetables. He also raises cattle in numbers and considerable quantities of small fruits. In the ranching and stock industries he is prominent and successful, in the public life of the county he is influential and helpful, and in fraternal circles he has an appreciated membership in the Masonic order and its adjunct, the order of the Eastern Star, and also in the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is an earnest and active Republican. On December 28, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Norvell, a native of Tennessee. They have three bright and interesting children, Bessie M., Rosie M. and Clifton E.

SAMUEL C. MISEMER.

The only child of his parents, and losing his mother by death at the dawn of his young manhood, his mother dying in 1882, when he was twenty years old, and his father twenty years later, Samuel C. Misemer is the last survivor of his family, and has had to make his own way in the world without the aid of fortune's favors of any kind. He was born in eastern Tennessee on January 22, 1862, the son of William B. and Mary A. Misemer, also natives of Tennessee. The mother died in Tennessee and the father in Missouri. The father was a merchant and farmer, a Democrat politically, a Freemason fraternally, and a citizen of standing and influence in his community. The son received a slender education at the district schools and made himself serviceable to his parents on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. In 1884 he came west and located at Dixon, Wyoming, where he was employed in range riding by the Pottock Cattle Company and others, and after some years of service in this capacity as a stage driver between Rawlins and Meeker,

Colorado, by C. F. Perkins. In 1891 he homesteaded on the ranch which is now his home, twelve miles north of Craig, and which comprises one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred of which can be cultivated. The place has been improved by him, there being nothing in this line on it when he located on it, and all its fertility and productiveness are due to his systematic and well applied labor. Hay and horses are his principal products, and in addition to his ranching he has done considerable freighting. Although now comfortably settled on a good place and with an abundant living, his early years in this state were full of hardships and dangers, the country being almost wholly unsettled and very sparsely inhabited. Since 1900 he has also done a great deal of work in engineering and carpentering. He is enterprising and progressive, always ready to accept a favorable opportunity for his profit and zealous in promoting every undertaking for the benefit of the community. He is a Democrat politically and a Modern Woodman fraternally. On July 1, 1891, he was married to Miss Salina Romjue, a native of Oregon. Their hearthstone has been brightened by two children, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Hazel, is living.

ROBERT V. BRYAN.

Robert V. Bryan, now a valued public official of Routt county, where he has also been connected with the ranching and stock industries and worked at his trade as a carpenter, has had a varied and interesting career, having been engaged in a number of occupations at many different places. He is not one of the men who abandon one plan and go earnestly to work on another, which is fresh from the forge of his imagination, or had at some former time been cast aside half finished, but one who has clearness of vision to see and alert-

ness of energy to seize his opportunities and made the most of them, and so has never been long without profitable employment, and has made a substantial success of his chances. He was born on February 8, 1855, near Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois, and is the son of Daries and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Bryan, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. The father moved to the Prairie state in early life, and there he was married and carried on farming successfully until 1867, when the family moved to Arkansas, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a faithful Republican in political life and fraternally belonged to the Masonic order. The children in the family numbered ten, eight of whom are living, Roxie, Lorenzo Dow, Amputus, Algeernon, Alonzo N., Robert V., Belle Z. and William E. Robert received a common and high school education and also attended a commercial college as a preparation for business. In 1867, when he was twelve years old, he accompanied his parents to Arkansas, and there finished his scholastic education and took the commercial course already mentioned, the college being located at Little Rock, that state. He also assisted his father on the farm here until 1877 and in the hotel at Russellville, which was also owned by his father. He then returned to Illinois and began to learn his trade as a carpenter. In this he made such progress that at the end of a year he came to Colorado prepared to do journey work. Settling at Silver Cliff, he helped to build some of the first houses erected in the town. In 1879 and 1880 he freighted between Colorado Springs, Canon City and Leadville. This occupation was beset with hardships but was profitable. Moving to Pueblo in 1881, he there became agent for the Pueblo & Silver Cliff Stage Line Company, and after a time changed his residence to Wetmore, where he engaged in getting out props

and ties under contract for the coal mines at Coal Creek. In 1882 he rented a ranch near Wetmore, on which he passed two years, then rented one on Doby creek which he farmed for a year. In July, 1885, he became a resident of Routt county. After wintering at Maybell he moved in the spring of 1886 to Newcastle, Garfield county, and there he worked at his trade for some time, helping to build the first house in the town and many other structures. Returning to Routt county, he took a contract to build the fence around Lily park, being engaged in the work two years. The next two were passed in freighting between various points, and at the end of that period he moved to Boise, Idaho, and in the spring of 1891 he located his home at Craig, where he has since resided. He has been much occupied in range riding and is considered a typical cowboy. He has also done considerable contracting and building at Craig. In 1900 and 1901 he was deputy county assessor, and since 1902 has been county assessor, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Freemasons, the Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Woodmen of the World. On November 29, 1882, he united in marriage with Miss Lucy A. Goodwin, who was born in Iowa, and who died on August 26, 1886, leaving two daughters, Nellie M. and Maud E. These are living and have been carefully reared by their father.

THOMAS H. WISE.

Belonging to the great Wise family of Virginia, Thomas H. Wise, of near Craig, Routt county, this state, a prominent rancher and cattle man, has well sustained in the new fields of enterprise, which he sought as a young man of twenty-three, the traditions and fame of his ancestry in the Old Dominion. His father, William H. Wise, was a native of that

state, where his forefathers lived and took a prominent part in public affairs for generations; and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Smith, was born and reared in Ohio. They were prosperous farmers in the latter state for a number of years, then moved to Illinois, where their son Thomas was born on March 11, 1863, the place of his birth being Galesburg, Knox county. The father was a Democrat in national politics. He died in 1869 and the mother in 1871. They had nine children, two of whom, Thomas H. and his older brother John M., are living. Thomas received very little education in the schools, his wisest and best teacher being experience. Even in his boyhood he earned his own living by working on his father's farm, removing with his parents to northwestern Missouri in 1870. Here he learned lessons of useful industry on the paternal homestead located near the city of St. Joseph. He remained in Missouri engaged in farming until 1884, then became a resident of Colorado, and ranched in Boulder county until 1886. In that year he moved to Routt county and, in partnership with his older brother, took up a fine ranch of five hundred and sixty acres on Williams fork, which has since been his home. Since the death of his brother Francis M., in 1895, he has had entire management. He found his land full of promise, but with all its possibilities as yet undeveloped and containing nothing in the way of a human habitation or other necessary buildings or appurtenances for the business which it was his purpose to carry on there. He has made extensive improvements and has brought two hundred acres of his domain to an advanced state of cultivation. The cattle industry is his principal dependence, but he also raises good crops of grain, hay and vegetables. In the public life of his neighborhood Mr. Wise has taken an active interest from the start, and he is universally regarded as one of the lead-

ing citizens of the county. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and in political faith he is a firm and zealous Democrat. He has found excellent opportunities for advancement in Colorado and is a loyal citizen of the state, ardently devoted to its every interest and in every commendable way earnest in the work of promoting the welfare of its people. He carries into the affairs of his county in which the progress and enduring advantage of his fellows are involved the same breadth of view, commanding energy and progressive spirit which he applied to the management of his private business, and helps to subserve the public interest without stint to the best of his abilities.

GEORGE E. PITCHFORD.

George E. Pitchford, of Routt county, who owns and occupies a good ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, which is located on Williams fork, and which he took up in its state of primitive nature and has redeemed from the waste, improving it with good buildings and making it one of the attractive and profitable country homes of the section, is a native of Bates county, Missouri, born on March 26, 1874, and the son of William and Mary (Utey) Pitchford, who were born and reared in Illinois, where they were successfully engaged in farming for a number of years, after which they moved to Missouri, and there carried on the same business until death ended their labors, the mother dying in 1877 and the father in 1878. It does not appear who cared for the helpless young orphan, the last born of the three living children of the family, but at the age of nine years he began the battle of life for himself and had almost no schooling for the struggle before him, having attended the common schools but a very limited time. Six children were born to the parents, of whom

only Naomi, Charles and George E. are living. George E. began life as a youthful hand on the farm and has adhered to the vocation of the patriarchs ever since. In 1886, when he was but twelve years old, he moved to Kansas, and there he continued farm work until 1892, when he came to Colorado and joined the great army of farmers and stock men in this state. He was employed on a ranch until 1900, when he located the ranch he now occupies, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and afterward adding one hundred and sixty more by purchase. His principal industry is raising cattle, but he also raises first-rate crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, and he conducts every phase of his enterprise with close attention to details, vigorous management and an enlightened intelligence. In political affiliation he is a Democrat and in fraternal life belongs to the Masonic order. On October 29, 1902, he united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Frame, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Ruth E. By his sterling worth as a man, his energy and progressiveness in business and his enterprise and public spirit in matters of interest to the community, Mr. Pitchford has won the cordial regard and good will of his fellow citizens, among whom he is generally accounted one of the most representative men in his portion of his county. Starting in life with nothing, he has secured a comfortable competence for himself, and through his own struggles has learned to properly appreciate the difficulties and misfortunes of others. Grateful for his opportunities, he has shown at all times a willingness to multiply so far as lay in his power the chances for his fellows who are striving to work their way upward, at the same time endeavoring to make all the industries of his adopted state not only worthy of her greatness and power, but as fruitful of good to her people as possible.

CHARLES CASTER.

Born to a destiny of privation and toil, and for many years employed in humble capacities of various kinds, Charles Caster, now a prosperous and progressive ranch and cattle man of Routt county, this state, living on his own ranch of one hundred and twenty acres of good land near Hamilton, has met the requirements of his position with a brave and manly spirit, a productive enterprise and a cheerful willingness for every duty that has brought him success and secured for him, even in his boyhood, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His life began in St. Clair county, Missouri, on October 11, 1872. In 1880, when he was eight years of age, he moved with his parents to Colorado and, locating with them in Denver, he became a cash boy in the employ of the McNamara Dry Goods Company. Here he was also a news boy and a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. His opportunities for attending school were very limited, but he was able to get one year's good instruction after moving to Morrison in 1883. The next year he became a resident of Routt county, and from then until 1897 worked on the ranch with his parents. During a portion of this interval, however, he did cooking at ranches and for cowboys. In the year last named he bought the ranch he now occupies, of which he has sixty acres under first-rate cultivation and on this part of his ranch he raises good crops of the usual farm products common in the neighborhood. He also carries on a stock industry of a size suitable to the extent of his land. Throughout his early struggles and his later life he has been cheered and inspired by music, of which he is an ardent devotee and a cultivated practitioner, being considered one of the best performers on the violin in Routt county and being in frequent requisition on

short notice to furnish the music for all sorts of entertainments. Thus he has also been able to contribute greatly to the enjoyment of others, while pleasing himself. The lessons of his early life have not been lost upon him. He conducts his business with enterprise and vigor, by his industry, frugality and capacity making it profitable and winning a substantial estate from hard and unpromising conditions. In political affiliation he is an earnest working Republican. On June 19, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Bridgie Kelley, a native of Leadville, this state. They have one child, John Harold. Mr. Caster's parents are Benjamin F. and Amelia (Stevens) Caster, the father born in Iowa and the mother in Indiana. The father is a shoe and harnessmaker, and, being well educated, having been graduated at a good college in Keosauqua, Iowa, has devoted some years to teaching school. He has also been engaged in ranching at times in this state. In politics he was a Republican in his earlier manhood, but for some years has belonged to the Democratic party. Both parents belong to the United Brethren church. Two children were born to them, of whom one, a daughter named Lutie, died a number of years ago.

RILEY S. HAMILTON.

Riley S. Hamilton, a prominent, progressive and highly respected citizen of Routt county, who is extensively engaged in the stock industry in the neighborhood of Hamilton, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on February 1, 1862, and is the son of Henry S. and Mary A. (Slates) Hamilton, natives of Ohio, who moved to DeKalb county, Missouri, in 1869, and there engaged in farming, an occupation which they are still following, with their home near Maysville, that state. The father was a shoemaker in Ohio, but, with a longing for agricultural pursuits, he determined to devote

himself to them and found his choice wise and his enterprise profitable. His death occurred there June 18, 1904. Their offspring numbered nine. One died in infancy and Riley S., Thomas H., Hannah (Mrs. William H. Miller), Fred E., Edward, Elizabeth, and James and William, twins, are living. Riley, the first born of the children who are living, grew to manhood on the home farm in Missouri and was educated at the common schools with rather meager opportunities. He remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen, then, in 1881, came to Colorado and located at Breckenridge. Here for a few months he worked in the mines for wages, then moved to South Park and found employment until winter on a ranch. During the winter he was employed in hauling lumber at Last Resort, after which he leased a ranch in the vicinity of Fort Collins which he farmed two years. In July, 1885, he became a resident of Routt county, and in May following took up a pre-emption and a timber claim, the two amounting to three hundred and twenty acres. These he has added to until he now owns five hundred and twenty acres, two hundred of which he has under productive cultivation. His principal industry is raising cattle, however, and this he conducts on an extensive scale. His was the first ranch located on Moore Rapids creek, and when he settled there the whole section was wild and unbroken, without roads, bridges or other conveniences of a public nature. He gave himself with ardor and energy to the improvement and cultivation of his property, and found steady and increasing rewards for his labor. Soon other settlers located in the neighborhood and the rapid progress and development of the region followed. As a pioneer there Mr. Hamilton was an important factor in building up the country and the village which grew up near him was named in his honor. He is a very

broad-minded and enterprising man, with a keen desire for all improvements involving the general welfare of the community, and takes an active and serviceable interest in every phase of its public life. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, and in political matters is independent. On April 16, 1892, he united in marriage with Miss Clara Duse, a native of Kendall county, Illinois, and the daughter of William and Sophronia (Watkins) Duse, the former born in Germany and the latter in the state of New York. They settled in Missouri at an early day and located near Maysville, where they are still living and are successfully engaged in farming. Both are members of the Methodist church. The father is a Republican in politics. Seven of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Duse are living, Hattie, Mary J., William A., Herbert M. and Henry M. (twins), Edward and Clara E. A daughter named Tina died on May 30, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of two children, Earl L. and William Henry.

JOHN T. JARVIS.

Mr. Jarvis belongs to an old and highly respected Virginia family, and was born in Doddridge county, in what is now West Virginia, on October 8, 1849. His parents were Granville D. and Sarah M. (Chapman) Jarvis, both natives of Virginia and belonging to families long resident in that state. In 1852 they moved to Missouri and located in Knox county, where they farmed with success and profit to the end of their lives. They had eleven children, and of these seven are living, Mrs. Louisa Brunick, John T., Mrs. Virginia Burk, Mrs. Angeline Houghtaling, Frank, Mrs. Laura Sanders and Edward. Three of the others died in infancy and Mrs. Margaret Brunick in 1898. Their son John T. received a common-school education and learned habits

of useful industry and frugality on the paternal homestead, remaining with his parents until he reached his twenty-fourth year. He then turned his attention to mining, going to California and locating for the purpose on the Middle fork of the American river. He followed mining and prospecting in that state from 1880 to 1886, with the too frequent luck of the men engaged in these enticing but uncertain pursuits, securing nothing of value for his labors. In the year last named he moved to Leadville, this state, and here he met with better success both in mining for wages and working leased properties. In 1891 he determined to devote his time and energies to ranching, and with this purpose in view moved to his present location on Williams fork, where he pre-empted one claim and homesteaded another, securing in all two hundred and eighty acres. He also owns a one-fifth interest in forty acres of bituminous coal land. His ranch yields abundantly of the usual farm products, but his main reliance is raising cattle. He takes an active and helpful interest in public local affairs, withholding his support from no worthy enterprise in which the general welfare of his community is involved. In political matters he supports the Democratic party with ardor and stands high in the counsels of his party. On May 8, 1902, he was joined in marriage with Mrs. John Kellogg, a widow whose maiden name was Susan Peirson, a native of Tompkins county, New York, and a daughter of Albert and Julia A. (Rhodes) Peirson, the former born in Orange county, New York, and the latter in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In their early married life they became residents of Illinois, locating at Harvard Junction, McHenry county. There the father, a prosperous farmer and an earnest Republican, died in 1874. At present the mother, who is past ninety-one years old, makes her home in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota. They had

thirteen children, eight of whom are living, Mrs. William H. Bowen, Schuyler J., James A., Mrs. Jarvis, Frank S., John M., William P. and Mrs. George W. Com. Three died in infancy and Hattie E. and John in later life. Mrs. Jarvis owns three hundred and twenty acres of land on Deer creek and also has a homestead in another place—four hundred and eighty acres of good land in all. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are highly respected and have a wide and wholesome influence throughout all the country surrounding them.

LEANDER N. BONER.

Although born and reared to the age of sixteen in a town of good size, and habituated to its occupations and modes of life, none the less successful as a ranch and cattle man is Leander N. Boner, of Rio Blanco county, living six miles west of Meeker, his native ability and industry and thrift enabling him to turn his attention to new fields of labor with readiness and enter into the spirit of his work and meet the requirements thereof without hesitation or difficulty. His life began at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on April 21, 1853, and there he lived with his parents until he reached the age of sixteen, receiving a common-school education, and at the age of twelve devoting himself regularly to useful labor. In 1869 he journeyed toward the Pacific coast in search of better opportunities than he deemed available at home, and locating in Nevada, worked for a number of years as a ranch hand. In 1880 he bought a ranch of his own and during the next six years he gave this close and profitable attention, carrying on there a flourishing ranch and cattle business. In 1886 he disposed of all his Nevada interests except his cattle, and these he moved to Muddy creek, Wyoming, where he purchased a ranch and conducted a road house and stage line between Rawlins, that state, and Slater, Routt

county, Colorado. He kept at these lines of employment two years and a half, then in 1900 sold his Wyoming property and bought the ranch on White river in Powell Park which has since been his home. He has three hundred and twenty acres in one body and cultivates three hundred acres of it. The land is well watered, very fertile, and yields abundant crops, liberally supporting large numbers of cattle. The improvements made on the place by Mr. Boner render it very comfortable as a home and add much to its beauty and attractiveness. He is one of the progressive and enterprising men of the neighborhood, taking an earnest interest in the development and improvement of the country as a public-spirited citizen, adding to its industrial and commercial wealth by his business, giving inspiration and vivacity to its fraternal life as a Woodman of the World, and keeping in close touch with its government and political interests as an ardent Democrat. His parents were David and Eleanor Boner, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the state of New York. They were early settlers in Michigan, where they ended their days, the father dying in 1865 and the mother in 1898. The father served three and one-half years in defense of the Union in the Civil war, being a member of Company K, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry. At other times he was a farmer. In political faith he was a Democrat. Two children were born in the family, Leander N. and Ella, wife of Press Nation.

JAMES A. BENNETT.

The ancestry of James A. Bennett, one of the most enterprising and successful ranch and cattle men of the Williams Fork region in Routt county, were of the sturdy Scotch race, his parents, Robert and Agnes (McCrery) Bennett, having been natives of Scotland and descendants of families living in that country

for many generations. They came to the United States in early life, and after living at several different places, finally settled in Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying there in 1886 and the mother on December 31, 1903. They were well-to-do farmers in this country, and had a family of six children. Of these Margaret died and James A., Anna, John, Andrew and George are living. Their son James was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on July 30, 1857. He attended the common and high schools of his native city and assisted his parents in the work of the farm until he was twenty years old. In 1877, leaving the scenes and associations of his childhood and youth, he started out to make his own way in the world, with almost nothing beyond his ardent spirit, high hopes, willingness for useful labor of any kind that he could make profitable and earnest resolve to succeed by his own efforts. Devoting himself to this resolve with all his energy, from 1877 to 1885 he engaged in mining and prospecting and also did some contract work at Georgetown, Leadville and Breckenridge. His success was moderate but gratifying until the state of his health took him to the Williams fork region and changed his occupation and the course of his life. After seeking a renewal of his vigor and energy in various portions of this highly favored section of the state, in 1887 he homesteaded on one hundred and sixty acres of his present ranch and went to work in earnest to improve his property, get his land into productiveness and make a home in what was then almost a wilderness. He succeeded from the beginning in his undertaking, and as time passed he was able to purchase additional land until he now owns six hundred and forty acres, of which two hundred and seventy-five are under an advanced stage of cultivation, yielding good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He also carries on an ex-

tensive cattle industry, and this, with his large annual yields of hay, furnishes the main source of his revenue. In the political and fraternal life of his neighborhood he takes an ardent interest, being an earnest Republican in political faith and an enthusiastic third-degree Mason in fraternal connection. As showing his interest in local public affairs, he has served his community as postmaster at Pagoda, his home office, since 1889. But his interest in the welfare of the people around him is not shown only by the efficient and satisfactory discharge of his official duties. Every worthy project for the advancement and improvement of the community and county has his cordial sympathy and his active help. Among the men of his section none is more highly esteemed and none is more worthy of high regard.

JOHN R. SMITH.

Building his own fortunes by his unaided efforts from an early age, and while he was yet a youth providing a home for his brothers and sisters who, like himself, were orphaned by the death of both parents before they reached maturity, John R. Smith, of Rio Blanco county, has met life's responsibilities and calls to duty with a manly spirit and shown a degree of fraternal devotion that is worthy of all praise. And in the measure of his exhibition of that devotion he has won regard in return from the community around him, who have found in him the same consideration for his kind in a general way which has characterized him in the special cases of his own family, and the same attention to public that he has to private duties. Mr. Smith was born in Larimer county, Colorado, near Fort Collins, on November 15, 1875, and is the son of Henry R. and Frances L. (Hardin) Smith, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. They became residents of Colorado in 1860 and

located near Fort Collins, where the father engaged in farming and freighting until his death in 1894. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, an Odd Fellow in fraternal life, and a man of deep and earnest interest in the welfare and progress of the section in which he lived. When the Civil war began he promptly answered the call of his country to her defense, and enlisted in the Union army as a member of a regiment of Colorado infantry, and he served with fidelity to the end of his term. The mother died in 1890. Seven of the nine children born in the family are living: John R., May (Mrs. Al. Ellison), Rebecca L., Effie M., Samuel A., Burnaham and Guy L. The parents belonged to the Christian church, Their son John R., who was the first born of their living children, was obliged to aid in the work on the paternal homestead from his boyhood, and had therefore opportunity for only a common-school education. When his mother died he was but fifteen and when his father died but nineteen years of age, and thus on the very threshold of his young manhood he found himself with a family much dependent on him for support and guidance. He assumed the work of caring for and rearing them with cheerfulness and carried it on with energy, so that their comfort was well provided for and their training for life's duties was not neglected. He leased a ranch, which he managed until 1897, then secured employment as a hand on ranches belonging to various persons in the neighborhood. This occupation he continued for only a few months, as he was eager to get a home of his own and devote his energies to its development and improvement. Accordingly he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on White river in 1898, the land lying eleven miles southeast of Meeker. He has about sixty acres under cultivation and gets good crops of the products usual in that region. He also raises cattle in numbers, and

finds both lines of his ranching industry profitable. He takes an active part in politics as a Republican, and in fraternal life as a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In the improvement and progress of the community he is always earnestly interested and actively serviceable.

S. C. PATTERSON.

Having acquired a goodly store of worldly wisdom in the thorough school of experience, which has quickened his natural abilities and given knowledge of himself and of others, S. C. Patterson is well equipped for the pursuits in which he is engaged and might without disadvantage turn his hand to many others. He is a native of Vermont, born on December 5, 1854, and in his native state he secured a slender education at a preparatory school which he attended a few terms. At the age of eleven he was called into the great field of human action to earn his own living, and since then he has been one of the producing toilers, farming and working at the trade of carpenter in Vermont, and migrating to this state while young. He located at Greeley and secured employment in ranch work, which he continued four months, then turned his attention to range riding in the service of Quillett & Lusk for a drive to Running Water, Wyoming. The rage of the elements often oppressed him, snow storms and blizzards endangered his life and his herds, savage hostility threatened him with peril, and many other forms of hardship made his task difficult to perform at times and his lot hard to endure. But he did his duty faithfully and won thereby the commendation of his employers. He also held cattle on the Cache La Poudre for old Mr. McClellan one year, and from that time for three years he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as head axman and level runner. Where Rustic now stands on Cache La Poudre he traded for a

ranch, which he sold a year later, then moved to his present location in the White river country in 1885. Here he took a squatter's claim, which he sold in 1887, and next he engaged as a ranch hand in the employ of T. B. Ryan & Company. After leaving their employment he became a trapper and hunter for big game and also served as a guide for tourists and hunting parties, continuing these occupations until 1890. In this time he killed about ninety bears and two hundred and fifty mountain lions. From 1893 to 1898 he conducted the Marvine Lodge, in partnership with William Wells, and during the time served as forest ranger. In the year last named, in partnership with W. L. Parrott, he purchased a portion of his present ranch, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which they have since increased to seven hundred and twenty. Of this body five hundred acres can be cultivated and much is under vigorous tillage. The ranch is thirty miles east of Meeker and in the midst of a region well supplied with wild game. Cattle is the principal resource of the industry, but general farm products are also extensively raised. The place is improved with a fine lodge and other necessary buildings and all its operations are conducted on an elevated scale of magnitude and skill. Mr. Patterson is a son of Phineas and Maria Patterson, natives of Vermont, where the father was a well-to-do carpenter. He died in September, 1899, and the mother in July, 1897. They had four children, two of whom are living, S. C. and A. Two other sons, Philo and Hosea, died some years ago.

JOHN B. ELROD.

John B. Elrod, of near Rifle, Garfield county, this state, who has won success in business and the confidence and good will of the people all around him by his industry, capacity and sterling manhood, is a native of

South Carolina, born on January 12, 1845, and moved from there with his parents to Kansas in 1856. His early life was therefore filled with the ominous forebodings of the coming struggle between the sections of our unhappy country soon to be rent by civil strife and baptized in the blood of its best and bravest sons. He can therefore all the more appreciate the blessings of the peace and prosperity which we have since enjoyed, and rejoice in the commanding greatness of a re-united and more harmonious land, the different portions of which now understand one another better than they did before and are more disposed to work in harmony for the common good. When the strife burst forth he bore his part in it in accordance with the traditions and teachings of his section, and has nothing to regret on that account. His parents were Allen and Amanda Elrod, descendants of old South Carolina families, and in 1856 they moved to Kansas, carrying with them the faith of their fathers which found expression in the border troubles of that state which were unmistakable heralds of the greater contest that was to come. They passed the remainder of their days in Kansas engaged in farming, the father as a loyal Democrat taking part in all public affairs and exerting a decided influence on their trend in his locality. Eight children were born in the family, three of whom have died. The five living are George F., of Aspen; John B., of Rifle; Sarah, wife of J. W. Cunningham, of Kansas City, Missouri; Harvey H., of Oswego, Kansas, and Maria J., wife of a Mr. McArthur, of Victor, Colorado. The father died in 1856 and the mother in 1899. John was educated at subscription schools with good results. At the age of fourteen he went to work as a farm hand on plantations in the neighborhood of his home for small wages, and near the close of the Civil war, when he was about nineteen, he joined the Confederate army under Colonel

Condiff in Shelby's brigade, in which he served about a year to the close of the war. He then returned home and apprenticed himself to a blacksmith to learn the trade. He acquired a thorough knowledge of it and devoted five years to its various branches in Texas and at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1874 he came to Colorado, reaching Denver on April 1st. Three months later he moved to Central City and there wrought at his trade until 1882. He then sold out at a good profit and returned to Denver for a year. At the end of that period he moved to Leadville where he opened another shop and worked at his trade until the winter of 1883, when he went to Twin Lakes and took charge of the shop for the stage line belonging to J. C. Carson. In this position he remained two years and a half, then in October, 1887, purchased a squatter's right to a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, the ranch he now owns and occupies. Of this he can cultivate one hundred and fifty acres and he finds it very fertile and productive. He raises good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, but cattle form his main reliance. The water right to the land is good, and the markets are within easy reach, the ranch being five miles southwest of Rifle. Mr. Elrod is an Odd Fellow in fraternal circles and a zealous Democrat in national politics. Locally he is devoted to the welfare of his community without regard to party considerations, and has rendered it valuable and appreciative service as a member of the school board during the last nine years. On July 1, 1875, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Richmond, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and daughter of William O. and Mary A. Richmond, the father born in Indiana and the mother in Pennsylvania. They located in Illinois in 1865 and later moved to Kansas. Eighteen months afterward they changed their residence to Independence, Missouri, and after living there eight years moved to Central

City, this state, in 1876. Since 1879 they have been living at Leadville. The father is a Democrat in political allegiance. The family comprised twelve children, of whom but six are living, the others having died in infancy. The living six are: Sarah F.; Jasper, living at Tombstone, Arizona; Naomi, wife of Herbert Corwin, residing in the vicinity of Rifle; William, at Aspen; and Ottis, at Leadville. Their mother died on June 17, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Elrod are in genuine sympathy with the underlying principles of the Christian religion, though they are not actively affiliated with any religious denomination.

RALPH H. WHITE.

Born and reared in the midst of all the blandishments of the highest civilization, and trained carefully for a mercantile career, with the inheritance of a large business, old and well established, in view, it would seem that Ralph H. White, of near Rifle, Garfield county, has, like Esau, parted with his birthright and sacrificed all that most men hold dear in social and business circles in coming to the wilds of the far West and settling down on a ranch to herd and traffic cattle and become a tiller of the soil. Yet so nicely does nature balance her gifts that to the eye of a true discernment the fate we often repel turns out in the experience to be the best and most agreeable for us. It is so in this case, Mr. White finding both profit and enjoyment in his present occupation, and what is better than either, good health and strength of body as well as elasticity of spirits and cheerfulness of disposition. He is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, born on the "Mayflower" in Plymouth harbor, the first child born of English parentage in New England. Ralph was born in Suffolk county, near Boston, Massachusetts, on October 17, 1873, and is the son of R. H. and Ellen M. (Tucker)

White, also natives of that state. His father has from his early manhood been an extensive wholesale and retail merchant, with dry goods as his special commodity, his house being one of the largest in his portion of the country. He has been very successful in his career and has prominence and influence among his people both in mercantile and political circles. He is a staunch Republican in politics and takes an active interest in public affairs, local and national. The children born to the family number four. One daughter is deceased, Anna C., and the other three children are living, Emily, at Boston, Edith, at Newton, and Ralph, in this state. The mother is also deceased, having passed away in 1894. The one son, Ralph, was educated at private schools and was well prepared for business by proper instruction and training. After leaving school he passed a few years in his father's wholesale house, but a threatened failure of his health brought him to Denver, Colorado, to overcome the disaster. He remained there four years, then realizing that this was the climate for him to retain his health in, he bought the ranch which is now his home, and on which he has since conducted an active and profitable ranch and stock industry. It comprises two hundred acres and ninety acres of the tract are under cultivation, two of them in a prolific and improving orchard. An independent water right appertains to the place, and in addition there is an abundant supply for his cattle from springs. There is a fine modern dwelling on the land, which is equipped with hot and cold water and all the other desirable conveniences of a first-class home. The crops raised are chiefly hay and potatoes, and the cattle industry is extensive and up-to-date in every respect. Mr. White is a devoted and earnest Republican in political activity, and a zealous and serviceable promoter of every good enterprise for the welfare of his community. On August 28, 1903, he married

with Miss Edith M. Apted, like himself a native of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, and a daughter of William H. and Ella F. (Wood) Apted, also natives of Massachusetts. Her parents have been dead for a number of years, the father passing away on September 8, 1885, and the mother on January 15, 1896. She and her brother Herbert, who lives in New Jersey, are the only survivors of the family. She is as well pleased with Colorado as is Mr. White.

WILLIAM CHADWICK.

The life story of this enterprising and successful stock-grower and ranchman of Garfield county, if told in detail, would differ little in incident and feature from that of thousands of others who came into this western wilderness when the territory was young and unsettled, and with strong and sinewy hand grappled with its hard conditions and bade them stand ruled and deliver up their resources for the benefit of mankind and the onward march of civilization. Yet, trite and well worn as the recital might seem, it is of enduring interest as a part of human history essentially spectacular and thrilling in a high degree, which has passed away forever, or still lingers only in its types and actors who are yet among us, although their theater of action has greatly changed since they entered upon it. Mr. Chadwick was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, on May 20, 1857, and is the son of Oliver and Katharine (Carr) Chadwick, who were born in Illinois and moved to Iowa when that state was as frontier as was Colorado when he came hither. They broke the virgin sod there with their advancing plowshare, as he did here, and hewed out of the wilderness a home and a comfortable estate. The mother died on September 7, 1902, and but six of her children survive her. William attended the district schools near his home, and also one term at the State Agricultural School

connected with Manhattan College. He remained with his parents, working in their interest, until he reached the age of twenty-one, then moved to Kansas and settled near Holton, Jackson county, where he worked for wages from the spring of 1879 to the fall of 1883. From Kansas he came to Colorado, selecting Aspen as the scene of his first activity in this state. He next, on January 13, 1884, located a claim on the Grand river near Rifle, the improvements on which he sold the next year, and changed his residence to Mam creek, Garfield county. Here he took a squatter's right to a ranch. In the spring of 1888 he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a part of his present home. He has since purchased forty additional acres and now has a body of two hundred acres of good land, one-half of which can be cultivated and on which he raises good crops of hay, corn, vegetables and fruit. His principal resources are hay and cattle, and these he produces in large volume. The ranch has good water rights and can be well irrigated, and the soil is of such character that its response to husbandry is generous. Mr. Chadwick is interested in works of public benefit in his neighborhood, notably the High Line Ditch, off Divide creek, and the Garfield County Telephone Company, being president of the latter. He has given the district excellent service as water commissioner during the past five years; and while associated with Mr. Deveraux built the trail from Rifle to the top of Brook cliff. Thus throughout his residence in this region he has been a man of progress and enterprise, and contributed in large measure to the development of the section. In politics he is a Republican and in fraternal life an Odd Fellow. On November 29, 1899, he was married to Mrs. Millie C. (McIntyre) Nevitt, a native of Le Claire, Iowa, the daughter of Sidney and Almira McIntyre, the father a native of New York and the mother of

Ohio. They located in Iowa not long after their marriage and there they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was in the saw-mill business, sawing lumber for market, and found his enterprise moderately profitable. He was a man of prominence and public spirit, and in political matters supported the Republican party. Both parents were members of the Methodist church. The father died on November 6, 1865, and the mother on October 3, 1894. Of their three children Mrs. Chadwick is the only survivor. Mrs. Chadwick's first husband died on November 25, 1894. He was a Union soldier in the Civil war and rendered valiant service to the cause he espoused.

JOSEPH YULE.

Joseph Yule, considered generally the leading and most substantial ranchman in the county of Garfield, and living on a fine ranch of five hundred and twenty acres on the creek of the same name not far from Newcastle, is essentially a self-made man and a good product of his own energy and capacity. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on December 13, 1846, and is a brother of George Yule, of this county (see sketch elsewhere). He received a very limited education at the public schools and aided his parents in their farm work until he was twenty-two, then began the battle of life for himself. In the meantime, however, he devoted three years of his young life to the defense of the Union in the Civil war, enlisting when he was seventeen in Company I, Fortieth Iowa Infantry. At the close of the war he was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and soon afterward came with his brother George to Colorado, and worked with him until 1880, spending his summers for the most part at Gunnison and his winters at Denver. He passed considerable time in mining, but without success, and camped one year on the Roaring Fork

river. In 1880 he entered into partnership with John Murray in ranching and raising cattle. The partnership continued five years and was then harmoniously dissolved. Since then Mr. Yule has been ranching and raising cattle for himself, having located a squatter's claim on what was then an Indian reservation. When the land was surveyed he pre-empted his claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and he has since added to it by purchase until he now owns five hundred and twenty acres, of which he has one hundred and eighty acres under advanced cultivation with increasing productiveness and profits, bringing forth all the usual products of the neighborhood, with fruit in addition, and hay and cattle as his main reliance. He has shown great and intelligent interest in the development and improvement of the section from the time of his settlement here, giving close attention to local affairs and bearing cheerfully his share of the burdens incident to public improvements and every undertaking for the good of the community. In political affiliation he is an active Republican, but he works for the welfare of his district without regard to party interests. He served nine years as a member of the school board, and was once elected road overseer, but declined the position. He is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is full of energy in behalf of the post to which he belongs in the organization. In April, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Allen, a native of Jasper county, Iowa, the daughter of James and Johanna Allen, who were also natives of that county. Her father was a carpenter but has developed the later years of his life to farming. He is a Democrat in political faith and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Eleven children were born to them, several of whom are living: John, William, Fred, Lizzie (Mrs. Charles Davie) and Jesse, all living in Iowa; and Mrs. Yule of this state.

In all the relations of life and with reference to all the duties of citizenship Mr. Yule has borne himself creditably, and the universal esteem in which he is held is but a just meed to his personal merit.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Coming from historic old Loudoun county, Virginia, which has given to the service of the United States the wisdom, valor and progressive statesmanship of many distinguished men, and to the social life of the nation the personal charms and intellectual culture of many noble ladies, Samuel Bowles, of Garfield county, this state, who is comfortably settled on a fine ranch in the neighborhood of Carbondale, has in addition to his own force of character and native abilities the incentive to enterprise and breadth of view furnished by a long line of prominent and productive ancestors. His life began on May 19, 1844, and he is the son of Samuel and Amelia Bowles, natives of that state who settled in Buchanan county, Missouri, when it was on the far frontier and all the conditions of life were yet wild and uncomely. There they followed farming and won from the generous soil a good estate. The father was a Democrat in political belief and became a leading man in his new home. He died in 1855 and his wife in 1859. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living: Rachel, wife of Howard Story, of St. Louis, Missouri; Alcinda, wife of William Payne, of Idaho; and Samuel. The last named attended the public schools when he had opportunity, which was not often for long periods, and assisted his parents on the farm, remaining with them until they died. Afterward, in partnership with relatives, he engaged in farming in Missouri with profit until 1880, when he came to this state and located at Leadville. Here he drove freight teams and did other work that he found to do until Christ-

mas of that year, then made a visit to his old Missouri home. On his return to Colorado he settled at Aspen and engaged in teaming for wages, his compensation being fifty dollars a month and his board. He continued this occupation until March, 1882, then came to his present locality, where he worked two years for wages on a ranch. At the end of that time he bought a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he afterward proved up and which is the ranch he now owns. This he has greatly improved and brought to productiveness in the usual crops of the section, hay, potatoes and cattle being his chief reliance. It must not be supposed that his life has been all sunshine and free from danger and disaster. He was in all the troubles at Julesburg and along the Platte river in the early sixties; and while in partnership with Jesse Moore in keeping up the roads, had numerous encounters with the Indians, in which one of his men was killed and several were wounded. He was married on February 28, 1867, to Miss Sarah Jane Jones, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, and the daughter of John and Annie Jones, Loth born and reared in Tennessee. They were among the earliest settlers in that part of Missouri in which they lived, and there, redeeming a good farm from the wilderness and defending it from savage fury, they grew to prosperity and prominence. The father supported the Democratic party on all questions of public policy, and was a member of the Masonic order and the Methodist church. Seven children were born to them, one dying in infancy. The six living are William, James, Mary K. (Mrs. Robert Dietz), John and Nathaniel, all residing in Buchanan county, Missouri; and Mrs. Bowles, who is the second in numerical order of the six. The father died on September 29, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have had eight children, of whom a son named John W. is deceased. The seven living are: Robert F., of

Canon Creek, Colorado; Alcinda, wife of Denver R. Van de Venter, of near Carbondale; James, of the Elk Creek region; Mary, wife of Olaf Johnson, of near Glenwood Springs; Samuel, Grafton and Effie Jane. Mr. Bowles has found Colorado much to his taste as a place of residence, a fruitful country in good opportunities, and settled by a people appreciative of ability and force of character; and is well pleased to be numbered among the productive energies which are making it one of the greatest states of the great West. He is highly esteemed as a business man and good citizen.

THOMAS WATERS.

Left an orphan in boyhood by the death of both his parents, and compelled from that time to make his own living, Thomas Waters, a prosperous rancher living on a good ranch in the neighborhood of Glenwood Springs, has come from poverty and obscurity to a condition of substantial comfort and consequence in his community through arduous effort, continued frugality and a willingness to do as well as he could anything he found to do. He was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, and is the son of Patrick and Anna (McDonald) Waters, also natives of the Emerald Isle, where their forefathers lived from immemorial times. The parents were devout Catholics, and had a family of four children. Of these Henry and Phillips are deceased and Thomas and John are living, both being residents of Garfield county, near Glenwood Springs. The parents died when Thomas was a boy, as has been stated, and he therefore had almost no opportunity for education in the schools. As a mere boy he went to work on a farm at meager wages, continuing this occupation in his native land until 1880, when he came to the United States and made his way to Leadville, this state. Here he

worked four years in the mines for a wage of three dollars a day. In 1886 he located his present ranch, a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres, and since then he has been diligent and faithful in his efforts to improve and develop his property. Sixty acres yield gratefully to intelligent tillage and produce fine crops of the usual farm products in this section. Hay, grain, potatoes and other vegetables are raised, also cattle and horses. Mr. Waters has thriven in his industry and is now a well-to-do and prominent ranchman, and as a citizen he is held in high esteem by the whole community. On May 1, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Kennedy, like himself a native of Ireland but reared and educated in England. She is the daughter of Dennis and Ann Kennedy, who were born in Ireland and soon after their marriage moved to Cumberland county, England, where the father engaged in mining with moderate success until his death in 1871. The mother died at Leadville, this state, on February 5, 1899. They were Catholics and attentive through life to their church duties. Of their ten children, five died in infancy. The five living are Mrs. Waters, Mary, Patrick, John and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have had eight children, and six of them are living, Patrick Henry, Ann, Mary Katharine, Andrew, Thomas and Bridget. Dennis and Anna are deceased. The parents are Catholics, and the father supports the Democratic party.

JAMES W. CURTIS.

A Canadian by birth and education and reared in lofty devotion to his native land, James W. Curtis, of Garfield county, this state, with a pleasant home and profitable ranch five miles northeast of Carbondale, is nevertheless fervently loyal to the land of his adoption and the particular state in which he lives. His life

began in the province of New Brunswick on April 22, 1842, and he is the son of Charles and Jane (Caneer) Curtis, the former born in Nova Scotia and the latter in New Brunswick. In 1870 they moved to Maine and some time afterward to Massachusetts. In the latter state they remained to the end of their days, the father being profitably engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was a Republican in politics, a Baptist in church relation, and a Freemason and an Orangeman in fraternal life. He died in 1873. His widow, also a Baptist in religious faith, survived him twenty-three years, passing away in 1896. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Sarah, Ellen and John are dead. The seven living are James W., Charles, of Los Angeles, California; Sophie, the wife of Ellis Hall, of Oakland, California; Christopher P., a resident of Boston, Massachusetts; Catherine and George, living in New York city; and Clarence. James attended the public schools a short time, and at the age of ten began to earn his own living by working on farms and in the lumber woods of New Brunswick. Quitting these employments, and gratifying a desire to see more of the world, he shipped as a cabin boy at fourteen dollars a month, but a few years later returned to farm work at six dollars a month and his board. When he reached the age of twenty-one he joined the United States navy, and after serving two years learned cabinetmaking, at which he worked eleven years. In 1873 he moved to Minnesota in the hope of finding a suitable location for a permanent residence and good business opportunities, but in 1879 came to Colorado and located at Leadville. Here he followed carpenter work, taking contracts for building shaft houses and timbering the mines. He had two years of profitable employment in these lines, but wasted most of his earnings in mining speculations. He then opened a boarding or road house near Aspen,

which he conducted with considerable profit for seven years. In 1887 he located on his present ranch, taking up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added two hundred and forty acres. Of the four hundred acres he now owns, two hundred and forty are under cultivation and yield abundant crops of alfalfa, grain and potatoes. He also carries on an extensive cattle industry and is prosperous in every line of his business. In politics he is a Socialist of strong convictions, and in fraternal life was for years an active Freemason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. On May 15, 1872, he was married to Miss Lizzie McCausland, who was born at Waterville, Maine, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Erskin) McCausland, natives of the same state as herself. Her father was a contractor and builder, and died in 1860. The mother now lives at Aspen, this state. They had two children, the son William dying some years ago. The father was a Universalist in church faith, and an ardent Know-Nothing during the life of that party, afterward becoming an equally ardent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had five children. One daughter, Bessie, died in infancy. The four living are Hattie, the wife of George Wathen, of Aspen; Alice, the wife of Ralph Huntington, Rex and Judith, the last three living at home.

HORACE GAVIN.

This enterprising and progressive ranch and stock man of Pitkin county, whose farm is a model of thrift and foresight, and whose career is a forcible illustration of the benefit of industry and perseverance in the struggle for supremacy among men, is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on March 31, 1860, and the son of Alfred and

Percis (Rice) Gavin, of the same nativity as himself. In 1880 they crossed the line into the United States and came west to Colorado, locating at Blackhawk, where he passed seven years working at his trade as a carpenter. He then moved to Tennessee Park, and from there to Leadville, where he engaged in burning charcoal. His next move was to open a boarding house at Redcliff, which he conducted two years, at the end of which he took up his residence at Glenwood Springs. There he was variously employed until 1885. In that year he changed his base of operations to the vicinity of Snow Mass, twelve miles west of Aspen. There he pre-empted a claim, and after improving the property traded it for live stock, and in raising horses and cattle he passed the remainder of his days, dying on December 13, 1903. Five of his eight children survive him, Climenia, the wife of Albert Chester, of Canada; Warren, of Denver, Colorado; Horace, the subject of this sketch; Heber, living at Catskill, New Mexico; and Cordelia, of Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Horace attended the public schools for a short time, at the age of seven driving an ox team to the plow for his father, and remained at home until he reached the age of fourteen. He then began to make his own living by working on farms in the neighborhood of his home for very small wages. In 1880 he came west and located at Leadville, this state. For awhile he freighted between that town and Redcliff, and later between Leadville and Aspen and Ashcroft. At the end of a year he entered into partnership with Marcus L. Shippee to conduct a ranching and stock business. This partnership continued four years and was then harmoniously dissolved. After that Mr. Gavin pre-empted a claim of eighty acres near the village of Emma, and after improving the property sold it and purchased another in the vicinity of Snow

Mass. Two years later he sold this and leased a ranch of Mr. Dalton near Emma. Here he suffered a severe loss, but soon afterward bought a ranch, which later he sold at a good profit. It was three miles west of Watson, on the south side of the Roaring Fork river. Finally he bought the ranch which he now owns and operates. It comprises two hundred and thirty-three acres, one hundred and seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation, producing abundant supplies of hay of superior quality, and grain and other farm products. Here he also raises numbers of first-class horses and cattle, and hauls timber under contract. He is a Republican in political allegiance and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows fraternally. On April 26, 1879, he united in marriage with Miss Theresa Dawson, a native of Quebec, Canada, the daughter of George and Martha E. (Wallace) Dawson, the former born in England and the latter in Massachusetts. For awhile they lived in the province of Quebec, and afterward moved to Massachusetts, where they followed farming to the end of their days, the father being dead and the mother dying on September 22, 1894. Seven of their ten children are living: Matilda, the wife of Benjamin Osgood, of Canada; Frederick and William, living at Dudswell, Canada; Samuel, of Cleveland, Ohio; Martha, the wife of Gardner Kingsley, of Wyoming; Mary, the wife of a Mr. Adams, of Wyoming; and Mrs. Gavin.

JOHN F. SPENCER.

The cultivation of fruit is one of the most pleasing of all occupations within the range of agricultural effort, giving enjoyment to those who engage in it and also to the many who are its beneficiaries as consumers of its products. And if it be true that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew be-

fore is a public benefactor, much more is he one who produces in abundance some of nature's delectable and wholesome gifts, which she does up in the most attractive forms, and places them within the reach of thousands who might otherwise be unable to enjoy them. To this class belongs John F. Spencer, whose orchards, lying about two miles distant from Grand Junction, are among the proud possessions of Mesa county and an essential addition to her commercial and industrial wealth. Mr. Spencer had a long and useful experience as a preparation for the work in which he is so successfully engaged and which he conducts with so much skill and intelligence. He was reared on an excellent Wisconsin farm, in a locality where nature is so generous that the faith of the husbandman is always rewarded bounteously if his efforts deserve it, and was there trained in habits of close observation and careful industry; and after leaving his home began life for himself as a nurseryman, an occupation in which he has been occupied more or less ever since. He was born in 1848, at Vernon, in the state named, and is the son of William and Marian (Dee) Spencer, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Vermont. His father was an early settler in Ohio, and also of Grant county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1875, at the age of eighty-three years and seven months. He was a man of prominence and influence in his section, a Republican in politics, filling with credit a number of local offices, and a successful and up-to-date farmer, winning a substantial prosperity from the cultivation of the soil. His wife survived him ten years, dying in 1885, at the age of seventy-nine. Their offspring numbered nine, of whom John F. was the last born. He remained at home until he reached his legal majority, assisting in the work of the farm and attending when he could the public schools near at hand. Then he went to Illinois and engaged in the



J. F. SPENCER'S RESIDENCE.

nursery business near Elmwood, Peoria county, that state, remaining there about two years. From Elmwood he came to Colorado and followed farming a year, after which he conducted a mercantile business for two years at Gunnison. At the end of that period he moved to Grand Junction, which was then a small and crude country village of some three hundred inhabitants, but rapidly outgrowing its swaddling bands as a village and striding forward to a more ambitious and metropolitan existence. Here he served two years as under sheriff by appointment of the sheriff, William Innis. He then once more entered the nursery business, locating at Grand Junction and conducting the second industry of the kind established at that point. One of his chief efforts was in the line of propagating the seedless apple, in which and the general nursery work he was occupied a number of years at his first location. He bought the place which he now owns and operates, containing one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, and determined to devote his energies to the production of superior grades of fruit, planting an orchard of thirty-five acres for the purpose, chiefly in peach, pear and apple trees, with a preference for peaches. He also started a nursery business on the new site, and both that and his fruit culture have grown to large proportions and bring him in profitable returns. In addition to being a good business man he is an enterprising and progressive citizen, fully alive to the best interests of the community, and ever ready to perform his part of the labor necessary to advance them. In politics he is a Republican, but without ambition for public office, yet giving his party consistent and serviceable support. He was married in 1880 to Miss Ida M. Gould, a native of Illinois, daughter of Alonzo and Elsie (Cooper) Gould. They have two children living, Mabel and Ethel, and one, a daughter named Myrtle, deceased.

WALTER WINTER.

The life story of Walter Winter, of Mesa county, who is conducting a valuable and profitable ranching and stock business on the George mesa, in Plateau valley, is neither long nor eventful, but is a continuous narrative of devotion to duty and good use of opportunities, elevated citizenship and faithful performance of every useful task which it was properly his lot to do. He was born on August 22, 1875, in the state of Kansas, and is the son of J. T. and Mary (Clark) Winter, now living in the vicinity of Plateau valley, where they are comfortably fixed on an excellent farm which yields abundant crops suitable to the region and furnishes them sufficient occupation to employ their time and faculties pleasantly and to advantage. The parents were born, reared, educated and married in Indiana, and there they were profitably engaged in farming for a period of twenty years. At the end of that time they moved to Kansas and later to their present home in this state. Their son Walter grew to manhood in his native state, remaining at home with his parents and assisting on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he was married and set up in life for himself. His marriage occurred in 1900 and was with Miss Amy Cyphers, of Mesa county. They have two children, Ruth and Berdine, who help to make their home bright and cheerful, and afford entertainment to their numerous friends who find their hospitable roof an agreeable shelter from the cares and toils of life from time to time. Mr. Winter is one of the younger farmers of his section and is fully impressed with the responsibility resting upon him as a representative of that class. He is doing what he can to meet his obligations in this respect by conducting his own business along the lines of wholesome and profitable development and aiding to guide the

general affairs of the community to their best and highest good for the welfare of the whole people. With youth, health and energy on his side, and impelled by lofty ambition to continuous and systematic usefulness, his career promises to be honorable and full of service to the people among whom he has cast his lot.

GEORGE W. MASTERS.

A prominent and successful farmer in two of the great states of the West, and a close observer of his vocation in each, George W. Masters, of Mesa county, Colorado, with a fine ranch and a comfortable home near the village of Snipes, is familiar with all phases of agricultural life and requirements in this part of the country, and has been one of the substantial contributors to the development and improvement of the industry where he has lived and been engaged in it, as he has all of his mature life. He is the son of Isaac B. and Mary S. (Deits) Masters, and although born in Illinois where they now reside, he passed his boyhood, youth and early manhood in Kansas, and entered upon the business of productive work for himself in that state. His parents were born and reared in New Jersey where they married and lived and farmed until 1845. They then moved to Illinois where their son George was born on April 26, 1855. The father died in Kansas in February, 1904, where he was a pioneer of 1859, and was well known and widely esteemed among its people, being comfortably located on an excellent farm and taking a leading and serviceable part in all the public and social life of the community in which he lived. The mother now lives with her son George in Mesa county. George W. Masters was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and when he was twenty-two years of age started out as an independent farmer for himself in that state, applying to his work the

lessons he had learned in a valuable previous experience under the direction of a careful farmer. He remained there two years, then came to this state and settled at Leadville, where he remained two years engaged in teaming and prospecting. At the end of that period he returned to Kansas and continued his farming operations there until 1892, at which time he came again to Colorado and located on the land which is now his home and the seat of his flourishing business as a farmer. In 1876 he was married to Miss Zula M. Wilson, of Osage county, Kansas, who has borne him two children, their daughter Jennie and their son Ralph. Both parents are highly esteemed in the community and render good service in every line of usefulness among their fellow men.

JOHN H. JENSEN.

John H. Jensen, of Mesa, Colorado, who, in partnership with his brother Lee, owns and operates the only grain-threshing outfit in this part of the state, is a product of the farther West, having been born in Utah in 1877, and after living in that state nearly seven years, became a resident of Colorado, where he was educated and married and has devoted his energies to the development and improvement of the country, aiding in its growth, helping to multiply and expand its agricultural and commercial wealth, increase its population and bring its resources to fruitfulness and the knowledge of the active markets of the country. He is the son of H. H. and Elizabeth (Norstrom) Jensen, the father a native of Denmark and the mother of Sweden. They came to this country in early life and settled in Utah, where they were married. Some years afterward they moved to Grand Junction, this state, and they are still highly respected citizens of that growing and promising city. Their son John was seven years old when they

moved to Colorado, and his life has been wholly passed in the state since that time. He remained at home assisting in the work on his father's ranch until he bought the one he now owns himself; and when he was yet a young man, seeing the need of greater facilities for harvesting and threshing the abundant crops of grain produced in this section, he and his brother Lee bought a complete outfit for the purpose which they have been successfully operating throughout this and adjoining counties for a number of years. Their enterprise has greatly extended the acreage devoted to cereals and thereby largely increased their production in this region. They have also been diligent and energetic in helping to provide the means of irrigation for the community, together being one-fourth owners of the Jensen Lake Reservoir, constructed for that purpose. In 1899 Mr. Jensen was married to Miss Alice Barnwell, a native of Colorado, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Grand Junction.

R. E. FLETCHER.

R. E. Fletcher, head of the firm of Fletcher & Peugh, owners and operators of one of the leading flour-mills in Mesa county, this state, and a man of influence and prominence in the commercial, industrial and public life of the community in which he lives, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and is the son of William and Sarah (Hague) Fletcher, who were also born and reared in the Keystone state. The father was a skillful blacksmith there, and wrought at his craft until late in life, laying down his trust at the age of eighty-four years. The mother died in 1880, aged about sixty years. They were the parents of eight children, and did the best they could to prepare their offspring for the battle of life, giving them all a good district-school education as far as circumstances permitted. At the age of twenty-

two, their son who is the immediate subject of this writing, having learned his trade at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, started a business of his own as a blacksmith in Illinois, where he remained and prosecuted his work successfully for a period of three years. He then moved to Kansas, and after eleven years of successful and profitable blacksmithing in that state, came to Colorado, locating in 1883 in Grand Junction, where he was engaged in the hotel business over a year, being among the pioneers of the place. Later he engaged in the agricultural implement business and in 1899 came to the Plateau valley, where he has ever since resided. In partnership with Mr. Peugh, he started the enterprise in which they are now engaged, inaugurating it in 1899. The venture has been more successful than they expected, and they entered on it with good hopes of profit; but it has been conducted with skill and vigor, laying all means of vitality under tribute and using every force at the command of the proprietors to meet the demands of its resources. Mr. Fletcher has been active and forceful in public affairs, and served the county with ability and fidelity four years as treasurer. He was married in 1867 to Miss Ellen Peltman, of Salem, Illinois. They are the parents of five children, George, Ollie, Archie, Alvin and Nonie. Mr. Fletcher is widely known throughout the county and is everywhere highly respected, as he well deserves to be, being one of the leading men of his section.

WILLIAM DITMAN.

William Ditman, of near Mesa, Mesa county, one of the commissioners of the county who is rendering to the people valuable and appreciated service in the office to which they chose him, and whose past life has been a succession of trials and triumphs in which he has made his way by his own pluck and capacity, is

a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, born April 29, 1849. He is the son of August and Rose (Forest) Ditman, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to the United States in 1846 and lived for a short time in New York. From there he moved to Pennsylvania, where he met and married his wife, and where he made a good living for his family as a millwright and railroad bridge builder. He died in 1856, at the age of forty. The mother lived eight years longer, dying in 1864, and leaving two children, of whom William was the older, he then being nearly fifteen. Not long before the death of the father the family moved to Michigan, and there the subject of this review grew to manhood, attending the country schools as he could and working to support himself at various occupations until he was old enough to join Rankin's Lancers, a military organization which was soon afterward disbanded, whereupon young Ditman enlisted in the regular United States army as a member of the Nineteenth Infantry, for a term of three years, serving till the close of the Civil war and afterward in Arkansas and Indian Territory. On being discharged at the end of his term, in 1867, he returned to Michigan, and there he remained two years. In 1860 he went to California, and in that state he worked in a sawmill for about ten years. From there he came to Colorado and settled in Elbert county, where he resumed operations in sawmilling and continued his work in this line for eight years. He then turned his attention to ranching and raising stock, and for this purpose settled in 1883 on the ranch he has since occupied and which he has raised to a high state of productiveness and great value. He was one of the pioneers of Mesa county and the Plateau valley. He was married in 1876 to Miss Julia Rinnert and they are the parents of six children, Gertie, Edward, Cora, Roy and Ray, twins, and Earl.

All are living and in good health. Mr. Ditman is at this time (1904) one of the county commissioners of Mesa county. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active interest in public affairs. In the fall of 1901 he was elected county commissioner, for a term of three years, and is now chairman of the board. He is a charter member of Mesa Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Grand Junction, now retaining his Masonic membership in Plateau Lodge, No. 101, at Mesa, being a charter member of this lodge also. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows at Mesa and the Elks at Grand Junction.

· JOHN WOLF.

John Wolf, of Mesa county, Colorado, a prosperous and successful farmer living near the village of Snipes, who has been a resident of the state for thirty-one years and of the county in which he now resides for ten years of the time, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1827, and is the son of Absalom and Rebecca (Ireland) Wolf, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maryland, where her family had lived from colonial times. When their son John, who was the first born of their six children, was about five years old, the family moved to Indiana and engaged in farming, the occupation in which the father had been engaged in his former home. He died in Indiana when he was about forty years of age. The mother lived until about 1880, when she passed away at the age of eighty years. John grew to manhood and was educated in Indiana, remaining with his mother until he was twenty-one, then starting out in life for himself as a farmer, the pursuit to which he had been bred, and following this until the beginning of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Ninth Indiana Infantry, Company G, for a term of three years.

He saw active service during most of this term and at its end, having escaped unhurt amid the deluge of death in which he was often placed, he obeyed the last call for volunteers and again enlisted, this time in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, his term of service being for the war, as it was manifest it could not last a great while longer. After the close of the awful conflict, he took up his residence in Nebraska, and during the next seven years was one of the progressive farmers of that state. He then came to Colorado, and for fifteen years was engaged in the same pursuit in Larimer county, this state. From Larimer he moved to Mesa county in 1894 and located where he now lives, where he has since resided. He was married in 1854 to Miss Maria King, and they have had eleven children, Hannah, Jackson, Marian, Lizzie, Myrtle, Sadie, Ida, Henry (deceased at the age of two years), Ernest and Emory.

GEORGE CORCORAN.

Coming to Colorado when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, and during the first four years of his residence in the state occupied in herding cattle on the range, thus learning the stock industry by beginning at the bottom of it, George Corcoran, of Mesa county, pleasantly located on an excellent ranch four miles northeast of Grand Junction, is well qualified for his business and is making a gratifying success of it. He was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, in 1870, and is the son of Michael and Katie (Beregán) Corcoran, the former a native of Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, and the mother of another part of that state. They were prosperous farmers in their native state, and there the mother died in 1874, leaving two children, George and William. In 1883 the father brought his sons to Colorado and settled in Grand valley, where he followed

ranching until his death, in 1897, at the age of sixty-four years. George began his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and completed it in those of this state. He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty, taking charge of his father's ranch, which he still lives on and operates. He has pursued the policy of careful and systematic industry which his father began here, and has made it tell impressively in the improvement of the place and its increased productiveness. He was married in 1903 to Miss Maggie Purcell, a native of Wisconsin, but living at the time at Grand Junction, where the marriage occurred. Mr. Corcoran has bravely and cheerfully accepted all the conditions of frontier life as he has found them. During the first four years of his residence here he rode the range with the most daring, boy as he was, and found the life exhilarating and full of wild enjoyment, even though it was dangerous and often very exhausting. He was repaid for all it cost him in hardship and hazard by the vigor of body and clearness of mind it gave him and the independence and self-reliance it engendered and developed in him.

SAMUEL L. PURDY.

Samuel L. Purdy, manager of the Mt. Lincoln water-power house near Palisades, Mesa county, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born there in 1843. He is a son of Eli and Marantha (Haveland) Purdy. His father was a native of New York and a stone mason by trade. He invented the first screw propeller for boats, and applied his device to a small boat on the canal, which was washed away at the time of the great break. And he, being poor and not knowing the value of his discovery, made no effort to recover the boat or equip another, and so the credit for the invention went to another, although there was doubtless no connection be-

tween the two, as Mr. Ericsson never heard of this case. The father died in Pennsylvania and the mother, who was a native of Ohio, died in that state in 1879, when she was seventy-five years old. Their son Samuel passed his boyhood and youth in his native state, and about the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was later transferred to the Sixth United States Cavalry, regular army, and he saw three years of the memorable contest, being in active service all of that time and participating in several of the noted engagements between the opposing armies. After the war he came west to Iowa and in 1878 removed to Kansas. From there he came to Colorado and settled at Grand Junction. He is a carpenter and mason by trade, and for a time wrought at these crafts in this section; but he is now superintendent of the Mt. Lincoln water-power house, which controls the flow of water into the irrigation canal of the High Line Mutual Irrigation Company, that has done so much for the improvement of this section of Mesa county. In 1865 Mr. Purdy was married to Miss Eliza Sheeder, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, Mary, Elmer, Lottie, Carrie, Pearl, Willie, Effie (deceased), May and Harry. Mr. Purdy has been active and industrious through life, living acceptably among his fellow men and winning on his merit their respect, which he enjoys in a marked degree.

LEWIS H. EASTERLY.

While Lewis H. Easterly is prominently identified with and actively engaged in the ranch and stock business of western Colorado, and is winning a substantial prosperity in it, that line of activity does not constitute the whole of his title to esteem and consideration as one of the essential factors in the develop-

ment and progress of the section in which he lives. His interest in the cause of public education here and elsewhere has been of prime importance to the people around him and has resulted in the establishment of the educational forces of his community on a broad and stable basis. His life began at Murphysboro, Illinois, in November, 1852, and he is the son of Philip and Sarah (Jones) Easterly, the former a native of Greenville, Tennessee, and the latter of Columbus, Ohio. The father was a blacksmith and machinist by trade and also followed farming. He died in 1897, aged eighty-two. His wife preceded him to the better world nearly thirty years, dying in 1868, aged thirty-seven. Their son Lewis remained at home until he reached his twenty-second year, aiding on the work of the farm and in his father's shop, and eagerly employing the limited opportunities for education at his disposal. On starting out in life for himself he taught school for six years and attended the Illinois State University in the intervals between the terms of his teaching to secure a higher degree of efficiency. In 1878 he came to Colorado and during the next three years taught school in Douglas and El Paso counties. At the end of that period he settled on the ranch of three hundred and twenty acres which he now owns and occupies, located about seven miles north of Gunnison. Here he at once began to take an active interest in the affairs of the community and to give his attention especially to the enlargement and improvement of the school facilities of the neighborhood, building the first schoolhouse on Ohio creek, along which his ranch is located, and becoming secretary of the local school board, a position he has held for twenty-five years. Being a practical teacher, he has been able to see the needs and find the means of providing them to make the school system effective, and to his enterprise and breadth of view as well as his technical knowledge in this respect the

community is greatly indebted for much that is valuable in its schools. He has not, however, been wanting in attention to other interests wherein the welfare of the people is involved. He is secretary of the Gunnison Stock-Growers' Association, which has been largely augmented in usefulness and power through his intelligent efforts, and has been connected with other enterprises of value in the industrial and commercial circles in which he moves. In politics he is a Populist and Socialist, being in favor of the better principles espoused by the parties so named, and having broad views on public questions generally, and is a man of influence in all matters of public interest. On September 15, 1881, he was married at Salina, Kansas, to Miss Cynthia Husband, a great-granddaughter of Col. Herman Husband, of the First Colonial Regulators of North Carolina. The great-grandfather of the subject, Conrad Easterly, was with Washington at Valley Forge and in the campaigns before and after that winter of terrible suffering.

J. H. PARTON.

With his childhood and youth darkened by the awful shadow of our Civil war, and a pressing necessity upon him from an early age to take care of himself and make his own way in the world, J. H. Parton, of Palisades one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Mesa county, had a long and hard struggle to reach the position of comfort and consequence that he now occupies. He was born at Roseville, Arkansas, in 1859, and is the son of Wiloughby and Miranda (Ground) Parton, the former a native of France and the latter of Arkansas. The father came to America when he was a small boy and grew to manhood in the middle West. He was shot to death by bushwhackers in Arkansas in 1861, and was buried in that state. The mother survived until

1886, then died, aged fifty-eight years. Their son, J. H. Parton, was early thrown on his own resources, beginning life for himself as a cattle herder in Wyoming when a mere boy. As he grew older he sought more ambitious pursuits, first going to Leadville and freighting in and out of that place during 1879 and 1880. From there he moved to Gunnison, and two months later to Denver. Soon after he began work with a bridge gang on the Denver & South Park Railway from Gunnison to Grand Junction. In 1885 he located on a ranch in Mesa county on Kannah creek, where he carried on stock raising until 1892, when he sold his ranch interests and located at Grand Junction. In 1893 he located at Palisades, where he has since resided. He was employed by the Mt. Lincoln Land and Water Company until 1899 and then engaged in carpenter work until 1901, when he engaged in business at Palisades. He was married, in 1885, to Miss Lottie Purdy, of Grand Junction. They are the parents of four children, Effie, Millie, Irena and Louie. Mr. Parton is a good business man, with an abundance of energy and push, and he has lost no ground in the battle of life that he has once gained. His ventures have not all been as successful as he could wish, but all have been measurably so, and the present one is yielding very satisfactory returns.

R. C. WISE.

The progressive and enterprising citizen of Mesa county, Colorado, to whom this brief review is dedicated, and who lives on a good farm which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and enriched with comfortable buildings, located twelve miles east of Grand Junction, is a native of Ohio, born at Ashtabula in 1846, and the son of Cornelius and Betsy (Chatfield) Wise. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and a carpenter by trade,

and lived a life of useful industry, portions of which were passed in his native state, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. He died in the last named state in 1872, at the age of sixty-four. The mother, a native of Connecticut, died in 1868, at the age of forty-eight. Their son, R. C. Wise, passed his boyhood in Ohio and Illinois to the age of thirteen. In 1859 he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Missouri, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, in defense of the Union, and in that regiment he served to the close of the war. He then went to California and for a number of years was employed in driving stage in that state. Returning to Nebraska, he conducted a butchering business and meat market for seven years, then moved to Leadville when the gold excitement was at its height over that place. Some little time later he left there and took up his residence in Grand valley on the ranch which has since then been his home. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted for the Philippine campaign in Company L, First Colorado Volunteers, for a term of two years, and at the end of his term returned to his old Mesa county residence. He was married in 1884 to Miss Lizzie Wallace, of Nebraska. She died in 1888, leaving four children, Anna M., Laura B., James C. and Walter F., her age being thirty-two years at the time of her death. Fraternaly Mr. Wise is connected with the Odd Fellows (Lodge No. 58, at Colorado Springs), the Red Men (Neago Tribe, No. 38, at Lake City, Colorado), and the Knights of Pythias (Lodge No. 8, at Salt Lake City, Utah).

JOHN T. GAVIN.

John T. Gavin, living near Fruita, nine miles northwest of Grand Junction, is one of the enterprising, progressive and broad-minded citizens who have aided in pushing forward the

growth and development of Mesa county at its rapid pace, and in building up its works of public improvement. He is a native of Texas, born in 1848, and the son of James H. and Sarah (Colville) Gavin. The father was a native of Ireland and came to the United States while he was yet a young man. After his marriage he settled in Texas, and in 1849 joined a party of the argonauts of that year in a trip to California. On the way he was drowned in Green river, being at the time about forty years of age. After his death his widow removed with her family to Arkansas, and there she died in 1808, aged eighty-five. She was a native of Tennessee and a woman of heroic spirit. When she lost her husband she assumed the task of rearing her family with a determination to lose no time in repining, but by every honest effort to make her work a success. She lived to see them all well established in life and blessing her in daily benedictions for her early sacrifices and triumphs in their behalf. John T. passed his boyhood in Arkansas, receiving his education in the public schools and at Ozark Institute at Fayetteville, that state. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Cavalry Company C, of the Indian department of the Confederate army, and he served in that command until the close of the war, surrendering to the Federal forces at Marshall, Texas. He then returned to Arkansas, and after teaching school there two years, began to look toward the farther West for his future opportunities. In 1873 he came to Colorado, and settling in Wet Mountain valley, engaged in farming and prospecting for ten years. He then moved to where he now lives in Grand valley, and where he has a fine ranch with good improvements. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah Duckett, and they have three children, Orlando, Harry Edward, the first white child born in Grand valley, and Estella. In politics Mr. Gavin is

an uncompromising Democrat. He was the chief inspiration in the construction of the Independent Ranchmen's Ditch through this section.

EDWARD HENRY.

Almost every clime and tongue on the face of the globe has contributed to the growth and development of this country, all in fact except the benighted savages of several parts of the world which are still under the dominion of absolute barbarism. Edward Henry, a prosperous and enterprising stock-grower and farmer of Mesa county, living seven miles northwest of Grand Junction, is a contribution from Persia, where he was born in 1843. He is the son of Frederick and Eliza Henry, of that country, who were occupied there in tilling the soil. In 1851 they emigrated to the United States and settled at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, in 1891, at the age of seventy-four. The mother died three years before him, passing away in 1888, at the age of seventy-two. Their offspring numbered eight, of whom Edward was the third. He was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to this country and became a resident of Wisconsin. He remained in that state until he was thirteen, beginning to earn his own living when he was eleven by working in the copper mines and continuing this occupation for two years. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company I, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and in that command he served five years and three months. After the close of the war he was employed as a sailor on the great lakes for five years. In 1874 he went to Alaska in search of gold and was successful in his effort, remaining in that country three years and finding a goodly store of the precious metal. From

Alaska he went to California and for three years in that state was occupied in raising sheep. He then came to this state and settled on a ranch nine miles east of Grand Junction. On this property he lived and prospered for a period of twenty years. At the end of that time he moved to where he now lives and has since made his home. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza E. Bussall, and they have four children, Dollie M., Laura E., Fred and Eddie. Mr. Henry is a Republican in politics and is earnestly devoted to the interests of his adopted land.

WILLIAM O. CARTMEL.

Notwithstanding the enormous output of the mines of Colorado and the great amount of capital and number of persons interested in the mining operations of the state, the stock business continues to be one of the leading industries in these parts, and the men who are engaged in it are important contributors to the general weal in a number and variety of ways. One of these is W. O. Cartmel, of Mesa county whose ranch is located seven miles northwest of Grand Junction, and is the seat of a thriving and profitable cattle business which he has built up from a small beginning. Mr. Cartmel was born at Wabash, Indiana, in 1852, and is the son of R. T. and Viola (Gibbs) Cartmel, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. In the childhood of their son William O. they settled in Vernon county, Missouri, and in the election of 1860 the father was the only man in that county who voted for Lincoln for President. He was a merchant during the greater part of his mature life, and died in Missouri in 1892, aged seventy-three years. His wife died in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight. William O. Cartmel passed his boyhood and early manhood in Missouri, receiving a good common-school education there, and remaining

at home until after the death of his mother. In 1879, when he was twenty-seven years old, he came to Colorado and settled at Eaton, where he remained about two years on a cattle and sheep ranch. In 1882 he transferred his energies to Grand valley and there took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he is still living and of which he has made a fine, productive and attractive farm. In 1887 he was married to Miss Jennie Davis, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children, Jean, Albert, Gertrude, Zena, John and William O., Jr. Mr. Cartmel is comfortable and prosperous, and in public affairs, as in his own business, is enterprising and progressive. He has been a potent factor in the development of his portion of the county and had an influential voice in reference to all local matters of importance. He is generally respected and has many warm friends.

JAMES PAGE.

Station agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Whitewater, Mesa county, since June, 1886, secretary of school district No. 3 during the last fifteen years, and for about twenty-one years postmaster here and elsewhere, James Page has been of material service to the people and the public utilities of the county and this portion of the state. He was born in Williams county, Ohio, in 1856, and is the son of John and Margaret (Murray) Page. The father is a native of London, England, and came to the United States in 1840, settling in Williams county, where since that time he has been profitably engaged in farming, and where he still resides. His mother was a native of Ireland and came to this country with her parents in childhood. They also settled in Williams county, and there she was reared and educated and married. There also she died in 1864, at the age of thirty years.

They were the parents of four children, of whom their son James was the second. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead and was educated at the neighboring district schools, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty. He then started the business of life for himself, farming for a year, at the end of which he moved to Iowa, where he again engaged in farming and studied telegraphy of evenings. After completing his course and acquiring facility in the art, he went to work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and remained in its employ five years in Iowa. In 1882 he came to Colorado and for four years resided at Riverside, Chaffee county. In June, 1886, he settled at Whitewater as station agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and has served the great corporation in that capacity at this point ever since. In the public life of this community he has been active, zealous and serviceable, applying to its every interest all the force of a vigorous mind and the wisdom acquired in a wide experience. He has been secretary of his school district for fifteen years and postmaster of the village almost ever since his advent into it. In 1882, before leaving Iowa, he was married to Miss Ella Park, of Fairfax, that state. Their children are John, Janet, Arthur and Fred.

R. A. BLAIR.

R. A. Blair, one of the successful merchants of Mesa county, conducting an extensive trade at his large and well-equipped store eleven miles south of Grand Junction, near the village of Whitewater, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver county in 1829. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Henry) Blair, were also natives of that state and of Scotch ancestry. The father died at Centerville, Michigan, in 1885, at the age of eighty-five, and the mother in 1891 at the same age. At nine years old the

subject moved to Delaware county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood and received his education. When he was about twenty-three years of age he started in life for himself, owning a sawmill in Iowa. This he continued until the second year of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army, enlisting on August 8, 1862, in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry for a term of three years or during the war. At the close of the contest he was honorably discharged, and during the next two years was engaged in railroading on the Union Pacific, doing heavy contract work. From there he went to Galveston, Texas, where he remained four years and was occupied in building railroads. From that period until 1880 he owned a sawmill in Indian Territory and in 1880 he came to Colorado and settled in Telluride, San Miguel county, where he became busily occupied in raising stock. In 1895 he sold out this business and bought the store which he now conducts and which is carried on with enterprise and vigor, having a large stock of general merchandise especially adapted to the needs of the community and supplying the wants of an extensive trade. He was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret McLain, and they have two children, Charles B. and Lillian B. In politics Mr. Blair is a zealous and loyal Republican, but although taking an active part in the campaigns of his party, he is not an office-seeker or desirous of political preferment of any kind. He is a citizen of public-spirit and breadth of view, enterprising and progressive and has contributed well to the advancement and development of the county.

DELOS W. SAMPSON.

The stock industry of this country is interesting as a subject of contemplation from every point of view. Its magnitude and commercial importance strikes the imagination

forcibly, involving as they do the comfort of millions on two continents, in those whom it feeds and those who it employs and all who are dependent on them. The food products and the climatic conditions required for its support and continuous growth as the demands on its resources increase, involve another wide sweep of vision embracing the physical features of many latitudes and innumerable practical details of a business character. The elements of comedy and tragedy which make up its daily record and the lives of those who are engaged in it, the cattle as well as the men, are other features of engrossing interest on which the whole world hangs enthralled, as is proven by the universal and unceasing popularity of the various wild west shows that are on the road for purposes of entertainment, especially that of "Buffalo Bill," whose fame is commensurate with the boundaries of civilization and numbers among its admiring patrons all classes and conditions of men, women and children. Of this great industry Delos W. Sampson, of Gunnison county, this state, living three miles north of the town of Gunnison, is an enterprising and progressive beneficiary and representative. He began his connection with it in one of its humblest capacities, and has passed through all its gradations to the rank of a master. Mr. Sampson was born in Illinois in 1861, and is the son of James T. and Anna (Mumphord) Sampson, natives of Pennsylvania and now living retired from active pursuits at Canon City, this state. The father was for years actively occupied in the stock business himself, and it was near the place of his present home that the son began his apprenticeship, starting in life for himself at the age of sixteen as a cow puncher, from which position he gradually rose to such consequence that he now owns and operates a ranch and stock business of his own, and has raised it to a high state of development with augmenting profits. The limited com-

mon-school education which he received was obtained before he left his native state of Illinois, for since coming to Colorado he has been busily employed all the time in the cattle interest, with neither opportunity nor inclination to quit it for more advanced schooling. He remained near Canon City until 1890, then moved to the vicinity of Gunnison, where he has since resided and been engaged in ranching on his own account. He knows his business from the ground up through practical experience in every phase of it, and is therefore able to manage it with success and vigor in a way that makes every investment of time, energy and money tell. Mr. Sampson was married in 1884 to Miss Ella Kimmel, a native of Illinois, and three children have blessed their union, their sons Guy J., Claud C. and Charlie W.

J. S. HOLLINGSWORTH.

J. S. Hollingsworth, one of the progressive and enterprising fruit men of Mesa county, living in the vicinity of Grand Junction, is a Southerner by birth and training, and has all the independence of thought and action and the self reliance characteristic of that section. He is a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, born in 1832, and the son of John and Araminta (Hobbs) Hollingsworth, the fifth of their twelve children. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native state and he received his education in its district schools. At the age of twenty-one he crossed the plains to Sacramento, California, driving ox teams for McCord & Company from St. Joseph, Missouri, to that city. Most of the intervening country was wholly unoccupied by white men, and the Indians, always crafty and treacherous, were at the time hostile too, and the expedition with which he was connected had a great deal of trouble with them, a number of the men in the

outfit being killed and wounded. He remained in Lassen county, California, until 1860 engaged in mining and prospecting, then moved to Silver City, Idaho, where he passed a year, after which he was occupied for four years prospecting in the British possessions. From there he came again to the United States, and purchasing a band of horses at The Dalles in Oregon, drove them to the Green river country in Wyoming, where he sold them at a good profit. He then went to Fort Laramie, in that state, and secured a contract to put up hay and wood for the United States government. At the conclusion of this engagement he made his way to the Black Hills in Dakota, and there spent some time mining and prospecting at Deadwood and Custer City. In the autumn of 1879 he took up his residence at Salida, this state, where he remained until 1882 when he came to Grand Junction. Here he followed farming on the plateau for three years, then moved down on Grand river and lived in the canyon until the railroad trains killed his cattle. This forced him to move again and he purchased the place he now occupies, comprising about fifteen acres of land and devoted to raising apples. He has been successful in this enterprise, the soil and other conditions being well adapted to the business, and has secured a good rank among the producers of choice fruit in this part of the country. He has also been active and serviceable in aiding the development and improvement of the section, serving as road master while living on the plateau and in other capacities then and since. He is a Democrat in politics, and gives the principles and candidates of his party loyal support at all times. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Conway, a native of Canada, who aids greatly in making his home attractive to his numerous friends and dispensing the generous hospitality for which it is widely known.

HENRY G. WURTZ.

Henry G. Wurtz, of Mesa county, who lives on a fertile and well improved farm not far from the city of Grand Junction, is actively engaged in the cultivation of fine fruit, an industry that is a leading one in its way in that section, and has helped to make it well and widely known in all parts of a large scope of territory. And while his efforts in this line are of comparatively recent origin, they have been rewarded with a very gratifying success and prosperity. He brought to the business an intelligence and technical knowledge gained in an extensive and judicious observation, and has followed it with a vigor and judgment bound to command success under almost any conditions at all favorable to the work. Mr. Wurtz was born in 1845, at Louisville, Kentucky, the son of Godfrey and Elizabeth (Basler) Wurtz, natives of Germany, who came to the United States soon after their marriage and settled at Louisville, where they had a family of four children, their son Henry being the first born. His mother died when he was about six years old, and he was thus early left to himself for training and proper preparation for the battle of life, in which he was also obliged to engage at an early age. He grew to manhood in his native city, and after brief and irregular attendance at the public schools owing to the circumstances of the family, was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he mastered and then followed it in connection with contracting and building at Louisville until 1880. He then moved to Kansas where he remained a year working at his trade. At the end of that time he came to Colorado and went into the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, remaining in that service three months until the line was completed to Pueblo. A few days later he joined the force that was building the road to Bridgeport, and after that was finished

came to Grand Junction and went to work for the Mormons to aid in building a road for them to State Line. This contract being completed, he settled down at Grand Junction and began to work regularly at his business as a contractor and builder, finding his services much in demand under the spirit of progress and development then pushing forward the growth of the town. He also engaged in the ice business and in bottling soda water, which he followed for eight years, at the end of which he leased his plant and good will and retired from active commercial life in all those lines and began to devote himself to the occupation in which he is now pleasantly engaged, settling for the purpose on land located on the bank of Grand river, and there winning from the waste his present attractive and fruitful home called Grove Park Orchard, on which he has developed a fruit industry of good proportions and high grade. His place is well improved, and all that it shows as the result of careful and skillful husbandry is the work of his own enterprise. His products are peaches, apples, apricots, pears and cherries, but he also produces in large quantities excellent varieties of cantaloups. Mr. Wurtz was married in 1892 to Miss Louisa La Gard, a native of Louisiana. He has been active in advancing the interests of fruit culture in every way, combining for mutual benefit the efforts of those engaged in it by organizing the Fruit Growers' Association through which the literature of the industry has been brought prominently to the attention of the members, and their own experience and observations have been made serviceable in a forceful way.

W. A. KENNEDY.

Prominent and successful as a fruit-grower on a small farm located one mile and a half north of Grand Junction, which is as far re-

nowned for the quality of its output as for the quantity. W. A. Kennedy has contributed by his industry and skill much to the comfort and enjoyment of the people of his section and has added a new commodity to the marketable produce of its soil. He was born at Rockford in Blount county, Tennessee, in the year 1854, the son of A. A. and Sarah E. (Martin) Kennedy, also natives of that state. They moved from there to Dallas, Texas, where the father remained until his death in 1883, aged about sixty-five years. His wife died in Colorado in 1891 at about the same age. They were the parents of seven children, their son W. A. being the third. His boyhood to the age of twelve was passed in his native state. He then accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Texas, and after leaving school was engaged in keeping a hotel in connection with his father at Dallas for a number of years. In 1885 he came to Colorado and settled at Grand Junction where he kept a restaurant and short-order house for about a year. He then purchased five acres of unimproved wild land and began to put it into condition for the production of fruit. He has since brought it to a good state of productiveness for this purpose and added another purchase of four acres, which is also rewarding his industry with good returns. Both properties are well improved and yield abundantly and he is an acknowledged authority in the business. At first, while his trees were growing, and before they began bearing, his plan was to plant the ground between them in strawberries which brought him in a good income until the larger fruit became available. In 1882 he was married to Miss Josephine Payton, a native of Missouri, where her parents spent their lives. They have two children, Lynn and Ray. In addition to his business, which has been a means of improving the general conditions and commercial wealth of the community, Mr. Kennedy has actively con-

tributed his time and energy in support of every commendable undertaking for the advancement and improvement of the section in which he lives, proving himself to be a man of public spirit and enterprise in public affairs as well as in his private interests; and while not an active partisan or office seeker, has given loyal adherence to the principles of the Democratic party and faithful and helpful support to its candidates. He is well esteemed also in social circles, and has a host of friends who appreciate his worth and admire the uprightness and force of character exemplified by him.

ROBERT A. ORR.

Residing in a fine home one mile north of Grand Junction, where he is actively engaged in raising excellent fruit and superior grades of stock, and connected with several of the leading commercial and mining industries of the country, Robert A. Orr is one of the prominent and successful business men of Mesa county and a representative citizen of high standing and general esteem in his community. He was born on February 11, 1855, in the central part of Kentucky, the son of Oscar F. and Elizabeth (Evans) Orr, natives of Kentucky and descendants of some of the early pioneers of the state. The father was reared on a farm in his native state and remained there until 1873. He then moved to Missouri and settled in Cooper county, where he is still living at the age of seventy-eight. The mother is also living and her age is seventy-six. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Robert was the third. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Kentucky, and received his education in the district schools of the vicinity. At the age of eighteen he moved with his parents to Missouri where he remained until 1880, when he came to Denver, this state, arriving on the morning when the excavation

work for the Union depot was begun. After a residence of three years in Denver, during which he was employed in the nursery of Hallock & Grimes and in planting trees for the city around the court house and other public buildings, he came to Grand Valley in April, 1883, at which time he purchased the Grand Junction interests of the Denver Nursery Company, and here took charge of the same, rearing the first fruit trees grown in this section. Three years later he moved to his present site on what was then unimproved land through which the old Salt Lake road lay, cutting between his house and where his packing house now stands, and which was then a dry, barren sand hill. Here he has been successfully engaged in fruit culture, raising apples, pears and peaches for an extensive and exacting market. He is an experimenter as well as a grower, and has produced a choice variety of apple known as "Orr's Long Keeper," which is in great demand. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association in 1892 and has been a director of the same since its formation and at present is serving as vice-president. The association is one of the strongest and most prosperous in the United States and did nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of business in 1903, earning profits to the stockholders of more than thirty per cent. He is also interested in the stock industry with the ambition to produce fine horses and other stock, and is president of the Mesa Lumber Company. He has stock in valuable oil wells and coal mines, and is a director of the new Union Bank and Trust Company at Grand Junction. To all the business interests which he has in charge he gives care and intelligent attention, and he makes the most of his opportunities in this way, being a man of excellent business capacity and great energy. In 1886 he was married to Miss Minnie Kennedy, a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and

they have two children, Pern and Kenneth. Their home is one of the most attractive in this part of the county, and all its appurtenances and features are in good taste and bespeak the culture and refinement of its inmates. Mr. Orr is one of the highly respected and representative men of the county, with an influence always used for the best interests of his portion of the state and its people.

JOSEPH P. SWENEY.

Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate Joseph P. Sweney, of Grand Junction, whose official record is clear and strong, and who has been an effective force for good in the preservation of the peace and order of the community, and has aided materially in sustaining the dignity and power of legal authority among the people, is a native of Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1846. His parents were Montgomery W. and Clarinda (Penney) Sweney, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a merchant and carried on a successful business in his native state for years and afterward in Illinois and Nebraska at different times. The family moved to Illinois in 1853, and during the Civil war the father was a captain on a Mississippi river steamboat. His last days were passed in Nebraska, where he died in 1875, at the age of seventy. The mother passed away three years earlier, aged sixty-five. They were the parents of five children, of whom their son Joseph was the third in the order of birth. He spent his boyhood and youth in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and after leaving school filled the position of bookkeeper and paymaster in the coal regions of the latter. In 1886 he came to Grand Junction and opened a hardware store, which he conducted until the spring of 1889, having varying success. He was always active in the affairs of the community and displayed execu-

tive and administrative ability of such an order that in 1887 he was elected mayor of the town, and in the discharge of his duties in that office he won commendation from all classes of the citizens. In 1893 he was appointed United States commissioner, and was elected a justice of the peace and has been continuously re-elected ever since. He has also been police magistrate for the last eight years. His judicial knowledge and temperament, his love of justice and his clearness of vision in discerning the true inwardness of cases, and moreover, his general devotion to the interests of the community, make him an exceptionally fair and capable official, and all good citizens feel that the welfare of the city is safe in his hands as far as he has control of it, while the turbulent and lawless elements fear and respect him. He is in private life a genial and companionable gentleman, adding to the social features of the town an element of value through the courtesy of his manner, the variety and extent of his information and the felicity of his expression on all topics of current thought. In all the constituents of good citizenship he has a high rank in the public estimation, and as a man he enjoys the respect and good will of all who come in contact with him.

JOHN B. MANN.

John B. Mann, of Grand Junction, the efficient and accommodating clerk of Mesa county, came into being in the midst of our Civil war, having been born in 1863, in Fremont county, Iowa, the son of Archibald and Drucilla Ann (Williamson) Mann, natives of Virginia. The father while yet in his childhood moved with his parents to Indiana where he was reared and educated, attending the public schools and also the college at Greencastle. He remained at home, occupied in the work on the paternal farm until 1859, when he located

a place of his own in Iowa, and there by industry and thrift he prospered and reared a family of children numbering nine, seven of whom are living. He was endowed by nature with force of character and self-reliance, and with a commendable independence of thought and action; and these qualities have made him successful in life's battle and given him prominence and influence among the people of his community where he is generally respected after a long life of usefulness. He is still a resident of Iowa and retired from active pursuits, having reached the age of seventy-six. His wife is also living, at the age of seventy-two. Her birth-place was the historic old town of Lynchburg, Virginia, where her family have been people of consequence from colonial days. Her parents were Henry and Drucilla (Best) Williamson, and they emigrated from their native state to Missouri and later to Iowa where they died at venerable ages. John B. Mann is the fifth child of his parents and passed his boyhood and youth and received his education in Iowa, being graduated from the Indianola Commercial College in that state in 1886. In the spring of 1887 he came to Colorado, and after living a few months at Salida, removed to Grand Junction and accepted employment as a clerk and salesman in the grocery store of his brother, A. G. Mann. Being a young man of energy and ambition, he found a fruitful field for his capacities in politics, and became an ardent worker in the Republican ranks, in which his services have been so effective and so highly appreciated that in 1902 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for the office of county clerk, and he was elected by a good majority at the ensuing election. Since taking charge of the office he has been performing its important duties with assiduity and skill, giving its patrons general satisfaction by his promptness, ability and courtesy, and looking well to the interests of the county. He was not, how-

ever, without experience in public office, having served as deputy assessor under G. W. Caldwell in 1896 and 1897. In fraternal relations he is active in the Masonic fraternity, in lodge and chapter, in the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In 1898 he was married to Miss Sarah D. McCarry, a native of Virginia and daughter of C. P. and Mary (Wiggan) McCarry, of Denver. Mr. Mann is a young gentleman of unusual promise and ability, and with his enterprise and zeal and the popular qualities which he possesses in large measure, he would seem to have a future of prominence and influence in the rising section of the country in which he has cast his lot. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people on every hand, and is well worthy of their highest regard.

JOHN E. WHIPP.

John E. Whipp, deputy county treasurer of Gunnison county, is a native of Iowa, born in 1859. He was reared to the age of twenty-one in his native state and Kansas and received a common-school education there. In 1880, desiring to see something of the world, and also to find enlarged opportunity for the employment of his energies, he came to Colorado in company with a brother and located for a short time at Georgetown, Clear Creek county. From there he came to Gunnison and the following spring, 1881, moved to Crested Butte, where he engaged in mining for others, at the same time prospecting for himself. He followed these exciting but not always remunerative occupations until January, 1894, when he qualified and entered upon his official duties as county assessor, an office to which he had been elected in the previous fall as the candidate of the Populist party. He served in this position two years, and at the end of his term bought a newspaper called the People's Champion, which

he conducted until the spring of 1898, when he went to Alaska, remaining till November of the same year prospecting through the Copper river country. He then returned to Gunnison and soon after was appointed deputy county treasurer, a position which he is still holding and in which he is exhibiting a capacity and faithfulness to every trust that is gratifying to his friends, satisfactory to the people of the county and highly creditable to himself. He knows the county well and is loyal to its every interest. At the same time his official career has been marked by considerate regard for the rights and the feelings of every individual citizen, omitting nothing of the most exacting requirements on the one hand, and avoiding every form of oppression and discourtesy on the other. Mr. Whipp was married in August, 1891, to Miss Fannie Bray, a native of Illinois and daughter of Andrew and Celes (St. Cair) Bray, residents of Gunnison who came here to reside in the spring of 1881, and have since been among the most respected and popular citizens of the place.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Inasmuch as the human family is not yet thoroughly harmonized in feeling, exalted in purpose or convergent in effort, and knaves and dastards and midnight brawlers are still among us, necessitating multitudinous police, tipstaves, sheriffs and other officers of the law to keep men from plundering or throttling one another, or otherwise disturbing the peace of the community, it is always a comfort to know that the men selected for the administration of the important functions of restraining the lawless and preserving the peace are men of courage and resourcefulness, of high character and capability, and of unrelenting fidelity to duty, as is the case in Gunnison county, this state. And among the number none stands

higher or more deservedly secure in the public regard than the present sheriff, William Watson, on whose official record the people have set the seal of their approval by a second election to the office in which he has rendered them such signal service. Mr. Watson was born in 1867 in Trumbull county, Ohio, where his parents, James and Elizabeth (McFarlan) Watson, settled about the year 1840. They are natives of Scotland and emigrated to America, settling in Canada in early life. In 1837 they became residents of Pennsylvania, where they remained about three years, then moved to Ohio, and during the next ten years they lived and flourished in that state. Still having a taste for the frontier, and seeing brighter hopes and larger opportunities in the wake of the setting sun, they moved in 1850 to Iowa, and for twenty-seven years contributed by their industry and inspiring example to the progress and development of that section of the country. In 1877 they took another flight toward the Pacific, settling at Trinidad, this state, from whence they moved four or five years later to Crested Butte, and from there came to reside at Gunnison four years ago. They have reached the age of seventy, and are now passing the evening of life in peace and comfort, surrounded by respecting and admiring friends, and in full enjoyment of the esteem of the people among whom they live. Their family consisted of six children, the Sheriff being the fourth in the order of birth. His childhood was passed in Ohio and Iowa, and he began his education in the public schools of the latter. In 1877, at the age of ten, he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Colorado, where he finished his education and grew to manhood. When he reached the age of nineteen he started in life for himself as a miner in the Baldwin coal fields, where he was employed eight or nine years. Following that experience he was engaged in mining at

Crested Butte for five years and was then elected marshal of that town. In 1899, while serving as marshal of Crested Butte, he was elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket, and at the end of his first and second terms was re-elected as the candidate of the same party. The county is very large and the most of its surface is broken up by mighty mountain ranges, which make travel over it dangerous and trying to an unusual degree, and the duties of the sheriff are correspondingly enlarged in volume and difficulty. But Sheriff Watson has met the requirements in a masterful way and won general commendation by his fidelity, promptness and efficiency. He is also engaged in the livery business, which he conducts on the same high plane of business capacity and successful management that characterizes his performance of official duties. He takes an active interest in the social and fraternal life of the community, being himself a good entertainer and an appreciative listener to the efforts of others. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, the Redmen and the Knights of Pythias, with membership in lodges of these orders at Gunnison. On December 4, 1887, he was married to Miss Emily Gibson, a native of Scotland who came to the United States with her parents while she was yet very young. Two children have blessed their union, William J. and John W., both of whom are living at home and attending school.

C. D. SEELEY.

C. D. Seeley, of Hotchkiss, who until two years ago was one of the enterprising farmers near the town of Gunnison, is a native of McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1853, the son of William and Charlotte (Springer) Seeley. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, securing his

education at the public schools and being reared to habits of useful industry on his father's farm. In 1869 he came with his father to Colorado, and in 1876 went to the country of San Juan where he remained two years engaged in prospecting. He then moved to Denver, and after a residence of a year in that city, located near Gunnison where he was engaged in farming on his own account until 1894, when he came to Delta county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1881 to Miss Martha Seaman, a native of Missouri. They have had seven children, Laura, Lucetta, Ada, Leonard, Virgie and Lula, the other being now deceased.

HARTLEY A. METCALF.

H. A. Metcalf was born in 1849, in Cattaraugus county, New York, the son of Zephi and Harriet (Gould) Metcalf, who were natives of New York and came West early in their married life, living successfully in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, traveling to the last named state in 1867 by teams. In 1860 the father joined the Pike's Peak stampede, but after a short time returned to his home in Missouri. Their son Hartley accompanied them in their wanderings, and after securing a limited education in the public schools of the different localities in which they happened to live from time to time, became in his early manhood something of a wanderer himself on his own account, leaving home in 1872 for Colorado and arriving at Denver on October 11, 1873. He then drew a hand-cart from that city to Del Norte, accompanied by three companions, and in that neighborhood prospected for a time. In 1874 he helped to construct the toll road from Saguache to the forks of the Las Animas river, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles. The road passed through Lake City, which at that time

had not been laid out. Later he entered the employ of E. T. Hotchkiss in looking after his interests in the road and continued in that capacity several years. He also helped to build the first house on the present site of Lake City in 1874 and with his partner built and floated the first boats on Lake San Cristobol. In 1882 he came to Delta county and located at Hotchkiss, where he bought forty acres of unimproved land to which he has given his attention since, developing it into a fine little farm and making it rich and productive.

Mr. Metcalf was married September 20, 1880, to Ella May Hotchkiss, who was born near Denver, Colorado, and is a daughter of Enos T. and Hannah (Seele) Hotchkiss, natives of Pennsylvania, who were among the pioneers of Colorado. The father was one of the first settlers of the North Fork valley, while it was an Indian reservation and a part of Gunnison county. He took up the land on which the village of Hotchkiss is now located, in fact he laid out and started the town. He was for many years actively identified with the upbuilding of the place and died at his home in Hotchkiss in January, 1900. His widow survives him and resides here. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Minnie L., Bennett A., Roy Z. and Monett G. Those deceased are Verne H. and Lawrence, the former dying at the age of eight years and the latter at five months. Mr. Metcalf is independent in politics.

JAMES M. BLAIR.

James M. Blair, of Delta, who as an active town and county official in several places has rendered valuable service to the community in which he lived in helping to subdue the lawless element and bring criminals to justice is justly entitled to be named in any record of the achievements of enterprising and progressive

men of the section of his home, is now living retired from active pursuits at Delta after a long and varied career of usefulness in which he has fearlessly faced danger in peace and war and met every responsibility in life with a straightforward and manly spirit, whether it involved patience in endurance or courage in action. He is an Ohioan by nativity, born in 1837, the son of William and Phoebe (Atkins) Blair, natives of Kentucky who settled in Ohio soon after the close of the war of 1812, in which the father was a soldier and loyally served the cause of his country. They were married in Kentucky and when they settled in Ohio located in Logan county where they were engaged in farming for a few years, then moved to Champaign county, where they remained until the autumn of 1851, when they moved to Iowa and took up their residence in Wapello county. From there they removed in 1868 to Monroe county where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1874 aged eighty-eight, and the mother in 1876, aged eighty-four. They had twelve children, of whom James was the eighth. The first fourteen years of his life were passed in his native state. He then accompanied his parents to Iowa and there completed his education and grew to man's estate. At the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself, taking charge of the home farm and caring for his parents until the beginning of the Civil war. In 1862, on August 15th, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and from then until August 25, 1865, he was in active service with his regiment and saw much of the hardship and suffering of the war. Being mustered out at Dubuque, he returned to his old home and there followed farming until 1869. In that year he came to Colorado, staging the route from Cheyenne to where Longmont now is. Here he stopped and remained until 1878, working at his trade as a plasterer, which he

had previously acquired, and taking an active part in the affairs of the settlement. He served as town constable one term and was collector the third year. In his official position he was frequently called into service as an aid in upholding the peace and good order of the community, being one of the force that captured the outlaw William Dubois, who killed Deputy Postmaster Edward Kinney in 1871, and in many other hazardous and thrilling encounters with evil-doers, notably the capture of the man who committed a daring robbery of a jewelry store in Longmont, bringing him in within four days. He also helped to lay out the first road between Longmont and Evans, a distance of forty miles. He was not, however, without official experience before coming to this state, having been elected county clerk of Monroe county, Iowa, before leaving there. In 1879 he moved to Idaho Springs where he worked at his trade and followed mining until 1890, discovering and locating, along with other valuable properties, the Douglas group of mines. In 1890 he located at Salida and during the next three years was occupied with his trade and also in farming. He took up his residence at Delta in 1893, and until 1900 found plenty of profitable employment as a plasterer, his craft being in almost continual requisition in the progressive community in which he had located himself. In the year last named he determined to retire from active business and move into the spacious and attractive seventeen-room town house which he owns and there spend the remainder of his days. He was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah E. Ainsworth, a native of Belvidere, Illinois, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living, Mabel (Mrs. Smith), Harry, Minnie W., Guy, Ernest and Hazel. A daughter named Cora died at Idaho Springs, and another named Josephine at Delta. Mr. Blair has lived a serviceable life in this community, and

has been actively identified with many of the leading enterprises concerned in its development and improvement, as he has elsewhere where he has lived, and is highly respected by the whole people.

JAMES H. SHIPPEE.

James H. Shippee displayed his courage and patriotism on many a bloody field in defense of the Union during our unhappy Civil war and won high commendation from his superior officers in that destructive strife and a decoration from his native state for the valor and other soldierly qualities he exhibited. He was born in 1839 at Halifax, Vermont, the first born of the nine children that composed the household of his parents, James S. and Mary A. (Roberts) Shippee, the former a native of Saratoga county, New York, who moved to Vermont when a young man and there engaged in farming until his death, at eighty-five years of age, in 1879, his summons coming while he was temporarily in his native county. The mother is a native of Vermont, born November 12, 1801, and is still living at the age of more than one hundred and three years, having been for more than twenty years of the time a resident of Rowe, Massachusetts. Their son James passed his minority at the paternal homestead and was educated in the district schools in the vicinity. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company A, Second Vermont Infantry, in which he rendered gallant service for a term of nineteen months, receiving a distressing wound at the battle of Savage Station and being discharged on November 29, 1862. He then returned to Vermont and was married to Miss Eveline Voyce, after which he settled down to farming, which he followed until September 14, 1863, when he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company M, Eleventh Vermont Infantry, in which he served twenty-

three months, participating in many hard-fought battles and being wounded three times. He served until the close of the war, being mustered out August 10, 1865, at Brattleboro, Vermont. During his term of service in the latter regiment he was wounded at Cold Harbor and at the last charge on Petersburg. In addition to these engagements he took part in the battles of Bull Run, Savage Station, Antietam, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Vicksburg. One of his cherished mementos is a memorial given him by the state of Vermont on account of his excellent military record in the war, which although an unusual testimonial of appreciation was but a just tribute to merit and unselfish service in the midst of great danger and difficulties where human life was the stake and death seemed ever eager to win it. At the close of the war he again returned to his native state and was prosperously occupied in farming there until 1867, when he moved to Iowa. Here for two years he followed the same pursuit, and at the end of that time sold out and became a resident of Nebraska, remaining until 1876. In that year his wife died and he returned to Vermont where he passed the next two years. In 1878 he came to Colorado and located at Red Cliff, in what is now Eagle county. In that town he was one of the first city marshals and gave the people excellent service in helping to establish the municipal government and in safely conducting it afterward. Subsequently he lived at different times in various parts of the West, and in 1897 came to Delta and purchased a farm one mile from the town, on which he lived for a time, then sold it and bought two houses in town and retired from active business pursuits. He has, however, taken an earnest interest in the good of the place, and has accentuated his devotion to its welfare by acceptable and appreciated

service as night marshal, resigning this position to engage in business in January, 1904. His family consists of seven children, all of whom are living except one. He is an active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics is independent.

STEPHEN A. BOYCE.

Stephen A. Boyce, of Delta, one of the prominent and successful business men of western Colorado, has had a varied and interesting career in different parts of the Southwest and West, and although the lines of life have at times been rugged and stern for him, he is of the fiber that does not shirk from endurance or shirk a duty because it may be unpleasant. He is a native of Texas, born in 1865, and his parents were Isaac and Caroline (Wilkinson) Boyce, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Missouri. The father emigrated to Texas in 1834 and became one of the early promoters of the stock industry which has grown to such great proportions in that state. He aided in building the first residence in the now flourishing and beautiful capital of the state, and was one of the substantial contributors to its early growth and progress. In 1865 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, where he remained until 1871 engaged in the stock business. He then returned to Texas and again became prosperous and prominent in the stock industry and farming there, following these occupations until his death in 1884, at the age of sixty. The mother also became a resident of Texas in 1834, moving there with her parents at that time from her native state. She was married in her new home and died there February 5, 1904, at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of eleven children, Stephen being the seventh son. His school days were passed in his native place, and they were limited in extent and the proper

facilities for an education. At the age of seventeen he began life's work for himself, engaging in the general occupation of his section at the time, and the one to which he had been bred, the stock business. His first work of magnitude was a journey by trail from Texas to Dodge City, Kansas, which he made in 1882. From there he traveled over a trail to the Big Horn mountain in northern Wyoming, where he remained until the fall of 1884, then went to New Mexico, finding profitable employment in that territory until 1889. At that time he returned to his Texas home, and in the spring of 1892 came again to Wyoming and later to Colorado. In 1899 he settled at Delta where he has since lived and been actively engaged in raising stock and dealing on a large scale in real-estate and the loan business. He has been successful in his business and is one of the best known and most prominent men of this section in his lines. He has also had a gratifying success in mining, being the discoverer and owner of the Flossie B. copper mine and other valuable properties in the mining regions. He was married in 1897 to Miss Flossie E. Gaddis, who is one of the ornaments to the social life of the community in which they live, as he is one of the pillars of its industrial and commercial interests.

JOHN H. CROXTON.

The great state of Ohio, a busy hive of industry and enterprise, having been won from the wilderness and redeemed from the savage herself, by a race of heroic pioneers, at once began the work of colonizing other portions of the West and has contributed essentially and forcibly to the settlement and development of almost every part of our common country that has been opened to civilization since her own career of prosperity and power began. One of her valued and serviceable contributions to

Colorado whose life has been a benefaction to the state and an ornament to its citizenship, is John H. Croxton, of Delta, a prominent and successful rancher and professional man. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1830, the son of William and Jane (McGee) Croxton, who were like himself native in that state and passed their lives there engaged in farming. The mother died there in 1846 and the father in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine, while on a visit to his children in Kansas. They were the parents of eight children, of whom their son John H. was the second born. He was reared on the paternal homestead and received his preparatory education at the neighboring public schools. After completing their course of instruction he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1852. He then adopted the law as his profession and read one year at Carrollton, in his native county, and one year in the office of Hon. John A. Bingham at Cadiz, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and at once began practicing at Carrollton. He remained there but a short time, however, then moved to Nebraska, locating at Nebraska City where he remained until the Civil war began, when he returned to Ohio and was for a time busily occupied in securing exemptions from the draft for his former friends and neighbors. After the close of the draft he settled again in Nebraska, and practiced law in that state until 1882. In that year he came to Colorado and located in Denver where during the next seventeen years he was engaged in practicing his profession, having a large and representative clientele and reaching prominence at the bar. His health then began to fail and he crossed to the western slope of the mountains and took up his residence at Delta in the hope of securing desired improvement. Here he followed ranching with success and pleasure until he was appointed police magis-

trate in 1902, and at the succeeding election he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the community. In politics he is a firm and loyal Republican with a strong devotion to the principles of his party, and always willing to assist materially in securing their supremacy. In fraternal life he belongs to the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Ohio when he was a young man. While neither vacillating nor lukewarm in his political faith, he has at times supported the People's party in local elections. But he is recognized as a man of decided convictions, deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and performing with fidelity all the duties of citizenship, holding a high place in the esteem of his fellow men and dealing uprightly and squarely with them all.

ELMER H. ROSS.

Born and reared on the western slope of the Rockies, and passing the whole of his life so far among its people and its activities, Elmer H. Ross is properly to be considered a representative of the section and in his energy, enterprise and progress may be found an indication of the character of this people. Mr. Ross was born in Humboldt county, California, in 1864, the son of Moses and Eleanor (Watkins) Ross, an account of whose lives is given in the sketch of his brother, Lewis E. Ross, on another page of this work. He remained in the Sacramento valley of his native state until 1882, when he came to Montrose county, this state, and started an enterprise in ranching and raising cattle, taking up a quarter section of land by pre-emption for the purpose on Cole creek. It was wild sage brush land when he located on it, but now its products are those of systematic husbandry and its harvests are abundant and reliable. To his first tract he has added another of eighty acres by purchase, and this also he has brought to a

high state of development and cultivation. He has a very productive orchard among the fruits of his thrift and enterprise, and this yields abundantly for the use of his family. In 1895 he married Miss Edna Cabon, of California, a daughter of J. S. Cabon, of Oklahoma, who settled on Spring creek in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two children, Lucille and Leland. The principal industry on this ranch is the production of alfalfa and the feeding of stock, and these are carried on to as great an extent and on as liberal a scale as the circumstances will admit of. Mr. Ross is a progressive and far-seeing man in his business and is making a gratifying success of it. He is also a citizen of public spirit and breadth of view, seeing clearly what is good for the community and working diligently to secure it, no undertaking of value in this respect going without his cordial, earnest and intelligent support. In consequence of his excellent business capacity, high character and breadth of view he is generally esteemed.

LEWIS E. ROSS.

From his boyhood Lewis E. Ross, a prominent and progressive stock man and farmer of Montrose county, living eight miles northwest of the county seat, has dwelt on the western frontier and been familiar with its various phases of life, its trials and toils, its difficulties and privations, its wild freedom and wealth of opportunity. He was born in 1856 at Cedar Springs, Michigan, and is the son of Moses and Eleanor (Watkins) Ross. The father was a native of New York and in his young manhood settled in Ionia county, Michigan, where he worked at his trade as a shingle weaver until 1864, then moved his family to California by the Atlantic and the isthmus route, and in that state was successfully engaged in farming in Humboldt and Solano counties until his death in 1875, at the age of forty-six. He was a son

of Joshua and Hannah (Rounds) Ross, the former a native of Vermont who settled in New York and there married, then moved to Ionia county, Michigan, in the early days of its history. The mother of Lewis E. Ross was a native of England who came to the United States with her parents when she was three years old. She died on January 14, 1905, at her son's residence. She was the mother of nine children, Lewis being the second. When he was eight years old he removed from his native state to California with the rest of the family, and there grew to manhood. When his father died he was nineteen years old and at once took charge of the farm and aided his mother to rear the younger children. About the age of twenty-five he left California and came to Colorado, and at Silverton followed mining four months. He then settled in the Uncompahgre valley, then a part of Gunnison county, Montrose not having been thought of as yet. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of land by pre-emption and has since purchased one hundred and twenty acres additional, and has improved the place with care and labor, bringing it from savage wildness to its present highly fertile condition and furnished with commodious and comfortable buildings of every kind needed for the proper management of the extensive farming and stock business he conducts there. In due time after his location in this region Mr. Ross saw the need of a new county organization and began the agitation that ended in the formation of Montrose county, circulating among the people a petition praying the legislature to authorize the division. Since then he has been an active worker for the interests of the county, and as he is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party his public acts have been mostly in the support of its candidates and an active participation in its primary elections and conventions, at which he is a familiar figure and an earnest

worker. Until seven years ago he was in partnership with his brother J. J. Ross in farming and the stock business, but since then he has been alone. He has as a feature of interest on his farm fine colonies of bees and produces quantities of the most delicious honey. In 1892 Mr. Ross was married to Miss May Dohl, a native of Norway, the daughter of Lewis Dohl, an esteemed citizen of Montrose where he settled in 1886. Three children have blessed the Ross household, Leila, Myrtle and Wilna. Mr. Ross takes an active and serviceable part in all works of improvement in his neighborhood, and his counsel and assistance is much sought and highly valued. He is now a member of the board which has in charge the Gunnison water project.

COL. PHIL PETERS.

The life of peaceful repose now enjoyed by Col. Phil Peters, in his neat cottage home at Montrose, which is a model of tidiness, cosiness and good taste in arrangement, furnishing and adornment, would scarcely suggest to the casual observer that his past has been a succession of thrilling and intense experiences in many forms of action where danger was ever present and the utmost resolution, readiness and self-reliance were required; that his pulse has been quickened by the war drum's throb where a nation's life was the gage of battle; that his blood has been chilled by the Indians' whoop of defiance where the progress of civilization was at stake; that his nerve has been tried in the deadly brawl of the miner's camp where the worst passions of human nature are aroused to fury; or that he has felt both extremes of fortune and has not been seriously disturbed by either. Yet such has been the case, and his is but one of many examples of the wonderful vicissitudes of American life, especially in the West, and the equally wonderful readiness of American

manhood to meet them. Colonel Peters is a native of Kentucky, born in Campbell county on January 7, 1842, and is the son of Sebastian and Eva (Walker) Peters. His father was of Russian parentage and born in Germany, whither the family moved from St. Petersburg, subsequently coming to the United States and ending their days in Kentucky. On his arrival in this country he located for awhile in New York, and afterward lived in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and finally Kentucky, where he was a merchant and farmer. He died in 1869, aged sixty-six, being at the time on a visit to Franklin county, Indiana, near Brookville, where he was buried. The Colonel's mother was a German by birth and came to the United States in childhood with her parents, who settled in Kentucky, where she was reared and married and where she died in 1866, aged fifty-six, and was buried at Newport, Campbell county, near her home. The family consisted of eleven children, of whom the Colonel was the third son. He remained in his native state until he was nineteen, but began to make his own living at the age of twelve, working on farms, his father's and others, and in rolling mills. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of the Union army, and at the end of a three-years service he was mustered out as first sergeant. His regiment was known as the "Bloody Third" and he was with it in the thick of the fight wherever it was engaged. At the battle of Murfreesboro, where so many gallant men on both sides sealed their convictions with their blood, he received a serious wound, but it did not keep him long out of service. His regiment was almost continually in the field and he participated in more than thirty engagements himself. His title, however, his modesty obliges us to state, was not derived from his military service in the war, but came from his rank in the Stanford Guards, a militia or-

ganization of fine discipline and splendid presence at Louisville, Kentucky. After the war he returned to his native county and engaged in the sewing machine business with headquarters at Louisville, acting first as traveling representative of the company which employed him and rising by merit to the position of general manager for the states of Kentucky and Indiana. Later he was in business at Dayton, Ohio, for some time in the piano and organ business, where he employed a large force of men selling throughout the state. From there he returned to Louisville and bought the St. Cloud Hotel and for five years conducted it. He then sold out his hotel there and went to San Antonio, Texas, where he was a funeral director until 1879, when he came to Colorado and, locating at Leadville, followed mining and prospecting for seven years. He helped to found the mining town of Irwin and filled nearly all its local offices in succession in its early history. Here he was occupied in buying and selling mining properties in that region and others, and in the business experienced all the reverses of fortune to which the trade is liable, sometimes being worth thousands of dollars and sometimes not so much. In 1882 he abandoned this hazardous life and coming to Montrose, opened the Mears Hotel, the first hostelry in the town, which he conducted for two years, then engaged in farming and raising stock on his homestead one mile east of Montrose. This place which he took up as a wild body of land, unimproved and uncultivated, he has raised to the first rank in productiveness and made one of the most beautiful and attractive in the county by the good taste and elegance of its improvements. It is particularly notable for the cleanliness and tidiness of everything about it, the freshly painted condition of the buildings and fences, and the general air of neatness and quiet elegance that pervades it in every part. The products to which he gives most at-

tention on this farm is a fine strain of Percheron horses and some superior breeds of cattle, also thoroughbred hogs, which have a wide celebrity and a high rank in the markets. The Colonel has retired from active business himself and has his farm, which is now the sample sugar-beet farm of Montrose county, in the hands of a manager and overseer. He is living in a cottage at Montrose wherein the same neatness and artistic atmosphere is manifest that is found on the farm. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows and Elks, and has been influential in local affairs, holding township and municipal offices at times, and always forceful and serviceable in promoting the general interests of the community. He has ever been an ardent and practical believer in the cogency of organization, and has effected many combinations of factors for business and pleasure to the advantage of all concerned. His latest work in this line is the Fair and Driving Park Association of Montrose, which he has but recently formed and of which he is secretary. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Christina Helbig, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, of German ancestry. They have three sons and three daughters, Phil C., Jr., George H., John C., Molly E., Rose M. and Alice M.

WILLIAM A. DOAK.

William A. Doak, of Montrose county, comfortably located on his valuable and attractive ranch about five miles south of the county seat, a prominent and progressive stock man and rancher, may not improperly be said to have been born and bred to the stock industry. From his very cradle he has mingled with its promoters and employees, witnessed its exacting scenes, heard its picturesque and striking language and imbibed its spirit. He was born at Pleasanton, Texas, in 1855, the

son of John M. and Mary (Zumwalt) Doak, and the second of their seven children. His father was a native of Mississippi and moved to Texas at the age of nineteen where he at once engaged in the stock business, with which he was actively and prominently connected until his death in 1889, at the age of sixty-four. He was also prominent in the local affairs of his county, taking an earnest interest in whatever tended to promote its welfare. Fraternally he was for a long time connected with the Masonic order and was a devoted follower of its teachings. With the ardor born of firmly established convictions, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil war and throughout the sanguinary conflict backed his convictions with his sword. His wife was reared in Texas from childhood and they were married there. She is still living and makes her home at Pleasanton, having reached the age of sixty-eight years. Their son William was reared in his native state, and almost from the time when he was first able to sit a saddle was more or less busy in the care of his father's herds. He received a district-school education, remaining at home until he reached the age of eighteen. He then started a cattle business of his own in Texas, and from that time until the present he has been connected with the industry in various places. The first ten years of his independent operations in this line were passed in Texas. At the end of that period he disposed of his interests there and moved to Wyoming, and during the next four or five years conducted an extensive cattle business in that state, with headquarters at Cheyenne. In 1887 he transferred his headquarters to Montrose, this state, and since then he has continued and enlarged his business in the same field. He bought the place on which he now lives, and all the improvements on it are the fruits of his enterprise and progressiveness. They include

a fine brick dwelling and other necessary structures, all of good size and well arranged and provided. He also has a thrifty and profitable orchard, from which he has abundant yields of excellent fruit, and for the support of his cattle he raises large crops of grain and hay. His specialties in cattle are well-bred Durhams and Herefords, and of these he has herds which are among the best in this part of the state. An active, energetic and progressive man, it is inevitable that he should feel a deep and earnest interest in the welfare of his community, and with the public spirit and breadth of view for which he is much esteemed, it is equally as inevitable that he should show this interest by practical aid of every commendable enterprise in which that welfare is involved or may be promoted. He is an uncompromising Democrat in politics, not now and then, but every day in the year, and with ready aid to the cause of his party at all times; yet he has never sought or desired political office of any kind. He is also in full and serviceable sympathy with everything pertaining to the welfare of the business in which he is engaged, being an active member of the stock association and rendering faithful service to its movements at times in various official stations in its organization and government. On his ranch he has one great advantage over many cattle men in that he owns his water supply for irrigation and other purposes. In June, 1891, he married with Mrs. Mary (Ray) Robinson, widow of W. G. Robinson, who came in childhood to Colorado with her parents, Thomas and Eveline Ray, and settled near La Sal on the Utah state line. Her parents are now living at Paradox, Montrose county, where she was first married more than twenty years ago. By her first marriage she had two children, Walter and Ida Robinson, and by the second she has one, her son Roy Doak.

GEORGE R. SPALDING.

A resident of Colorado since he was eleven years of age, and during the greater part of the time actively engaged in its industries, aiding in its development and witnessing its progress, George R. Spalding is rightly accredited as one of the state's representative and progressive men, and is justly entitled to the respect and good will in which he stands among its people. He is comfortably and pleasantly located on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres about five and one-half miles south of the village of Cimarron, which he secured by pre-emption when he first came to this part of the state and on which he conducts an enterprising stock and farming industry, and which by judicious tillage and well-arranged improvements he has raised to a high value. Mr. Spalding is a native of Missouri, born in Gasconade county in 1853, and is the son of Reuben J. and Leevisa (Branson) Spalding. His father was said to be the first white child born within the present limits of Minnesota, and came into being there in 1827. When he was a year old the family moved to Missouri, and there he grew to manhood in Gasconade county, attending the primitive schools of his time and locality at irregular intervals for short periods, and taking his full share of the labor on the paternal homestead, and of the responsibilities of citizenship when he reached the proper age. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and after its close joined the argonauts of 1849 in a trip to California, crossing the plains with a pack train, but returned to Missouri where he remained until the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859 re-aroused his enthusiasm as a gold-seeker and brought him to that famous region. After that time he was a resident of this state until his death, in 1902, at Pueblo, where he lived from 1868. He was a successful prospector, panning the first gold in

the Blue river country and discovering the Cashier mine at Montezuma at which his claim was jumped after he located it. He was also largely engaged in ranching and raising stock at different times. His father was Stephen Spalding, an American soldier for thirty-six years, taking part in the Indian wars of his early life, the Revolution and the war of 1812, and rising by meritorious service from the ranks to the post of major. His wife was Harriet Spalding, a native of Pennsylvania. George R. Spalding's mother was a native of Tennessee and moved with her parents to Missouri while she was young. There she was married and lived for years until she came to Colorado sometime after the arrival of her husband. In this state she died in 1881, at the age of fifty-three. Her offspring numbered four, the subject of this review being the first born. He lived in his native state until he was eleven years old, then came with his father to Colorado. Here he grew to manhood, beginning life for himself in 1873 in the cattle industry near Pueblo. He followed this occupation four years and during the next six was a prospector. In 1880 he settled on the ranch he now occupies near the western edge of Gunnison county and started a stock business which he is still conducting. For seven years he also worked for the railroad company in the round house at Cimarron. He was married in 1884 to Miss Anna Shoemaker, a native of Missouri and daughter of H. C. and Martha (Whitaker) Shoemaker, who came to Colorado about 1880 and took up their residence near Carbondale, Garfield county. Her father carries the mails in this section, and stands well in the regard of its citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding have had six children, four of whom are living, Reuben Clarence, Laura, George and Marie, and two dead, Earl and Pearly, both of whom are buried at Cimarron. The family are highly respected in their community.

W. S. COBURN.

The subject of this memoir, who was the pioneer nurseryman and fruit-grower on the Western slope in this state, and who sowed the first field of alfalfa in that section, has had an interesting and eventful career, meeting many calls to trying duty in a number of different sections of the country, and having many adventures of imminent danger under a great variety of circumstances. He was born on June 4, 1838, near Lowell, Massachusetts, the son of Amon and Nancy (Davis) Coburn. The father was a blacksmith and died in 1844, when the son was but six years old, although the families on both sides of the house have ordinarily been long-lived, the paternal grandfather dying at the age of ninety-six, and the mother's father at that of eighty-seven. At the age of ten Mr. Coburn was taken to raise by a family named Davis, with whom he remained until he reached his legal majority. He then, in 1859, came west to Wisconsin and soon after went to Chicago. Six months later he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he had an uncle who is still living aged ninety. In the spring of 1860 the young man changed his residence to Iowa, where he passed a year buying furs for a Chicago house. He then returned to Illinois and tried to get into the Union army as a volunteer, but was rejected, the quota for Illinois being full. He was, however, commissioned a sutler in the spring of 1862, and was with the Tenth Ohio Battery and the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry until after the surrender of Vicksburg, attending them all through the siege of the city. After its fall he conducted a commission business in Vicksburg for eighteen months, then sold out and returned to Springfield, Illinois. A short time afterward he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, and started a grocery and shoe business which he conducted a few months, when he sold all his interests there

and came overland to Colorado, arriving at Denver in July, 1865. Going out some distance east of the city, he opened a road house and trading post for travelers, who were numerous in that section at the time, and this he carried on until the fall of 1867. From there at that period he moved to Julesburg, and from there a little while later to where Cheyenne now stands, arriving at the latter place before the townsite was surveyed and laid out. Here he went into the real-estate business with profit and remained a year so occupied. At the end of this period he turned his attention to supplying the men who were building the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in this business until the road was completed on May 10, 1869, when he sold his interests there and went to Kansas to start a cattle industry to handle Texas cattle, which he did for four years. Returning to Colorado in the spring of 1876, he located at Pueblo and, with headquarters at that place, passed a year in freighting, hauling supplies to the mines and ore back to the city. In the summer of 1877 he passed into Gunnison county, putting up hay which he sold at Lake City, in the fall making that promising camp his home and turning his attention to prospecting and mining. In 1878 he went to Pitkin among the first arrivals there, and the next year changed his residence to that place, remaining three years. In the fall of 1882, as soon as the reservation was opened to settlement, he became a resident of the North Fork valley, locating on the place on which he now lives and which has since been his home. He made rapid improvement of the place, setting out a number of fruit trees, which were among the first in this neighborhood. In 1884 he started a nursery, the first on the Western slope of Colorado, and soon found the demand beyond the capacity of his grounds to supply, and so in 1889 he started a branch nursery near Montrose. He has the satisfaction of

knowing that all the older orchards in Montrose and Delta counties were supplied in part at least from his nurseries, and that he has by this means contributed handsomely to inaugurate and build up the great fruit industry of the section. In 1896, finding the cares of his multiform business greater than he wished to carry, he sold his nurseries, and since then he has devoted himself wholly to fruit culture with abundant profits, selling his annual crop of Alberta peaches from an acre and a half of ground at an average sum of one thousand and sixty-two dollars an acre net, his four hundred to five hundred boxes of apples at five hundred dollars to seven hundred dollars per acre, and his pears at three hundred to five hundred dollars per acre. He has fifty acres of fruit in bearing order on his home ranch, ten acres in another part of Delta county and ten in Montrose county. He has also taken a great interest in the fruit industry in official capacities, serving as horticultural commissioner on the board of world's fair managers in 1893, and collecting and arranging the fruit exhibit at the fair, for which he received a medal, and as president of the state horticultural board of Colorado. He was appointed to do the same for the state at the St. Louis fair as he did for the one at Chicago, but was obliged to decline the appointment on account of the demands of his private business. Mr. Coburn was married on March 11, 1869, to Miss Hattie Acker, a native of Naperville, Illinois. She died in 1882, leaving a son and a daughter, both of whom are living, the daughter being a resident of California and the son of Lake City, this state. On February 26, 1884, the father married a second wife, Mrs. Sarah Childers, a widow with four children, and a native of Missouri born near St. Louis. Her children are all living and are all married and settled in Colorado. She came with her four children alone to Colorado in May, 1882, and first located at Pitkin, where

she lived until the fall of 1883, when she moved to the North Fork valley, where she met Mr. Coburn and was married to him. He arrived in this section with almost nothing, and now owns two hundred and twenty acres of land, worth about fifty-five thousand dollars, and has money besides. His wife owns one hundred and twenty acres within a mile of their home that is worth five thousand dollars. Mr. Coburn is a Mason, and politically a Democrat.

JOSEPH J. PUTNEY.

The restless spirit of New England, which will never rest while there is opportunity for work, and is always seeking new worlds to conquer, has not only filled our land with industrial enterprise in multiform variety but has overspread it with emigration and hardy pioneers, has been potential in settling and civilizing the Mississippi valley, and has also aided in colonizing the farther West and redeeming it from barbarism and making it fruitful with the blessings of cultivation. It is from this people that Joseph J. Putney, of Collbran, in the Plateau valley, Mesa, sprang, and he is a good type of the section from which he hails. He was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, in 1837, and is the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Page) Putney, of that state, where both were born and reared, where they were married and labored through life, and where, when their labors were ended, they were laid to rest. The mother died in 1853, and the father ten years previous, in February, 1843. Their offspring numbered nine, of whom Joseph was the seventh. At an early period of his life he was obliged to provide for himself, and during a portion of his youth he lived with a cousin. In March, 1855, he moved to northern Illinois, where for three years he was occupied in farming. He then went into southern Wisconsin, and there followed the same vocation until Sep-

tember, 1861. Then, in loyal devotion to the Union, he enlisted in its defense in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served until November 8, 1863. At that time he was detached for recruiting duty and helped to raise the Third United States Colored Cavalry, and in that regiment was a second lieutenant until January 24, 1866. After his discharge he settled at St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at various occupations for a year, after which he was on the city police force from 1868 to 1873. At the close of his term he moved to Hamilton, Minnesota, and a year later to Spring Valley, in the same county. Here he was employed as a carpenter until 1879, then came to Colorado, and worked at his trade at Leadville for some time. From there he moved to Summit county, then to Gunnison county, engaged in mining until 1883, and during the next three years worked at day labor in Delta county. From Delta he went to the mining district of Aspen, where he remained until he took up his residence at Collbran in Mesa county. Here he was variously employed from the time of his arrival in 1887 until he was appointed postmaster in 1880, and since then he has continuously occupied this office. He was married in 1870 to Miss Adelaide Gehrs, a native of Illinois. They have had two children, Charles H. and Frederick, both of whom died when about five months old. Mrs. Putney died when she was twenty-two years of age, and since then he has lived alone. Mr. Putney is respected by the entire community for his upright life and sterling worth, and in official relations he is giving satisfaction to the people without regard to party or class.

CHARLES SCALES.

Making his own way in the world from the age of ten years, and by industry and frugality steadily forging ahead since then, Charles

Scales, one of the leading fruit-growers of Delta county, living on a fine and productive ranch of twenty-two acres and a half one mile west of Paonia, has built his fortunes well and wisely, and what he has is wholly the product of his own enterprise and business capacity. He is a native of England, born on June 27, 1851, and the son of William and Celia (Cawsin) Scales. His father was a soldier in the English army thirty-four years, stationed a part of the time in Canada. The parents then returned to their native land, where the father died in 1869 and the mother in 1893. They had five children, three of whom are living, two of them in England. One son was born in Canada in 1843 and died very young. Another was born on the Atlantic ocean in 1845, and died before the end of the voyage, living only five days. In 1861 Mr. Scales began to make his own living, serving as a butcher's boy, and maintaining his connection with the trade for a period of thirty years. In 1879 he started for San Francisco, landing at New York city on July 4th, and at his destination on the Pacific some time afterward. In April, 1880, he shipped as a butcher on an Australian steamer, on which he made ten trips between California and that country. Afterward he located at Excelsior Springs in Clay county, Missouri, where he followed his trade for ten months, then moved to Kansas City, in the same state, and there worked at it six months longer. In the spring of 1883 he came overland to Pitkin, Colorado, and on his arrival here at once began butchering again, living there fourteen years and carrying on a prosperous business in his line twelve years of the time. In the spring of 1897 he moved to the North Fork valley, taking up his residence on the ranch which has been his home ever since, and which he bought in 1894, and that year settled his family on it. They began making the needed improvements while he continued his business at Pitkin. Of the twenty

acres of which the ranch was originally composed he has set out sixteen in fruit, and he has since purchased two and one-half acres more, and now has five acres in alfalfa. The greater part of his orchard is in apples, but he has two acres in peaches, from which he gets a net income of about six hundred dollars a year, the apple trees being not yet in full bearing order, but all are steadily enhancing in value. Mr. Scales was married on April 14, 1887, to Mrs. Mary L. C. Johnson, a native of Mississippi and the daughter of Zebediah and Sarah (Frost) Bassham, the former born in Tennessee and the latter in Mississippi. They moved to Arkansas in 1856, and there they passed the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1859 and the father in 1862. The latter was a soldier in the Confederate army in the first years of the Civil war, and was taken ill at the battle of Springfield, dying from this illness in September, 1862. They had eight children, only three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Scales have one son, Charles B. L., now fifteen years old (1904). Mr. Scales belongs to the order of Odd Fellows fraternally, and in church affiliation is a Seventh-day Adventist. In political activity he is independent.

FRANK CURTISS.

Sprung from a martial strain, and ardently devoted to the welfare of his county in peace and war, giving special attention always to the section in which he lives, Frank Curtiss, of Delta county, one of the prosperous and progressive fruit-growers in the neighborhood of Paonia, where he has twelve acres of valuable orchards located about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the town, has been a useful citizen and has demonstrated in many ways his ability to meet the requirements of his situation in a manly and masterful way. He is a native of Ohio, born on the first

day of April, 1834, and the son of Samuel and Lucretia (Brooks) Curtiss, who were born at Durham, Connecticut, the mother on December 31, 1786, and the father on July 17, 1787. The father was a fifer in the war of 1812, and Mr. Curtiss still owns the fife he used in that contest. In 1843 the family moved to Illinois, and three years afterward to Wisconsin. The father was a farmer all his life, and died in Wisconsin, on November 26, 1846, where the mother also died, passing away on March 29, 1869. Their son Frank remained at home and aided in the work of the farm until he reached the age of fourteen, receiving a common-school education at the district schools. In 1848, being eager to make his own way in the world, he went to the town of Berlin, Wisconsin, and there secured employment in a hotel. A little later the proprietor of the hotel opened a store in the town and put Mr. Curtiss in it as a clerk. He remained there so employed three years, then in 1851 returned home and passed a year at school. During the next three years he was on the road with a concert company, then returning to Illinois, he remained in that state until 1861, when he enlisted as a Union soldier in Captain Graham's company of independent cavalry. In the ensuing winter his company was consolidated with the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and in that regiment he passed the rest of his three years of service, being discharged at the end on account of physical disabilities incurred in the service and with the rank of captain, to which he was promoted for meritorious conduct. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the battle of Knoxville, and in fact, all the leading engagements in that part of the country, and received two slight wounds. After his discharge from the army he went back to Illinois and engaged in the lumber trade until 1873, when failing health brought him to Colorado and located him at Manitou, where he built a home and

lived until the autumn of 1875. Then the boom having started at Lake City, he moved to that enterprising camp and followed mining for a year. In the spring of 1876 he was elected town clerk and treasurer, and after filling the office creditably three years, moved in the spring of 1879 to the site of the present town of Pitkin, where on the first day of March he drove the first stake for the future city in three feet of snow, camping under a spruce tree until he could build a house. In the spring of 1888 he became a resident of the North Fork valley and located a ranch on a part of which he now lives, buying forty acres on Pitkin mesa, which was so called because the first settlers there were from Pitkin. During his residence at Pitkin he served as postmaster from the establishment of the postoffice until he moved away from the town. In his new location he paid three hundred dollars for his forty acres of land and started to raise cattle. Some little time afterward sold his live stock and turned his attention to raising fruit, then a new industry in that section. His land rose rapidly in value and having more than he cared for, he sold twenty-eight acres to one man at eight dollars per acre, then bought eleven acres, for which he paid ninety dollars. The twelve acres of his original purchase which he still owns he holds at twelve thousand dollars, but has no desire to sell it. It yields him an average annual income of about three hundred dollars an acre, and is steadily increasing in value. Mr. Curtiss was married on November 14, 1861, to Miss Martha M. Goss, of Geneseo, Illinois, who was born on July 24, 1840, at Chicago. Her mother died while the daughter was an infant, and after that sad event the father returned to his old home in Boston, where he remained until 1851, then again became a resident of Illinois, where he died in November, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss have two sons, Horace L. and John G. The former, who is thirty-eight years of age,

is living at home with his parents and caring for them. The latter, aged thirty-four, is married and has a ranch of his own. In politics the father is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAY F. SMITH.

Jay F. Smith, who is one of the prosperous and progressive ranch and cattle men of Delta county, Colorado, where he has also given some attention to fruit culture, is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born on December 29, 1845, and the son of Isaac T. and Nancy A. (DeJanes) Smith, New Yorkers by nativity. The father was a farmer and dealt considerably in agricultural machinery. The family moved to Wisconsin in 1836, and there the mother died in 1859. Three years afterward the father moved to Iowa and in 1874 to Colorado. He remained in this state until 1898, having his home near Fort Collins a part of the time and a part at Lake City, and being engaged most of the period in mining and prospecting. In 1898 he went back to his old Wisconsin home, where he died in 1901. There were nine children in the family and five of them are living, two in this state. Jay F. Smith remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen, receiving in the neighborhood schools a common-school education. In 1864 he began the battle of life for himself as a laborer, working in his native state until the fall of 1865, and in Iowa from that time until the spring of 1866. At the period last named he came to Colorado, making the journey overland with Captain Tyler to Boulder. He arrived at his destination with nothing in money, but soon secured a position as a hand on a ranch, and from then until 1881 he worked for wages. In that year he took up his residence in Delta county, pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres

of land for a home, which he improved and brought into vigorous cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables as rapidly as possible. He also set out forty apple trees, which is all he ever did in the way of fruit culture. He has given the most of his attention to raising stock and hay, and has prospered at the enterprise. When he took up his ranch he had but little more capital than when he arrived in Colorado. He now owns sixty acres of good land in a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings, the place being worth over ten thousand dollars. In 1892 he was married to Miss Nettie Morrow, who was born in Franklin county, Missouri, and is the daughter of John W. and Delilah (Funk) Morrow, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Franklin county, Missouri. The father was a farmer. He went to California in one of the argonautic expeditions of 1849, but never lived in Colorado. His wife died on May 13, 1887, in Franklin county, Missouri, and he at the same place on May 18, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had two children. One died in infancy, and the other, their daughter Fairy D., is living, aged eleven. Mr. Smith supports the Republican party in politics. During the Civil war he served one hundred days in the Union army as a member of Company G, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

DAVID S. STEPHENS.

David S. Stephens, who has been in this state off and on since 1876 and permanently since 1887, and who is now comfortably established on an excellent ranch of fifty acres well adapted to fruit, is a native of Howard county, Indiana, born on March 14, 1864, and the son of David R. and Nancy J. (Scott) Stephens, the former a native of Tennessee. His mother died when he was six weeks old and he was reared to the age of twelve by his

grandparents, being taken to their home in Wisconsin in his infancy. The father is a farmer still living, at the age of seventy-three, in Indiana, where he has passed the greater part of his life. In 1866 Mr. Stephens' grandparents moved to McPherson county, Kansas, and he lived there until 1876. There his grandfather died in 1873 and his grandmother in 1878. In 1876, Mr. Stephens, then a boy of twelve, started out in life for himself, came to Colorado and located in Gunnison county, where he engaged in mining two years. At the end of that period he returned to Kansas, remaining in that state until May, 1880, when he came again to Colorado, and making his home in Denver, he went to school a few months. In the ensuing spring he once more returned to Kansas and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1887. In that year he took up his residence permanently in this state, purchasing a ranch on the North fork, near the site of the present village of Paonia. After improving this he sold it for three thousand five hundred dollars, the tract comprising one hundred and sixty acres, seven of which he had set out in fruit. Since then one-half of the place has been sold to another purchaser for ten thousand dollars, the sale having been made in 1902. After selling his first ranch he bought another tract of one hundred and sixty acres, on a part of which he now lives. Since making the purchase he has sold one hundred acres of the tract, fifty of which was woodland with a water right, for which he got five thousand dollars and he has also allowed the railroad company to have ten acres. Then he has bought an addition of ten acres so that he now owns sixty. Forty acres of this have been well improved and highly cultivated, and on the entire tract he carried on an active cattle business until 1903, when he sold his stock and determined to give his attention to fruit culture, for which the land he has is well adapted. He already has

four acres in fruit in good bearing condition, and it is his intention to plant twelve acres more in standard trees, mostly peaches. On April 18, 1871, was born Miss Nettie Fawcett, of Wilson county, Kansas, the daughter of George W. and Nannie A. (Marshall) Fawcett, who came to Colorado in 1873, and first located at Sagauche, then moved to Lake City. The father was a carpenter. Mrs. Stephens became a resident of Delta county in 1882, where she married the subject. Her father located what is known as the Fawcett ranch three miles from Paonia, which is a large fruit ranch and was the first of its kind in this vicinity. His wife died in 1892, but he is still living. In politics Mr. Stephens is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. He was living on his ranch at the time of his marriage, June 18, 1893. It is located a mile and a half from Paonia.

ZEDEKIAH WATSON.

Zedekiah Watson, whose beautiful and productive fruit farm of twenty-eight acres, located one mile from Paonia on Pitkin mesa, is one of the choice tracts of this prolific region, has been a resident of Colorado continuously since 1863, and during the period of his life in the state has seen the most of it and engaged in mining and other work in many parts of it. At the time of his arrival in the state it was new and almost wholly undeveloped, and he journeyed from place to place, trying his hand in new locations successively, aiding in developing and building them up and meeting with alternate successes and reverses in his operations, engaging in mining for a long time, then turning his attention to farming and fruit culture. He was born in Ohio on December 26, 1838, and is the son of Benjamin and Polly A. (Miller) Watson, also natives of Ohio and life-long dwellers in that state. In 1861 the

son, being then twenty-three years old, enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company I, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and in that command he served three months. The term of his enlistment having then expired, he was discharged and did not re-enlist. In 1863 he determined to become one of the army of industry that was endeavoring to settle, civilize and develop the great western states, and came to Colorado, arriving at Denver in July. He at once began mining and during the next twenty years he was connected actively and industriously with this business, and with gratifying returns on the whole. In 1870 he joined G. P. Chiles, Frank Curtis and Wayne Scott in locating the town of Pitkin, where Mr. Scott still lives, the other three being residents of Delta county, where Mr. Watson took up his residence in 1883, having accumulated about four thousand dollars in mining in the neighborhood of Pitkin. He and Mr. Curtis located in the county together, Mr. Watson taking up one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which he sold Mr. Curtis twenty acres. He then planted about thirty acres in fruit and afterward sold thirty-two, so that he now has twenty-eight acres of fine orchards of apples, peaches and prunes, which yield him a neat annual revenue of some three hundred dollars an acre, twenty-one acres being in good bearing condition, and the whole tract worth about fifteen thousand dollars. In 1898 he improved the place with a first-rate brick dwelling, and he has from time to time made other needed improvements, having now every convenience required for carrying on his business and finding his own personal enjoyment in the work. Mr. Watson has never married, but he has two nieces who keep house for him. These young ladies he brought to the state with him in 1903, when he went back to his old Ohio home to visit his parents, whom he had not seen or heard from for forty years. In politics he sup-

ports the Democratic party, but he is seldom an active partisan, finding enough to occupy his time and energies on his ranch. Generally esteemed for his sterling manhood and useful citizenship, and taking an active and helpful part in the growth and development of his county, he is accounted one of the representative men of his section.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

The present efficient and obliging county treasurer of Chaffee county, who was elected on the Republican ticket in 1899 and re-elected in 1901, and whose record in the office has been a source of great satisfaction to the people. Charles F. Johnson, is a native of Ripley county, Indiana, born on August 1, 1856. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and finished his course at an academy in Butlerville, Jennings county. His father was a tanner and farmer, and while assisting in the work of the farm the son also learned the trade of tanning, spending four years at it after leaving school. In 1878 he came to Colorado, arriving at Canon City in March. Soon after his arrival he found employment at the state penitentiary in the outside work of the institution, gardening and similar pursuits, remaining there so occupied six years. In January, 1884, he returned to his Indiana home, and during the next five years he was engaged in merchandising in his native county. Selling all his interests there in the spring of 1889, he came back to this state and took up his residence at Salida, where he conducted a grocery until the spring of 1894. At that time he was elected city clerk and water commissioner, holding the office four years. From 1898 to 1900 he was again engaged in the grocery trade at Salida. In the fall of 1899 he was elected county treasurer, and at the close of his term in 1901 was re-

elected, being in each case the candidate of the Republican party, which he has supported from the dawn of his manhood. After his first election to this important office he sold his grocery and moved to Buena Vista, the county seat, where he has since resided and been in the active discharge of his official duties. Under his efficient management many improvements have been made in the management of the office and its operations have been made more and more subservient to the convenience of the people. Mr. Johnson has always been an active party worker, and his interest in the success of the cause has been inspired by real and firm conviction of its righteousness, without primary reference to his own political advancement. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. On September 30, 1880, he united in marriage with Miss Ella G. McCabe, a native of the same county as himself, where the marriage occurred, and living on the farm adjoining his father's. They were schoolmates in early life. Five children have blessed their union and brightened their domestic shrine, their sons Lester, Lovell and Delbert, and their daughters Flora and Leola.

CHARLES ANKELE.

This worthy citizen and capable public official, who is universally esteemed throughout the county in which he lives, is the seventh sheriff elected there and has filled the office longer than any other. He was first chosen in 1897 as the candidate of the Silver Republicans, who fused with the Democrats against the Populists, and was the only candidate on their ticket elected except one county commissioner. Having at that time a decided leaning to the Republican party, he intended at the close of his first term to announce himself as its candidate for the next, but being forestalled in this by another member of the party, he declined

to allow the use of his name in the convention of that party. Then, without his knowledge, the Democrats nominated him as their candidate for the office, and he was elected by a large majority. At the close of his second term he became the candidate of the straight Republicans and was again honored with an election and is now serving a fourth term. Mr. Ankele is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born on June 13, 1857. There he received his education, and at the age of eighteen went into the bridge department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained in the employ of this company nearly four years, and then found a berth under the United States government as overseer of improvement work, rip-rapping, etc., on the Mississippi river at Plum Point, Tennessee. After about two years of this service, in 1881 he moved westward to Kansas, making the trip on a furlough. But liking the West, he determined to remain and resign his position under the government, and went to driving cattle from Texas to Montana over the trail, which he continued to do three years. In 1885 he bought a bunch of cattle which he brought to Chaffee and settled on a ranch eight miles east of Salida. There he engaged in raising stock until 1892, when he was appointed marshal of Salida. This office he held five years, and could probably have had it indefinitely if he had not been transferred by the votes of his fellow citizens of the county to the sheriff's office. On qualifying for this latter office the first time he changed his residence to Buena Vista, the county seat, where he has since made his home. He has made a very creditable and acceptable sheriff and his name as such is spoken with pride and pleasure by all classes of the citizens. But his life has not wholly been given up to politics here. He has large and valuable interests in mining properties in various places and other possessions of worth. In the fra-

ternal life of the county he takes an active and earnest interest as an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World and an Eagle, belonging to lodges of these orders at Salida. He is also a member of the order of Elks, holding his membership in that fraternity in the lodge at Leadville. On December 23, 1886, at Leadville, this state, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie O'Neill, a native of Michigan.

GILBERT A. WALKER.

Starting out in life at the age of sixteen with nothing but his native capacity and determined spirit, and since then steadily working his way forward by persistent energy and close attention to whatever duty lay before him, Gilbert A. Walker, one of the leading attorneys and counselors of Chaffee county, this state, has neither found nor inherited, but has literally hewed out his opportunities, and has made the most of them. He was born on April 1, 1866, near Burlington, Iowa, and while he was yet a child his parents moved to Seward county, in eastern Nebraska, and settled on a farm. Here the son grew to the age of sixteen assisting in the farm work and having almost no chance to attend school. When he reached the age mentioned he took his destiny in his own hands and by working for a period accumulated enough money to give him the longed-for opportunity for schooling, and after a few years in the public schools in the winter months was able to go through the State Normal at Emporia, Kansas, where he was graduated in 1892. During his vacations while attending this institution he kept himself provided by teaching school, and after finishing his course there he became a resident of Chaffee county, this state. Here he taught school at Granite until 1895, during one year of the period being also time and bookkeeper.

for the Twin Lake Placer Mining Company, and in two of the summers was connected with the United States geodetic survey in the state. In the fall of 1895 he matriculated in the law department of the State University at Boulder, and he was graduated therefrom in the early part of 1897. He then returned to Buena Vista and began practicing his profession. To this he has since sedulously devoted himself, and by close attention to business and ability in the discharge of it he has risen to the first rank in the profession in his part of the state. In the fall of 1901 he was elected county superintendent of the public schools as the candidate of the Republican party, of which he has always been an active supporter. He is also interested in the mining industry and has valuable claims in very promising properties. On September 13, 1892, he was married at Buena Vista to Miss Debby Mosher, a native of Illinois. They have four children, Vida, Verne, Helen and Daisy. In politics Mr. Walker has always been a firm and stanch Republican and is now editing the Colorado Republican, a weekly paper of considerable note.

WILLIAM W. ROLLER.

William M. Roller, one of the leading real-estate men of Salida, and who has been one of the most active and judicious promoters of the city's welfare, sticking to it and believing in its future through all changes and setbacks in its progress, is a native of Erie county, New York, born on November 1, 1841. He passed his boyhood and began his education in his native county, living there until after the beginning of the Civil war. In September, 1861, in response to a call from President Lincoln for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, in which he served until his discharge at the end of his term in October, 1864, going in as

a private and rising by meritorious service and gallantry to the rank of captain. He also received a commission as lieutenant-colonel, but quit the army before he rendered any service under it. His regiment was a part of Hancock's fighting Second Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was almost continually in active service, participating in many of the great engagements of the war. After leaving the service he returned to his New York home, and there he taught school two years, then passed two at Dartmouth College as a student, intending to enter the medical profession. But in 1868 he determined to come west, and in the fall of that year took up his residence at Ottawa, Kansas, where he was engaged in the furniture trade ten years. Selling out in Kansas in 1878, he came to this state and located at Colorado Springs, where he again carried on a furniture business, continuing it there three years. In 1880 he disposed of his business at Colorado Springs and became a resident of Salida, which was then a new town, just laid out by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It contained only a few houses, and its future was necessarily a matter of uncertainty. But Mr. Roller had faith in it and at once opened a furniture establishment and soon found his business assuming large proportions, and the town growing rapidly, although many persons believed that Poncha Springs, six miles west, would be the city of this region. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Roller sold his furniture business and turned his attention to dealing in real estate, having the first business of the kind in the place after the railroad company. That organization laid out that portion of the town between the railroad tracks and Haskell's addition. The latter was plotted by the Salida Land Company, which was organized by Mr. Roller and his partner in business, N. R. Twitchell, and of which they for years had the active management. The addition named now

comprises the principal residence and much of the business section of the city, and has proved of great advantage in the spread of its dimensions. The first name of the place was South Arkansas, and was given to it by former Governor A. C. Hunt, who was connected with the railroad company and did its plotting here. But two years after he gave it this name the promising bantling was re-baptized and recalled Salida. The company organized by Mr. Roller has done an extensive business here and contributed largely to making the city what it is. That company planted the trees which so plentifully adorn it, erecting many of the most imposing buildings and provided for every necessity of the growing municipality as occasion required. It also advertised the place widely throughout the surrounding country and offered inducements for new settlers to make it their home. Mr. Roller has been from the beginning the active and inspiration of this company and he is almost wholly entitled to the credit for the great volume of its operations and the benefits it has conferred on the town. In 1884 he with others organized the Edison Electric Light Company of Salida, of which he has been ever since the vice-president. And in 1888 the Salida Opera House Association was formed with him as one of the principal stockholders and the secretary. The opera house is one of the finest buildings in the city. Mr. Roller is its manager. In every way he has been prominently and efficiently connected with the growth and development of the city from its birth. He is president of the board of trade, and was one of the founders of the Fairview Cemetery Association. He is also extensively interested in mining in this section, and owns valuable mining properties in addition to the large amount of real estate he possesses in the city. Although a staunch Republican in politics, he is not an active partisan. Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Free-

mason, with an earnest enthusiasm for the good of the order, serving one year as grand high priest of the state, and also belongs to the order of Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic. On September 24, 1884, he was married to Miss Nellie H. Arnold. They have four children.

D. H. CRAIG.

Nature, who seems often reckless and inconsiderate in the distribution of faculties to men, sometimes mixing them into a sort of incongruous and inharmonious union in the same subject, still, in the main, to the discerning eye, pursues a general system in her benefactions, and along with endowments for certain lines of activity gives the spirit and determination to engage in them with persistency. A forcible illustration of this fact is furnished in the career of D. H. Craig, cashier of the First National Bank of Salida, who although born to a destiny of rural life, it would seem, was well fitted by natural endowment for fiscal and mercantile affairs, and has given to them the whole of his energy and all his time since he entered upon the great theatre of human action as a young man. He is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was born on November 6, 1850, and where he received a good common-school education, remaining there under the parental roof until he reached the age of eighteen years. In 1868 he moved to Missouri, and during the next thirteen years was engaged in mercantile business at St. Louis and Linneus, that state. In March, 1881, he took up his residence at Salida, which was then a municipal infant of less than a year old, still wrapped in its swaddling clothes of tents and uncanny wooden buildings, but full of lusty life and promise. Early in its youth, first in 1886, and again in 1888, it passed through baptisms of fire, and at once thereafter assumed the more ambitious habiliments of a

city, erecting substantial brick and stone dwellings and other structures in place of its canvas and frame ones, and entering with vigor on the progress and development it has since shown. In this advance Mr. Craig, as one of its interested and progressive citizens has taken his part like a man and performed his duty with unwavering fidelity. Soon after his arrival in the town he and his brother, L. W. Craig, opened a dry-goods store under the firm name of Craig Brothers, which they conducted until 1885, then sold the business and started a private banking institution which they called the Continental Divide Bank, they being its sole proprietors. The next year Mr. Craig bought back an interest in the former dry-goods establishment, which then became the firm of Craig, Sandusky & Company, but he retained his interest in the bank. In the latter part of 1889 he and his brother converted their bank into the First National Bank of Salida, which was opened for business in January, 1890, and is now the oldest bank in the city. L. W. Craig was president and F. O. Stead cashier, D. H. Craig continuing to give his attention to the mercantile establishment. In 1891 he sold his interest in this and united with J. A. Israel in a real-estate business, with which he was connected until 1894. He then left the real-estate firm and went into the bank, first as vice-president and some little time later as cashier, a position which he is still filling with profit to the institution and credit to himself. Prior to this, in 1890, his brother retired from the presidency, and since then the bank has had several presidents, Robert Preston, of Salt Lake, filling the office since 1897. Under the management of Mr. Craig as cashier, the bank, which has from its start done an extensive business, has greatly enlarged its body of patrons and volume of trade, and has become one of the soundest and most valuable institutions of its kind in the cen-

tral part of the state. Mr. Craig is also connected with the real-estate interests of the community as a member of the firm of Jones & Craig, and owns considerable property in the town and county, houses, lands and mining claims. Politically he supports the Democratic party, but he has never been an active partisan, finding plenty to occupy his time and faculties in his extensive business operations. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, which he joined when he was but twenty-two years of age, and the Knights of Pythias, holding his membership in the latter in the lodge at Salida, of which he is the only charter member living in the city. On September 26, 1877, at Lexington, Missouri, he was married to Miss Laura S. Hollis, a native of that state. They have two daughters, Emily Wiles and Marie Rose.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.

It is the trial through arduous experience, facing danger and difficulty, where life is the stake and manhood must be the reliance, or where strong influences are confronted and overborne by force of character and unflinching fidelity to duty, that often secures men the enthusiastic approval of their fellows by demonstrating that they possess the qualities which all men admire and long for and which only a few have. Something like this has been the fate of James C. Taylor, now serving his second term as sheriff of Montrose county. He was elected the first time by a majority of twenty-four votes after an exciting contest wherein every nerve was strained by all parties, and scarcely an acre of ground escaped the searchlight of political activity. At the end of his term, so satisfactory had been his services in the first, and so properly had he borne himself in his important position, he was re-elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the county. Mr. Taylor is a native of

Graves county, Kentucky, born in 1862, and the son of Joseph and Eliza (Wade) Taylor, and there also his parents were born and reared, both belonging to distinguished ancestry which had met the call to duty in every field of American life in its day and locality. The father, at the beginning of the Civil war, enlisted in the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry and must have been killed in one of the early engagements in which his command took part, as he soon disappeared from knowledge and was never heard of again. He was about twenty-three years of age when he went into the war, and with manly character and martial spirit of his forefathers well developed in him, he appeared to have a bright future before him. So do the hazards of war mock human hopes full often and lay men of promise in the dust. He was a son of James Taylor, a native of Alabama, and Polly Dawson, a Kentuckian, whose lives from maturity were passed on a fine Kentucky farm. This James was a son of John Taylor, a veteran of the Revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812, and one of the early settlers of Kentucky, following fast in the footsteps of Daniel Boone, and ending his days in that state. The mother of the Sheriff, some years after the death of his father, married a second husband and thereby became the mother of eight additional children, the Sheriff being the only child of the first marriage. Her parents were James and Dolly (Brown) Waul, the father being the son of John Wade, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States as a young man and settled in Virginia, from whence he moved a few years later to Kentucky, and was there engaged in farming until his death. The Sheriff's mother died in 1894, aged fifty-four years, and was buried just over the state line in Tennessee. James C. Taylor's childhood and youth to the age of thirteen years were passed in his native state. At that age he began life for himself, going

to Texas and locating near Meridian, the county seat of Bosque county, where he herded cattle from 1875 to 1881. Then after a visit of a few months to his old Kentucky home, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1882, and until 1885 was employed in the cattle industry in and around Pueblo. From Pueblo he removed to Montrose county, and here he was engaged in raising cattle on his own account until 1892. He then took up a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres near Fort Crawford, which he farmed until 1900, when he was elected sheriff of the county and moved to Montrose. He has ever since been busily occupied in the discharge of his official duties and, while finding them pleasant in the main, has had many difficulties and dangers to encounter and many long and trying trips in all sorts of weather. He has gone through all, however, with a serene and lofty spirit, meeting every responsibility with fortitude and intelligence, and seeking in every way he could to fill his important position to the best advantage of the whole people. In his second candidacy he was on the Populist, Democratic and Fusion tickets, and secured, as has been stated, the largest majority ever given to a candidate in the county. Soon after this election he started a livery business at Montrose, and also helped to form the Kyle & Taylor Grocery Company, which is one of the leading mercantile institutions of the place. He belongs to the Old Fellows, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, with membership in the lodges of these orders at Montrose, and also in the Elks lodge at Ouray. He is also an active member of the County Fair Association. In 1886 he was married to Miss Florence Duckett, a native of this state and daughter of James and Martha (Taylor) Duckett. In his family are five children, Minnie E., Iva E., Arthur M., Charles J. and James C., Jr.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

George W. Armstrong, now one of the leading merchants of Salida where he conducts a large drug business, has had a varied and interesting career since coming to Colorado in 1864, seeing many ups and downs in western life, tried often by prosperity and adversity and proving undisturbed by either, always finding a place for a new start when business failed and always making headway in the long run whatever the obstacles or the odds against him. He is a native of New York city, born on December 27, 1843, and in that city he grew to manhood and received his education. After leaving school he served five years in the banking house of Brown Brothers & Company, then, in 1864, started across the plains to Colorado during an Indian war which was then in progress. After a short residence at Denver he moved to Central City, where he passed nearly a year in mining, then returned to New York. There he was engaged in mercantile business until 1877, then returned to Central City, this state, and once more engaged in mining. He was unsuccessful and walked to Denver to seek other employment, his total capital on arriving in that city being ten cents. He soon found employment with the wholesale grocery of J. S. Brown & Company, and he remained in their employ three years, having risen to the position of traveling salesman before he left. In 1880, in partnership with DeWitt C. Demorest, he opened a grocery in West Denver, and within the same year was elected to the city council. After two years of business prosperity in Denver he moved to Cimarron, Montrose county, in 1882, and there opened a general store, with a branch at Sapinero, fourteen miles distant in Gunnison county. At the same time he started a similar enterprise at Debeque and another at Parachute. The Rio Grande Railroad was building through

this territory then and business was brisk all along the line. But later Mr. Armstrong found his interests too extensive and diffuse for easy management, and he sold all his stores but the one at Debeque, which he continued to manage until 1900. He then sold it also and gratified a long-felt desire by spending several months in travel. While living at Debeque he was prominent in local politics as a Republican, and during most of the time he was either mayor of the city or an alderman. He was also for many years a justice of the peace. In August, 1901, he bought the drug store of E. M. Thompson at Salida, and after enlarging and remodeling the store engaged in the drug business on a large scale, and is still engaged in it. Fraternally Mr. Armstrong is a thirty-second-degree Mason, with the rank of past master in his lodge at Salida. He also belongs to the Elks lodge there. On March 4, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. McIntyre, a native of New York city, where the marriage took place. They have one son, Douglas Armstrong, who is a locomotive engineer on the Rio Grande, and two daughters.

DR. ABIJAH JOHNSON.

Among the most useful and important callings in life is that of the country physician, and in proportion to its usefulness it is exacting and trying to him who follows it. The Doctor is an essential visitor to every household at times, and a reassurance and suggestion of safety at all except when extremities are at hand. If he be cheerful by nature and knows his patient as he does his profession, he carries about with him an air of encouragement and hope which is in many cases half the battle for life. Who can tell to how many he is health in sickness, solace in sorrow, hope in gloom and even consolation in death! And it is seldom that his services are unappreciated

however meagerly they may be rewarded, for in all parts of our country the local physician is among the most popular and generally well esteemed of all citizens. To this class belongs Dr. Abijah Johnson, of Montrose, who was highly endowed by nature for his profession, and has multiplied his capacity by judicious study, observation and the cultivation of an inspiring and reassuring presence. He was born in 1837, in Wayne county, Indiana, the son of Charles and Nancy (Beeson) Johnson. His father was born in North Carolina, and removed to Indiana with his parents when he was young. There he grew to manhood and remained many years engaged in farming, removing toward the end of his life to Iowa and dying there in 1872, at the age of seventy-five. He was a Quaker in religious affiliation. His wife was a native of Ohio and accompanied her parents to Indiana in early life. There she was married and there in 1849 she died, leaving eight children, all of whom are living, the Doctor being the fifth in order of birth. He was reared in his native county, and educated at its public schools, finishing at the high school, after which he became a teacher and followed that vocation for a number of years. He then entered the medical department of Ann Arbor University, and after a course of instruction at that institution, matriculated at the Brooklyn (New York) Medical College in 1863, being graduated in due time. He began practicing at Fairview, Indiana, remaining two years, then located at Earlham, Iowa, and during the next ten years was actively engaged in a lucrative practice at that place. From there he came to Colorado, settling at Castle Rock in 1880, and five years later removing to Montrose, where he has since resided and conducted a busy and expanding practice, rising to eminence in his profession in this part of the state and becoming a forceful factor in its public life. He is a Republican in politics and

has served as chairman of the county central committee and a member of the state central committee of his party, rendering good service and giving material aid in the campaigns. He belongs to the Masonic order through lodge, chapter and commandery, and for twenty-five years or more has been prominent in school affairs wherever he has lived, during the last fifteen being a leading member of the local board of education at Montrose. He is also a valued member of the library association. On the last day of the year 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Street, a native of Maryland, daughter of Jacob and Celia (Wright) Street, of that state. Three children have blessed their union. Britomarte, who is the wife of Olin Spencer; Carl, who is a physician and now vice-consul of the United States in China; and Ross, who is manager of the Trading and Transfer Company of Cripple Creek. Dr. Johnson was the efficient president of the Western Slope Fair Association for several years.

HON. CHARLES M. RYAN.

Hon. Charles M. Ryan, of Montrose, whose valuable services to his country and the state at large in the last state legislature indicated a knowledge of the interests and requirements of the state and an acquaintance with public affairs in general and with men that could have been acquired only in a long, varied and useful experience, is a native of central New York, born in 1857, and the son of John and Helen (Cahil) Ryan, who were born in Ireland and came to the United States in early life, the father coming as a young man and the mother as a girl with her parents. The father located on a farm near Syracuse at the village of Navarino, and from there he was married near his home on which he and his wife lived the rest of their days, he dying in 1864, at the age

of forty-eight, and his wife in 1880, at that of fifty-five. They were the parents of six children, the subject of this review being the third of the number. He remained in his native county until he reached the age of eighteen, and received a limited education in the district schools near his home. When he was thirteen, his own independent and self-reliant spirit and the circumstances of the family induced him to go out for the purpose of earning his own livelihood, which he did there for five years. In 1875 he came to Colorado and located at Colorado Springs and in that neighborhood he became attached to the stock industry and for a number of years was a range rider and cowboy. While neither frail in physical health nor wanting in manly spirit, his free out-door life was a source of great advantage to him in every way. It gave him increased bodily vigor, heightened and established his courage, developed a broad and ready resourcefulness, and taught him the best of all lessons ever given in the school of experience, to rely on himself in emergencies, giving him at the same time a wider knowledge of and a firmer confidence in his own capabilities. Thus nature is always balancing her gifts to her children. Expatriating this gentleman from the blandishments of cultivated life, which might have been his portion had he remained in his native state, and laying him under tribute for almost every form of arduous effort and confronting him with almost every form of danger and privation incident to a life in the wilderness, through this very means she poured into his veins a strong and steady tide of high vitality and intensified his spirit with a daring and a comprehensiveness of power that not only carried him safely and successfully through the engagements then upon him, but fitted him for whatever might come in future. Essentially and by nature a man of high integrity, he met faithfully every

draft then made upon him in the line of duty, and since then he has continued to do so, and with the augmented force he acquired in the discipline of trial through which he was then passing. The summer of 1877 was passed in a stamp mill on Summit mountain, above Del Norte, and after that he was engaged in prospecting until late in the summer of 1880, when he went back to the saddle and occupied himself in buying and selling cattle. Prior to this time, by thrift and business acumen, he had acquired valuable property in Telluride, making his purchases there about 1882. In 1885 he sold out his holdings in that section and, moving to Montrose county, continued to deal in stock and also prospected and located mining properties, being the original discoverer and locator of the Tomboy mine. His principal occupation in this region, however, was dealing in cattle, which he carried on extensively until 1892. In that year he was appointed superintendent of the Sunnyside mine at Eureka gulch by the First National Bank, of Montrose, which owned the property. He held this position during the summer and passed the ensuing winter in prospecting through the Lasalle and Blue Mountain districts, returning in the early summer of 1893 to again take charge of the Sunnyside for a few months. In the fall of that year he was appointed brand inspector for the western half of the state and held the office until relieved by a change of administration in the state government in the spring of 1894. The summer following was consumed in prospecting in the San Miguel region, and in February, 1895, he bought a bankrupt stock of furniture in a store now kept by Messrs. Frasier & Garrett. After disposing of this he became live stock representative for the house of Planchard, Shelly & Rogers, of Omaha, whom he represented two seasons in this state. Quitting this employment at the end of that period, he once more turned his attention to

dealing in stock, in which he has since been extensively and successfully engaged, his headquarters being at his valuable and well-improved ranch of four hundred and eighty acres ten miles northwest of Montrose. He has been energetic and very serviceable in connection with all projects for building up and improving the county, developing its resources and strengthening its commercial importance that have commended themselves to his judgment. When the County Fair Association was organized he was one of its first directors and mainstays, and for a number of years he has been president of the Livestock Association. In politics he is an unwavering Republican, and as the candidate of his party, to which he has given the devoted loyalty and service of his mature life, he was elected as county representative in the last legislature. He is a Knight of Pythias, with membership in Montrose lodge of the order, which has also felt the force of his intelligence, enterprise and capacity. On Christmas day, 1890, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Clara A. Land, a native of New York city, daughter of John Scott and Susan (Haden) Land, the father, a Canadian, being an extensive traveler in various parts of the United States and a soldier in the Civil war, losing his life on the battlefield. His widow makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. They have one child, Archie S., aged seven years.

A. E. BUDDECKE.

Whatever has already been or may hereafter be accomplished by Colorado and other western states, whatever high examples they may give to mankind, or deeds that stir the blood may shine like stars in their future history, nothing can take away or abate the credit due to the pioneers that explored them and began their settlement, daring the dangers, confronting the difficulties, suffering the pri-

vations of frontier life, cut off from society and sympathy—almost from earthly hope—and often dying in the midst of the vast wilderness before any of the fruits of their labors began to bloom or ripen around them. What matter if many were rude men, all were vigorous and daring; what matter if they were impelled to enterprise by native restlessness or lured by hope of gain, they blazed the way for the march of civilization and empire, and opened a storehouse of incalculable wealth for the benefit of their kind throughout the world. To this class, the pioneers of the great West of the United States, belongs A. E. Buddecke, the subject of this sketch, a veritable old timer in Colorado and one of the first settlers at Montrose. He was born in 1840, in Franklin county, Missouri, the son of William Buddecke, one of the pioneers and conquerors of the waste. They were natives of Germany and brought their family to Missouri among its first settlers after the Revolution, arriving in America about the year 1814. In what is now Franklin county of the state of Mr. Buddecke's nativity, they passed the residue of their lives, both dying in 1850, the mother aged forty-five and the father sixty. Their offspring numbered six, of whom A. E. was the youngest. Passing his boyhood and youth in the wilds of Missouri, it is not strange that he imbibed a love of adventure and conquest of untrodden regions from his surroundings and his daily life, and at the age of twenty joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, making the journey by team across the plains and arriving at Denver in the summer of 1860. Instead of only prospecting and digging for gold as others did, he found a mine in using his team in the service of miners and was engaged in freighting out of that place until 1872, with some incidental mining at times. In that year he went to Indian Territory and from there to Texas, and in those places he was employed in the stock busi-

ness until 1882. He then returned to Colorado and located at Montrose, one of the first white men to settle on its site. He engaged in the grocery and general merchandising trade, and thus drawing people from the surrounding country to this point, helped to found the town and begin its life. He continued in business until 1893, having a partner named Diehl, the firm name being Buddecke & Diehl. In 1893 he sold his interest in the business to his partner and retired from active pursuits. He lives alone in a neat cottage home, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the whole community as a sort of patriarch and father of the town. He built the first brick structure within its limits and was the builder of the Montrose Opera House, of which he is still the manager. In politics he is an unflinching Democrat, and although averse to official life, served as one of the first board of commissioners for the county. No enterprise for the good of the town and county has failed to get his active aid if he approved it, and when once his interest has been enlisted his energy in behalf of the object that engaged it has never flagged until the desired end was accomplished.

THOMAS M. MOORE.

Thomas M. Moore, one of the successful and progressive farmers of Montrose county, Colorado, is justly entitled to the prominence he has among the men of this part of the state who are engaged in the industry which he has reduced to a science and followed through life with system and intelligence worthy of admiration and sure to bring good results. He learned the business in one of the great grain states of the middle West that lie in the arms of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and practiced it there for more than a third of a century. In that section of the country the extent of the acreage devoted to cereals, the

volume of the harvests, the commercial importance of the product, its far-reaching results and the mighty machinery devised to gather and prepare it for market go far toward making a modern world wonder. He was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1832, and is the son of Jabez and Alatha (Baker) Moore, natives of that state who many years ago were laid to rest far from the place of their birth in a region whither they had come to find a new home of hope and promise in the morning of its civilization and in which they lived to enjoy its noonday splendor of accomplished results. They were born in 1800, and in 1850 settled in Davis county, Iowa, removing later to Taylor county, in the same state, where they were prosperous and successful farmers and where they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1871, in her seventy-first year, and the father in 1876, in his seventy-sixth. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church. The mother was the daughter of Love and Priscilla (Tipton) Baker, who were born and reared in Tennessee and removed from there to Georgia early in their married life, remaining there until the death of the father, after which the mother came to Iowa and passed the rest of her days with her daughter. Mr. Moore was the fifth of the eleven children born to his parents, and lived with them in his native state until he reached the age of eighteen, then accompanied them to Iowa, where he soon after engaged in farming on his own account, which he continued in Davis and Taylor counties in that state until 1886. He then rented his farm there and came to live in Colorado, purchasing the place on which he now resides, two miles and a quarter west of Montrose. Here he has since that time been actively occupied in general farming and raising blooded stock and superior qualities of fruit. In the stock industry he has given attention specially to the production

of pure bred Norman horses, and in the fruit industry to growing high grades of apples, peaches and plums. He has thirty-five acres of his farm in fruit trees and they reward his attention with abundant crops of excellent fruit. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary F. Mattix, a native of Park county, Indiana, the daughter of John and Nancy Mattix, who moved from Indiana, the state of their nativity, when Mrs. Moore was a young girl. She grew to womanhood in Iowa and was married there. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had ten children, eight of whom are living, Ida, Wiley, William, Chester, Rosa, Arthur, Allie and James. Charles, their first born, died in infancy and was buried in Taylor county, Iowa; and John Oscar, another son, died since they came to Colorado and was buried at Montrose. The parents are passing the evening of life in contentment and comfort after many struggles, and are secure in the general esteem and good will of the community in which their energy and worth have been so signally displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have for many years been faithful and active members of the Missionary Baptist church.

STEPHEN V. TAPPAN.

Born in LaPorte county, Indiana, twelve miles northeast of the city of LaPorte and four miles south of the town of Three Oaks, Michigan, and growing to manhood there, Stephen V. Tappan, of Montrose county, this state, was reared in the midst of one of the most fertile and prolific agricultural regions of this country, and the lessons of rural life and its leading industry he learned there have been of inestimable benefit to him in all his subsequent career. His life began in 1847, and he is the son of Julius and Philuria (Marshall) Tappan, the father a native of New York and married there, his wife also being native in

that state. In 1836, soon after their marriage, they moved to Indiana and settled in LaPorte county not far from the Michigan line, where to the end of their lives they were engaged in farming, except during the Civil war when the father was at the front as a member of the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Company D, and the mother managed the farm alone. He entered the army on December 6, 1861, and was not mustered out of the service until after General Lee's surrender. Returning then to his farm work he followed that until his death in 1876, at the age of sixty years. He was prominent in local affairs, filling various township offices, and after the war to the end of his life was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His parents were Stephen and Betsey (Woodward) Tappan, natives of Connecticut, who moved to New York and settled near Syracuse in early days. The father was a veteran of the war of 1812, a captain in the service, and his son Julius, who entered the service as a private in the Civil war, rose to the rank of sergeant. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a farmer and surveyor, and was a prominent figure in the military organization of his town of Baldwinsville, where he died in 1828. His wife also died there, passing away in 1866. The greater part of her life after the death of her husband was passed in Berrien county, Michigan. She was the mother of twelve children. Stephen Tappan's mother was the daughter of Noah and Ruth (Paddock) Marshall. Her father was a native of Connecticut and an early settler in the neighborhood of Syracuse. From there he moved to Indiana and later to Illinois. His last days were spent in Indiana, where both he and his wife died and were buried. Their daughter, the mother of Stephen, died in 1893, at the age of seventy-four, having been the mother of ten children, of whom he was the fifth. He remained on

the paternal homestead until he was twenty-four, and having the trade of a carpenter, worked at that and farmed in Indiana until 1877, then engaged in the grocery business at New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, alone for a time and later with a partner under the firm name of Tappan & White. He followed this until 1882 when he sold out and came to Gunnison county, Colorado, where he prospected and kept a store for two years. In 1884 he turned his attention to farming, homesteading on one hundred and sixty acres of sage brush land five miles from the town of Montrose. A few years later he bought the place he now lives on of eighty acres one mile nearer the town and has since made that his home. Here he has five hundred fruit trees, apples, peaches and others, and a large acreage of small fruits, from which he has an abundant yield. He also carries on a thriving stock business. In politics he is an active Republican. In 1889 he was married in Montrose county to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of M. W. Smith, the subject of another sketch in these pages. They have one son, Charley. In addition to his farming and fruit industries Mr. Tappan is interested largely in mining properties in western Colorado. He had two brothers, Thomas Jefferson and Noah M., in the Civil war. Thomas belonged to the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and Noah to the Twentieth Indiana Infantry. The latter was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill.

ALBERT C. ELLISON.

After years of arduous labor in various lines of activity, and suffering many hardships and disasters, having more than the usual run of ups and downs in life, yet meeting every condition with fortitude and rising from every reverse with renewed vitality, this popular and influential ranchman who has high standing among the people of Rio Blanco county, is well

established as manager of the extensive and productive stock ranch of B. M. Vaughan, of New York city, which comprises nine hundred and sixty acres and is beautifully located on Elk creek, twenty miles northeast of Meeker, and is well supplied with water from the creek which belongs to it. It is one of the choice places in that part of the state, highly improved with excellent ranch buildings, including a lodge of fine proportions commanding a beautiful and inspiring outlook over the surrounding country, and is equipped with every appliance for the most successful management of its affairs. It is one of the few places yet left in the section which has a fine herd of elk among its stock, in addition to the large herds of well bred Hereford cattle and fancy imported horses, which are the admiration of the whole region. It is also well stocked with choice breeds of poultry and the other animal life to be expected on a breeding farm, and all its elements of interest are not only of the best, but are looked after with the utmost care and skillful attention. Of the large tract of land which it includes three hundred acres are under cultivation for its uses, and the products are as various and their quality is as high as circumstances will permit. Mr. Ellison was born on May 17, 1857, in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Ellison, natives of Norway, who emigrated to this country when young and were among the first settlers in the part of Wisconsin where they lived. The father was a farmer, butcher and hotel-keeper, and was successful in each walk of usefulness. He was a Republican in politics and a man of influence in the councils of his party. Both parents died in 1869. They had five children. One son named Jack is deceased, and Elias, John, Carrie and Albert C. are living. Albert received a common-school education and assisted his parents on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen. Then,



Q. C. Ellison

in 1875, he came to Colorado and located at Boulder, then a small village. Having no money left, he went to work in the mines in Four-Mile gulch. Six months later he engaged in freighting in the employ of Ardale & Newman, with whom he remained until 1884. The labor in this employment was hard and full of hardships, and as soon as he was able to do anything better for himself he quit the service and built a log cabin on the forks of White river, the first one erected in that neighborhood, and this was put up in the interest of the Stock Irrigation Company, which located one of the first ranches there. In the employ of this company Mr. Ellison brought from Larkspur to the ranch three hundred and ninety-eight Texas mares and ten imported Norman stallions for breeding purposes. One of the Normans was killed in transit by a silver tip bear after a hard battle. The industry started by this band of horses did not prove a success, but Mr. Ellison remained in the employ of the company until 1886, when he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres for himself. This he improved and in 1889 he sold it. During the next three years he devoted his attention to raising horses on an extensive basis and prospered in the enterprise. He then became a tourists' guide and continued in the business eight years. As he was one of the first guides in the hills, so he was one of the most successful and found the business very profitable. At the end of the period named he secured the position he is now so successfully filling. Always interested in horses, he still owns one of the best, the celebrated stallion Haroldwood, with a record of 2:31. When he located in this section the country was wild and almost uninhabited except by Indians and wild beasts, and all hands were frequently required to put down Indian hostilities. The Utes were very troublesome, and he was in all the fights with them. On one occasion he was deputized as sheriff to

quell an uprising and spent thirty-two days in the field against the savage foe of civilization, many being killed in the campaign. The whites suffered some losses too, among them the noted Jack Ward and Frank Folsom and a Mr. Curly, all of whom Mr. Ellison helped to bury. There were in those days no bridges, few roads and scant supplies of the ordinary conveniences of life. Supplies had to be freighted from Denver, a distance of three hundred miles, and the work was one of great difficulty and danger, conducted with pack horses. He also freighted from Rawlins, Wyoming, to Meeker for Hughes & Company, having the first contract in the county, which was written by Judge Hazen. Fraternaly he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and politically belongs to the Republican party. On November 20, 1896, he was married to Miss May Smith, a native of Fort Collins, Colorado. They have four children, Francis, Alice, Annie and Benjamin. His success in business here, and the position of influence and general esteem in which he is held among all classes of the people, make Mr. Ellison well pleased with Colorado and devoted to her best interests.

HARRY D. BOYLE.

The scion of an old family whose history in various places on the Atlantic slope is altogether creditable from early colonial times, and whose record in peace and war, in public and in private life, in Ireland where it was domesticated from time immemorial, was among the best of the prominent families in that country, Harry D. Boyle, of Montrose, residing on the old Chief Ouray ranch, is true to the traditions and aspirations of his forefathers, and like them has been a prospector in new territory and a conqueror of the wilderness. The early American members of the family helped to colonize Maryland and to plant the

banner of religious liberty on the soil of that state, and from there in time went forth into the interior of the country, extending the blessings of the freedom and civilization of which they were always strong and prominent advocates. Some of them were among the first settlers of Kentucky, and it is to this branch of the family that Mr. Boyle belongs. He was born in 1862, at Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, whither his parents moved from the Blue Grass state while they were young, the father coming at the dawn of his manhood and the mother with her parents before she reached years of maturity. They became acquainted in Missouri and were married there, and there the father passed the rest of his life engaged in bridge building and other mechanical work, dying in 1883, aged sixty-five years. He was an ardent Democrat in politics and, like others of the family elsewhere, was prominent in the local affairs of his section. His widow is now a resident of Oklahoma, and has reached the age of seventy-seven. Their children number nine, of whom the son Harry is the seventh. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in Missouri, and were in no respects worthy of special notice different from those of other boys in his class and locality. At the age of fifteen he took up the burden of life for himself by making his way to the pan-handle of Texas and joining the army of daring men and boys who were there conducting the stock industry. After an experience of thirteen years in this dangerous but exhilarating life he came to Colorado and settled at Silverton, remaining there for a year, and thereafter going over the greater part of the Western slope by easy stages and making an extended trip through Arizona and the intermediate country into Washington and the Alberta country in Canada. He also spent a year in the livery business at Telluride, this state, and did contracting and team work there.

He then came to his present location on the old ranch made historic as the former home of the Ute Indian Chief Ouray, on which the old government supply house is still standing. The residence of the chief in his day and now of Mr. Boyle, on this ranch cost about ten thousand dollars, all the lumber used in its construction being freighted from Pueblo. It was built in 1876, and since then has sheltered many distinguished men and cultivated ladies, among those who have brightened its chambers with their cheer or darkened its portals with the shadow of an ominous presence being soldiers and civilians of high degree, cattle kings and cowboys, lordly commanders and humble servitors, and moist, merry men in moods of mirth. Mr. Boyle here conducts a general farming and stock industry of large proportions, keeping the standard of his products high and the breeds of his stock pure. He also buys and sells cattle extensively. In 1891 he was married to Miss Cora Rhodes, a native of Colorado, daughter of M. and S. J. Rhodes, and has four children, Maud, Mellie, Susie, and Rosa, who died May 20, 1904.

STILLMAN H. SCHILDT.

The weary tourist through the Big Cimarron section of Montrose county, if he seek an agreeable shelter from the weather or a hospitable and comfortable place of repose, will find about five miles south of the village of Cimarron an imposing dwelling at the edge of a magnificent grove of stately cottonwoods and fronted by a beautiful lawn. This is the home of Stillman H. Schildt, a prominent man in public and social life, a leading farmer and citizen of this section and the first settler on this portion of the Big Cimarron. He has the most attractive place in this part of the county and is known far and wide for his hospitality, his public-spirit, and his enterprise in his

private business and in public improvements for the benefit of the community in which he lives. Mr. Schildt was born in 1855 at Plattsburg, New York, the son of Henry and Mary (Schriber) Schildt, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of another part of Germany. They came to the United States soon after their marriage and settled in northeastern New York, where they remained until 1859, when they moved to Wisconsin, where the mother died on December 26, 1900, at the age of eighty-one, and where the father is still living at that of eighty-three. He was a soldier in the Prussian army, and not long after he settled in Wisconsin enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry for defense of the Union in the Civil war. His people in Prussia were offended at his enlistment and petitioned President Lincoln for his dismissal. The President responded to the petition by promptly appointing him captain of Company F in his regiment. His son Stillman was the fourth of the six children born to the household. He moved with the rest of the family to Wisconsin when he was four years old, and in the village of Mazomanie, that state, he grew to the age of twenty. He then started in life for himself, emigrating to Kansas, where he remained three years, then came to Colorado, and freighted from Alamosa for two years. At the end of that time he came to what was then Gunnison county and was in the employ of Otto Meyers on the toll road for two years, after which he took up the ranch which is now his home, acquiring the land by pre-emption of the first one hundred and sixty acres and purchase of the rest of the three hundred and thirty-five he owns. His land has had careful and skillful attention, and his stock industry has been made to thrive and prosper by the application of the best methods of conducting it and the most commodious and comfortable provision for the welfare of the stock. His specialty is pure-

bred Durham cattle, and he is steadily raising the standard of his herds to the highest point. His dwelling is a large and handsome one, his grounds display excellent taste in their arrangement and care, his improvements on the farm generally are of a high order in character and conveniences, and the cultivation of his land is carried on in the most approved manner. Everything on and about the place bespeaks the man of energy and culture, of breadth and spirit, such as his genial manner, entertaining conversation and considerate hospitality show him to be. In 1879 he was married to Miss Lucy A. Moore, daughter of S. R. Moore, of Kansas, who moved from Illinois to that state and passed the rest of his life farming there. Mr. and Mrs. Schildt have five children living, Pearl, William, Lorraine, Lucy and Henriette. A son named Robert died at the age of nineteen years and was buried in the cemetery at Cimarron, and a daughter named Mary, who was killed by accident at the age of four, has the same resting place.

ROBERT ALBION WARD.

Born and reared on the soil of Saguache county, this state, and educated in the common and high schools of its seat of government, Robert A. Ward is wholly a product of the county, and all his years from the time when he was first able to work have been devoted to its welfare. It is to him, therefore, not only home but the place of nativity, and as he has drawn from its products his stature and his strength, it is the embodiment of his loftiest and most potential aspirations in civil and domestic life, appealing to him as the worthiest section of our common country for the expenditure of his talents and vigor in the promotion of its multiform interests, and awakening his pride and patriotism by every phase of its growing greatness and power. His life began

here on February 10, 1878, and he is the son of Nathan and Julia A. Ward, the former born in England and the latter on an island in the St. Lawrence river. The mother was reared in Iowa where her parents settled in 1852. Nathan Ward was a farmer in Iowa until 1859, then gathered his household goods and effects about him and moved to this state, coming overland in a train of teams with cattle and other necessities, and encountering all the dangers, suffering all the hardships and feeling all the apprehensions of the hardy adventurers of those days, who took their lives in their hands and boldly strode into the wilderness to better their fortunes and aid in founding new states. The train in which he traveled met many bands of Indians, but suffered no damage from them. But when they arrived at their destination, which was California Gulch near the site of the present city of Leadville, they found their own race more cruel than the wild men of the plains. The father remained at California Gulch until the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, then, in obedience to one of the first calls for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted in Company D, First Colorado Cavalry, and in this command he served to the close of the war. He was in much active service, and almost continually exposed to danger on the march and the battlefield, but he escaped without disaster; and after the close of the mighty conflict, he made trips to New Mexico, Texas and Missouri, prospecting for a suitable site for a permanent location. He was also in the party which for some time pursued the notorious James boys, another engagement fraught with hazard and full of exciting adventure. After they were captured, he returned to Colorado to live, as he had been here from time to time after the war, and in this state he has since made his home. He is now an honored resident of Canyon City, and one of the leading

men of that portion of the state. For a number of years he farmed in the vicinity of Denver, raising large quantities of potatoes with which to supply the mining camps near that city. In 1868 he located in Saguache county, in which he was the fifth permanent settler. On homestead, timber culture and pre-emption claims he secured four hundred and forty acres of good land, and to the improvement of this he devoted many years of his later life. On his land he carried on extensive ranch and stock industries, expanding in volume and value from year to year, until he retired from the place and left its management to his son, the immediate subject of this article. The father is a Republican in politics and a Freemason in fraternal life. He always took an earnest and helpful interest in county affairs while living in this county, and served the people well as county commissioner for two terms. While in that office he was indefatigable in his efforts to secure good roads and similar public improvements, and the pace he set in this regard so impressed the people that it has never been slackened since. During his early residence here Indian scares were not frequent, and while game was plentiful, antelope seemed to be more abundant than other forms of it. There were four children in the family. Of these Eva died, and William L., Robert A. and Bertha N. are living. Robert has always lived on the farm. After completing his education at the Saguache high school he turned his attention wholly to the interests of the home place and to them he has steadily devoted it ever since. The ranch is well fenced, improved with good buildings, abundantly supplied with water, and wisely and vigorously cultivated. Its crops of hay and grain are large and excellent in quality, and its widely known herds of Shorthorn cattle and well bred horses are among the most valuable in the county. The son, like his father, is a staunch Republican, and

like his father too, he has been successful in his undertakings and risen to a high place in the public regard, winning his way by demonstrated merit and worthy attention to all the duties of good citizenship. He was married on February 8, 1902, to Miss Minor Belle Hamess, a native of Illinois reared in Wisconsin. They have had two children, a daughter Hazel who died, and one named Mildred who is living. Young, capable, diligent and upright, Mr. Ward may confidently look forward to a career of increasing usefulness and honor.

LOUIS W. SWEITZER.

Although born and reared in this country, and indoctrinated from his childhood in its lessons of human equality and individual freedom, and witnessing all his life and participating with his youth in its civil institutions, Louis W. Sweitzer, of Delta county, has many traits of his German parentage and has put into practice in his laudable endeavors for advancement among his fellow men the sterling characteristics of his race which make its people conquerors in any field of enterprise and worthy of all regard in all the elements of good citizenship wherever they happen to cast their lot. His life began in Ohio on July 22, 1859. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Leonard) Sweitzer, were natives of Germany, the father born on the banks of the river Lahn and the mother at the town of Arbor. The father came to this country when a young man and settled in Ohio, where he is still living. He is a wagonmaker by trade and has passed his life so far in the industrious pursuit of his craft. The mother died in the autumn of 1901. Their son Louis was educated at the public schools and remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen years. Then in 1878 he came to Colorado and until the spring of 1880 he made his home at Denver. That year he

moved to Leadville and engaged in mining. In 1881 he transferred his energies to Telluride but continued in the same vocation with prospecting in addition, returning to Leadville in the spring of 1882. Here he remained steadfastly with the mining industry until the spring of 1887, when he began an enterprise in merchandising at Leadville in which he still has an interest. He moved to Delta county in 1894 and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on Garnett mesa, one mile and a half from Delta, which is now and ever since has been his home. On this tract he has erected a fine dwelling and planted fifty acres in fruit. The rest of his land is given up to alfalfa and other general farm products, and both in the agricultural and the orchard lines of his business he is doing well. His orchard comprises mainly apple and peach trees, and both yield abundantly. In 1903 he sold upwards of five thousand dollars worth of products from his farm, among the yield being three thousand boxes of apples, one car load of which brought an average of one dollar and seventy cents a box. The prospects for the current year (1905) are much better and his revenue is likely to be largely increased over that of last year. On September 19, 1889, Mr. Sweitzer was married to Miss Elizabeth Morganstern, who was born at Marietta, Ohio, on December 23, 1850, and is the daughter of Jacob and Kate (Wagner) Morganstern, natives of Germany who settled in Ohio in youth. They were married in that state and it is still their home. Mr. Sweitzer has three sisters and two brothers, all of whom are living, and he is the only member of the family residing in Colorado. In the Sweitzer household six children have been born, and all are living and at home. They are Leonard E., Lewis M., Minnie E., Bernice E., Paul F. and Minnie M. The oldest is fourteen and the youngest five and one half years of age. Mr.

Sweitzer is a Republican in politics, a Woodman of the World in fraternal life and a Presbyterian in church membership. His wife also belongs to the Presbyterian church. They stand well in their community and are among the prosperous and substantial citizens of the county in which they live.

GEORGE H. CONE.

For nearly half his life George H. Cone has been a resident of Delta county, living all the while on the ranch which is now his home on Ash mesa, eight miles from Delta, and during all of this period he has been actively engaged in farming and improving his property, and also helping to build up and develop the neighborhood in which so long ago and in primitive times he cast his lot. The benefits of his labor are seen around him on his own place and in the general state of advanced cultivation and improvement of the whole section of the country in which he lives. He is a native of Genesee county, Michigan, where he was born on August 27, 1850. His parents, Norman and Sarah (Adkins) Cone, were born, reared and married in Connecticut. They moved to Michigan when young and there they lived on one farm for over fifty years. Their family comprised three sons and one daughter, of whom only two of the sons are living. One of these was a soldier in the Civil war and saw plenty of hard service in the field and on the march. George was reared on the Michigan homestead and in the district schools near his home he received a limited education. When he reached the age of twenty-one, in 1871, he left home and went out into car shops to learn the trade of car repairing. After working at this three years he bought and settled on a farm in Osceola county, in his native state, on which he lived until 1881. In the fall of 1882 he became a resident of Colorado, and the next

fall settled on the place he now owns and occupies and which has been his home continuously since that time. It comprises one hundred and forty-nine acres, which he took up as a pre-emption claim, and he has greatly improved it and by judicious husbandry has brought the land to a high state of productiveness. Five acres of the tract are in fruit, his being the first orchard planted on the mesa, and the rest is in alfalfa and other general farm products. The land is very abundant and he is quite prosperous in his enterprise, every branch of it yielding good returns for the time and labor expended on it. He also stands well in the general estimation of his fellow citizens as a progressive and public-spirited man, a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a sterling, upright citizen. On February 7, 1886, he was married to Miss Parthenia Kerr, who was born in Arkansas on June 18, 1850. Her parents were Wade and Nancy (Reed) Kerr, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have one daughter, Ida, now sixteen years old. Mr. Cone belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, and in political belief he is a Socialist.

GEORGE J. NEWELL.

Almost from his childhood connected with the culture and handling of fruit, and learning by practical experience every phase of the business, the substantial success won in this part of the world in this profitable industry by George J. Newell, of Delta county, was the legitimate result of wide and accurate knowledge on the subject and the diligent and skillful application of his practical knowledge to its various needs. He was born in West Virginia on June 11, 1837, and was the son of John and Lydia (Edie) Newell, the latter born in the same state as himself and the former in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Both are now deceased. The father was a tanner for a number of years, then became a miller, and

later followed farming to the end of his life. George was reared on a farm and received his education at the country schools near his home. He remained at home and took care of his father until the latter died in 1883. In 1885 he came to Colorado, locating first in Weld county, where he engaged in farming and raising fruit, as he had done on his home place in his native state, in this state managing his brother's farm. In 1887 he took employment with a large firm to sell flour and grain, and he continued in this business until 1895 with headquarters at Leadville. The year before he bought the place on which he afterward made his home in Delta county, and in 1895 he settled on it. The ranch comprises two hundred acres, of which sixty are in fruit, forty acres of a planting made soon after his arrival here and twenty set out at a later date. The orchards are principally in apples and they yield abundant harvest of the finest fruit. The rest of his land is cultivated for grain and hay. He had been very successful and the returns for his labor are correspondingly large. In 1903 he sold two thousand five hundred dollars worth of produce off his place. Mr. Newell was married on November 16, 1896, to Mrs. Laura (Adams) Jackman, a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, the daughter of Josiah Allen and Elizabeth (Welch) Adams. Her father was born in West Virginia and her mother in Ohio. They moved to Iowa when young and there the father passed the remainder of his life, dying there at an advanced age. The mother died in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Newell was born one son, William T., who is six years of age. Mr. Newell supported the Republican party in political affairs and he was a Presbyterian in church membership, as is now Mrs. Newell. While living in West Virginia, on his father's farm, Mr. Newell handled apples as a commercial commodity on a large scale during the fall and winter. He also raised large quanti-

ties of fruit on the place and became one of the leading men in the business in that section of the country. After coming to Colorado, he carried on the same lines of business extensively in connection with his other farming operations, and here too he became a leader in the industry, and an authority on all questions connected with it. Mr. Newell died July 13, 1903, deeply lamented by all.

JOHN PLATT.

John Platt, one of the progressive, industrious and prosperous farmers of Delta county, living on that favored elevation known as Ash mesa, six miles from the town of Delta, and one of the first settlers of this region, is a native of Austria, born in 1852. His parents, Nicholas and Mary (Garbles) Platt, were also natives of that country, as their forefathers were for countless generations before them. The father was a farmer there and also a miller, conducting a large and busy flour-mill. He brought his family to this country and settled in Colorado in 1872. Their first location was at Del Norte, where they lived until 1877, when they moved to Montrose county. There the father pre-empted eighty acres of land, on which he and his wife now live. Their son John left home in 1876, when he was twenty-four years of age, and going to Leadville, engaged in freighting between that town and Gunnison, following this occupation for three years. At the end of that period he moved to Delta county, where he pre-empted the ranch on which he has since made his home. His arrival here was in 1882, just as the Indians were leaving and while the country was yet in its state of unbroken wildness. He was one of the first settlers on the mesa, but the number was increased by several new arrivals in the first year of his residence here. Of his land twenty acres are in hay and the rest is given

up to general farming and grazing. He bore his part well in the first efforts to improve the country and supply it with roads, bridges and the other public conveniences of living, and in all its subsequent progress and development he has been forward and active in good works. In October, 1882, he was married to Miss Maggie Kessler, who was born in Germany. They had two daughters, Carrie and May, the latter being deceased. Their mother died in December, 1897, and in 1899 he married Miss Mary Connor, from whom he was afterward divorced. His third marriage occurred on December 21, 1901, and was with Miss Maud Wixson, a native of Custer county, Colorado, born on May 7, 1870, at Rosita. She is the daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Eason) Wixson, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of Canada. By the third marriage Mr. Platt became the father of three children, W. Clarence, John and Lawrence W., one of whom, John, has died. Mr. Platt is a Republican in politics and is ever loyal to his party. He has the regard and good will of his fellow citizens all around him, and deserves the high opinion they have of him.

EMELINE BIVANS.

While in recent times public sentiment, particularly in this western country, has opened almost every door of enterprise to women and made them man's equal in nearly every field of labor in opportunity, it has not waited for this change of view to develop the character and capacity of some of the sex. In every age of the world there have been resolute and forceful women who were able to take their own part and occupy if necessary a man's place to advantage in the battle of life and make good their title to it. In this number clearly belongs Emeline Bivans, the interesting subject of this review. She was born in Franklin county,

Ohio, on July 22, 1838, and is the daughter of Josiah and Pauline D. (Neff) Bivans. The family moved to Marion county, Iowa, in 1855, where the father bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres on which he passed the residue of his life, dying there in 1864 after years of pronounced success in his business. The daughter Emeline lived at home until 1856, and was educated at the public schools. On August 28th, in the year last named, she was married to Pius Flohr, and in the ensuing fall they settled on a farm in Marion county, where they remained thirteen years. In the fall of 1868 they moved to near Independence, Missouri, and after nine years of successful farming and stock-raising there they sold out and changed their residence to the vicinity of Fort Scott, Kansas. Here they engaged in the stock business on a large scale and found it very profitable. In 1881 domestic disagreements induced the husband and wife to separate and secure a divorce. They divided the property equally between them, and Mrs. Flohr remained in the neighborhood until she could dispose of her stock and other property, which she did in a short time for the sum of seven thousand dollars. There were ten children born of the marriage, George A., Josiah, Louisa, Charles G., Michael, Caroline, Samuel, Ida, Harvey, and Pius Benno. They are all living and five of them are residents of Colorado. After selling her property in Kansas the mother came to Colorado, arriving in 1883. Some time afterward she was married to Christopher Allbush. Then she and her new husband went back to Kansas, but a little later they returned to this state and located at Crawford, Delta county, where she bought a herd of cattle and renewed her operations in the stock industry, continuing in the business six years. Once more the domestic cloud lowered upon her house, and she was again divorced, at which time she resumed her maiden name. After this

she sold her cattle, and in 1891 moved to Montrose county where she bought a ranch and began farming on her own account. She has continued the business since then, and has added to the ranch until she now has three hundred and twenty acres, all in one body. On this she has three houses, in one of which she lives, renting the other two out to tenants. She carries on a general farming enterprise under her own personal management and also conducts a small stock industry, having some thirty good cattle. During the greater part of her residence here she has managed the ranch herself, and her success in the business is a high tribute to her ability, shrewdness and good judgment, as well as to her vigor and industry. Her children are all grown and away from home, and she is therefore sole mistress of the ranch and all its operations. She is accounted one of the progressive ranchers of the county. Her sympathies are with the Democratic party in political affairs, and she takes a great interest in its success, as she does in all worthy and beneficent movements.

MRS. JANE O. CRAIG.

The life of this self-reliant and resourceful woman has been full of trouble and domestic discord, but through every disaster and danger she has kept her courage up and done her part in the struggle for advancement, being equipped by nature with a firm and unbending determination that no danger has daunted and no difficulty has dismayed. She is a native of New Jersey, born on September 14, 1848, and the daughter of Andrew and Jane (Sackett) Myers, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1852 the family moved to Illinois where they lived until 1859, at which time they changed their residence to Missouri. At the beginning of the Civil war the father enlisted in the Union army, in which

he served to the close of the contest. He was injured in the service and for a portion of the time was laid up in a military hospital. After the war he lived at his Missouri home until 1867, then moved to Linn county, Kansas. Here he farmed and raised stock until 1902, when he sold out and returned to New Jersey where he is still living. The mother died in 1884 and the father married again. His second wife died in February, 1902. Mrs. Craig had four brothers, all of whom are living. She remained at home until she was married in 1878 to David Beidler, a native of Ohio. He also was a soldier in the Civil war, but only served a short time towards its close. After the war he located in Kansas and there they were married. When they left that state they came to Colorado and settled at Del Norte, where her husband engaged in mining. In the spring of 1879 they moved to Ouray and the next fall to Rico, where they lived together until the autumn of 1884. Then domestic trouble brought about a separation and subsequently a divorce. Five children were born of their union, David A., Charles W., William L., John H. and Gertrude M. Three of them are living, all in Colorado. On May 27, 1890, the mother was married again, being united on this occasion with Charles Pohle, a native of New York city. They had one child, their daughter Nellie C., who is living with her mother. Mrs. Craig did not live long with her second husband, and on being separated from him returned to Rico and there kept a hotel and restaurant for a few years. With the proceeds of her business she bought another herd of stock which she ran in the hills in summer and wintered in Montrose county. In 1894 she married Benjamin H. Craig, with whom she lived three years, being divorced from him also in 1897. Since then she has conducted her stock industry alone. She has been engaged in this industry for more than sixteen years.

starting after separating from her first husband. She now has one hundred and fifty cattle of good breeds and carries on her business with vigor and close attention to every detail. In the spring of 1900 she bought the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on which she now has her home. It is all good farming land, about one hundred acres being in grass for hay. When she purchased it there was but little improvement on it and she has made considerable since. She summers her stock in the hills and winters them under proper shelter on the ranch. Mrs. Craig is a woman of great enterprise and public spirit and takes an active interest in the affairs of her community. In politics she is independent.

ADDISON H. BAXTER.

Well fixed on a good ranch of an even one hundred acres on Ash mesa, five miles from Delta, on which he has lived in peace, contentment and prosperity since the autumn of 1896, when he moved to this state from his native Arkansas, Addison H. Baxter is prepared to defy the storms of life and laugh at the threats of adversity. His land is productive and he tills it with care and judgment; his standing in the community is good; his life is exemplary and his reputation well established; and he has strength of body, clearness of mind and cheerfulness of disposition. Mr. Baxter was born in the state of Arkansas on February 16, 1849, and is the son of William and Nancy (Hawk) Baxter, both natives of North Carolina and both now deceased. There were twelve children in the family, six of whom are living. The father was a farmer and followed the business during his lifetime. Addison was reared on the paternal homestead, received a common-school education and remained at home until he reached his legal majority, then, in 1870, he went to farming on his own ac-

count in his native state, and he remained there so occupied until the fall of 1896, when he came to Colorado and located on his present home. Here he has since dwelt continuously, busily engaged in improving and farming his land and building up a profitable stock industry. His location is good and all the conditions for an expanding business in general farming are favorable. On September 19, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Ramsey, like himself a native of Arkansas, and born August 3, 1854. She is the daughter of Joseph and Caroline E. (Morrison) Ramsey, industrious and well-to-do farmers in Arkansas, where they passed the whole of their lives. In the mother's family there were seven children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have had eleven children, Addison, Jr., Nancy E., Susan A., Matilda B., Silas F., Clara M., David E., Thomas L., Lola M., Lelia V. and Pearl M. All but three are living, the oldest being thirty-three years of age and the youngest four (September, 1904). All are residents of Colorado, and most of them live either at or near their father's home. He is a Democrat in political faith and a Baptist in church membership. His father was born in 1801 and died in October, 1877. The mother came into the world in 1807, and departed this life in September, 1879. In their neighborhood they were highly respected in life and sincerely mourned in death.

DANIEL M. KELLEY.

Daniel M. Kelley, of Montrose county, one of the leading sheep men of the Western slope, was born in the state of New York on November 7, 1865. His parents were James and Anna (Morrison) Kelley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Scotland. The father was a painter and divided the years of his manhood between working at his trade and keeping hotel. He died in Massachusetts on

March 11, 1875. Four years later the mother moved her family to Colorado and settled in Boulder county, where she engaged in farming until her death, on May 28, 1882. Their son Daniel remained with them until death ended their labors, receiving a common-school education and acquiring a good practical knowledge of farming. After the death of his mother he remained a year in Boulder county, and in 1883 moved to Montrose county, where he took up a ranch as a homestead claim in 1885. This was wild, unbroken land at the time, and in its present state of fertility and fruitfulness it represents his industry and thrift during the succeeding years. He has greatly improved the place and transformed it into one of the desirable country homes of the section in which it lies. It is located on California mesa, four miles west of Olathe, and is especially well adapted to raising sheep, in which Mr. Kelley is largely engaged. For a few years after settling here he gave his attention to the cattle industry, but finding the region better adapted to sheep he sold his cattle and began raising sheep. In 1903 he ran about eighteen hundred head and sold as their product one thousand dollars worth of wool and four thousand dollars worth of lambs. Mr. Kelley was first married in 1887 to Miss Mary Kane, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Welch) Kane, who were born and reared in Ireland. The mother died on February 20, 1900, and the father is now living in the state of Washington conducting a flourishing mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley had five children, Manie, James F., William H., Daniel S. and Anna. The last named died on March 19, 1903. The others are living at home, the oldest being fifteen years old and the youngest six. The mother died January 20, 1898, and is buried at Delta, and Mr. Kelley was married October 13, 1902, to Mrs. Margaret (Burnett) Clark, a native of Mercer

county, Illinois, and the daughter of Capt. F. G. and Emaline (Campbell) Burnett, the former a native of New York and the latter of Muskingum county, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Kelley came with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, when young, where he was reared and married. He enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served in the Union army during the Civil war, being mustered out as captain of his company. He and his wife are now living on California mesa in Montrose county. Mrs. Kelley is the mother of two daughters by her former marriage, Emaline A. and Mabel C. Mr. Kelley is a sixth-degree Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America. In political allegiance he is a zealous Republican.

WILLIAM H. LINES.

To the peace and contentment and the substantial prosperity which he now enjoys this enterprising and progressive ranch man has come through long and dangerous journeying by sea and land and through many trials and difficulties after reaching his desired haven. He is a native of England, born on August 31, 1839, and the son of John and Jane (Haddon) Lines, the former born in that country in 1814 and the latter in 1816. The father was a gardener in his native land, and in 1864 started with his family to Utah. They reached Florence, Nebraska, by the usual routes, and from there they started across the plains to their destination. There were eight children in the family and seven of them left England with their parents, William having preceded them three years to this country. While crossing the plains with their ox teams, first one of the children died, then the mother, and after her two of the other children. Later a cousin of the children also died, making five deaths in one family on this fateful trip, which consumed several months. The members of the family

who lived to complete it reached a place called Goshen, in Utah county of the Mormon state, in October, and there they engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1866. William Lines grew to manhood in his native land and there received a good common-school education. In 1861, when he was twenty-two years of age, he left his home and emigrated to the United States. On April 19th of that year, after reaching this country, he started for Utah and got to Florence, Nebraska, in May. Here he was obliged to wait three weeks for an ox train with which he could travel. When the train came in it composed sixty-three four-yoke teams of oxen. They left Florence in June and reached the end of their journey in Salt Lake City on September 15th, following. The only trouble they had with the Indians was a slight skirmish on Deer Creek, Wyoming, and the train got through in good shape with but little loss, it being considered the star train for the season. Mr. Lines was sick a part of the time on the way and came near dying. But he survived and reached Utah in a fair state of health. He went to work on a farm soon after his arrival and remained in that region until 1871. He then went into the mining district at what is now named Tintic, there being three families that settled there. During the next two years he followed mining and prospecting in that region, and at the end of that period went to work in the mill reducing ores. He worked at this occupation ten years. In the autumn of 1883 he came to Colorado and most of the mill crew came with him. He pre-empted a ranch on California mesa and planted the first orchard on this now fruitful elevation. He was also the first man to utilize the water for irrigation that came through what is now the ditch of the Montrose & Delta Ditch Company, using the first water that came through the flume crossing Dry creek. In the erection of this ditch he was one of the principal con-

tractors, and did a large part of the work in its construction. This was in the spring of 1885. In 1890, after selling the place he had pre-empted, he bought the one on which he now has his home on the same mesa, four miles and a half west of Olathe, in Montrose county. It comprises fifty acres and has been much improved by him. He has lived on it continuously since buying it, and has farmed it wisely and industriously, raising only what stock he needed for his own use and could keep comfortably on the ranch. He has one acre and a half in fruit, but gives his attention principally to the production of cereals and hay. His first crop was raised with water from Dry creek, but the ditch has furnished him with better facilities than he had from that stream. On December 5, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Caroline (Barber) Blunt, the widow of Charles Blunt, with whom she came to Utah in 1861 and who died in 1863, leaving one child who is living in Utah. Mrs. Lines is the daughter of William and Eliza (Higgins) Barber. Mr. and Mrs. Lines have had nine children, Eliza J., John H., Alice A., Louisa, Carrie, Joseph E., William, Thomas and Stephen. Seven of them are living, five sons and two daughters, all in Colorado. All the members of the family belong, or have belonged, to the Mormon church. In politics the head of the house supports the Republican party. His youngest child is the only one now living at home.

HEAMAN S. BAGLEY.

Mr. Bagley, who is one of the leading and most enterprising sheep men in Delta county, this state, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on December 29, 1851. His parents, Jesse and Laura (Evarts) Bagley, were natives, respectively, of Rhode Island and Maine. They moved to Minnesota and settled in Olmstead county, where the father pre-empted the first

tract of land ever taken up in this way in that county. Two years later Heaman's grandfather, who was one hundred and twelve years old, came to the same county and pre-empted another claim on which he lived two years, dying there at the age of one hundred and fourteen. The father farmed in that county until 1886, then moved to Pleasant Grove, in the same state, and afterward to Minneapolis, where he lived until 1894. He then migrated to Vancouver, Washington, where he lived until his death in 1895. The mother died in Minnesota in 1884. Their son Heaman remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen and attended the public schools. In 1867 he left home and located on a farm in the vicinity of Winona, remaining there until 1874, at which time he moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and there during the next two years he worked on the river in summer and in the lumber regions in winter. In 1876 he returned to Minnesota and took up his residence at Spring Valley, where he worked in a butcher shop for four years. In 1880, before there was a railroad in this part of Colorado, he came to the state and settled in Gunnison county. Here he put in more than two years mining, and in the spring of 1883 moved to the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which is now his home, taking up the land as a pre-emption claim. He has improved the place and made it very productive. About four acres are in fruit and the rest in alfalfa and grain. For a time he carried on the cattle business. He later changed to sheep and out of them he made very good profits. In 1902 he raised an average of sixty-six bushels of wheat to the acre, selling his product for two thousand six hundred dollars. On January 19, 1877, he was married to Miss Jane Duncan, who was born at Decorah, Iowa, on November 19, 1856, and is the daughter of Samuel L. and Julia Duncan, the father born in Ohio and the mother, in Rhode Island. They

were farmers and lived in Minnesota many years. The father was a Union soldier in the Civil war and served to the end of the mighty conflict. Their family comprised four children, three of whom are residents of Colorado. The father also lives in this state, but the mother died on August 17, 1890. Mr. Bagley had three brothers and four sisters. All are living but one and five dwell in this state. In his own household one child has been born, his daughter Mabel M., whose life began in Gunnison county. In political matters Mr. Bagley supports the Republican party with loyalty and zeal. He is an influential and well esteemed citizen, and his life in Delta county has been of great service in the progress and general development of its best interests.

JOSEPH W. SNODDY.

Joseph W. Snoddy, who has lived in Montrose county, this state, since 1886, and on a ranch of forty acres on California mesa, eight and one-half miles from the town of Delta, since 1899, when he bought it, is a native of Indiana born on February 18, 1858. His parents were Burton and Elizabeth (Pettit) Snoddy, the former born in Tennessee and the latter in Ohio. The father was a farmer and moved to Iowa in 1858, and to Coffey county, Kansas, in 1864. He continued his farming operations in all these places, dying in Kansas in 1869. The mother survived him two years and passed away in 1871, when her son Joseph was thirteen years old. Thereafter he made his home with a neighbor until he reached the age of twenty-eight years. He attended the public schools and acquired habits of useful industry and frugality on the farm. In 1886 he left Kansas and came to Montrose county, this state, where he has since had his home. He bought the place on which he lives in 1899 and at once settled on it and began to

improve it. It comprises forty acres and in addition he farms some rented land, and is also working in the employ of a large sheep company. Although engaged in the cattle industry on his own account he has only a small herd of cattle, being too busy with other interests to give due attention to a large number. On his place he has a small orchard, but it is not extensive enough to bring him in much revenue. On August 6, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Stella Chrisman, who was born at Burlington, Kansas, on June 13, 1868, and is the daughter of John S. and Zelah (Ferguson) Chrisman, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Ohio. The mother died about thirty years ago and the father in 1894, both passing away at Burlington, Kansas. Mr. Snoddy had four sisters and two brothers. All are dead but one brother. In the Snoddy family three children have been born, Ethel M., Zelah E. and Stella R. They are all living at home. While not an active partisan, or in any sense an aspirant for public office, Mr. Snoddy faithfully supports the Republicans in political affairs. In local matters he considers mainly the best interests of the community and aids materially in promoting them. He is regarded as a useful and valuable citizen and has the regard and good will of the people all around him.

JOSEPH W. PIERSON.

One of the earliest and longest dwellers on the California mesa, in Montrose county, and all the while one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of that portion of the state. Joseph W. Pierson has played an important part in bringing the region from its condition of primitive wildness and barrenness to its present state of development and productivity. He was born in Ohio on January 23, 1853, and is the son of Isaac and Maria L.

(McMahon) Pierson, both natives of Ohio. The father was a farmer and passed his life on the farm his father had taken up in that state in the early pioneer days, dying there at the age of eighty-four years. The mother is still living on that place, and is also now well advanced in age. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. In accordance with the customs of the time and locality, their son Joseph attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home and assisted from his boyhood in the labors of the farm. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-nine, then in 1882, quitting the scenes and associations of his early life and seeking a new home wherein his hopes might expand and flourish, he came to Colorado and established himself at Longmont. A year later, however, he concluded that the Western slope was better adapted to his purposes and moved to Montrose county. In the fall of 1884 he pre-empted the ranch on which he now lives and which has ever since been his abiding place and the seat of his useful and productive labor. On this he settled and built his dwelling and other necessary structures before the ditch which irrigates his land was completed, but was unable to do much in the way of farming until after that great utility was put in operation. Since then he has gone on increasing his acreage of cultivation and improving his property in various ways until he has one of the most productive and desirable farms in his neighborhood. His principal crop is hay, but he raises also other ordinary farm products in quantities and has about eight acres of orchard all in good bearing condition. As a side issue he has given considerable attention to the culture of bees and the production of honey. His apiary comprises one hundred stands of well-bred bees, and their yield in 1902 netted him four hundred dollars and in 1903 five hundred dollars. While deeply

and intelligently interested in the local affairs of his section, and devoted to all means for its improvement, he is independent in politics, and takes no active part in partisan contests. On October 15, 1885, he united in marriage with Miss Addie Hatzell, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of George and Sarah (Ribbel) Hatzell, who were also natives of that state. They moved to Longmont, Colorado, in 1877, and there they passed the rest of their lives, both being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have five children, Sadie L., May, Grace A., Albert M. and John S. They are all living and at home, the oldest being seventeen and the youngest six years of age. The ranch is eight miles from Delta.

JOHN E. WHINNERY.

A pioneer in four states, John E. Whinnery, of Delta county, living five and one-half miles up the Gunnison from the city of Delta and one-fourth of a mile west of Read post-office, has passed practically the whole of his life on the frontier so far, except the portion spent at his present residence since that section of the state has been settled and civilized through his labors and those of others. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on June 6, 1829, when that section was yet in a state of great wildness notwithstanding his father and other settlers had been living there nearly thirty years. His father, John Whinnery, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1785, located on a farm in Columbiana county in 1801, when all the surrounding country was an unbroken wilderness and still peopled with Indians and infested with wild beasts. He had one hundred and sixty acres of land which he improved to a good condition and lived on until his death, in 1852, at the age of seventy-seven. Being a Quaker, and pursuing the peaceful policy of that sect, he was able to get along

with the Indians without trouble, and it was two years or more after he settled there before they were removed in a body. In 1805 he married with Miss Mary McBride, a native of western Virginia and also an early settler in the wilds of Ohio. They had eleven children, of whom John E. was the last born and is the only one now living. The last of the others died in 1903, at the age of eighty-two. The elder Whinnery was an intimate friend of the late Senator Mark Hanna and was well known to all the older leading men of the state. He died on the farm on which he first located in Ohio, and his wife died there also, having survived him ten years and passing away in 1862. Their son John grew to manhood on the home place and received his education in the district schools in the neighborhood. In 1852, at the age of twenty-three, he left home and moved to Benton county, Iowa, then a new country with pleasing prospects for enterprise and thrift. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which he improved and lived on for five years. At the end of that period he returned to Ohio, and after a short visit to his old home, traveled through various parts of the country until the beginning of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and was soon after at the front. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain under General McClellan, fought Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, and was in a number of active skirmishes. Being injured in a stampede, he was laid up in a hospital ten weeks, and after getting out of there was honorably discharged on account of disability. He at once returned to Ohio, and during the next three years he was engaged in farming in that state. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Lyon county, Kansas, and later to Wilson county, where he farmed and raised stock until 1874. In that year he came to Colorado and settled

in the San Luis valley. Where Lake City has since been built he did some prospecting and loctted several mines. The town was then a rude hamlet of about ten log cabins, but showed evidences of its increasing vitality and promise of its subsequent growth. He started a dairy there which he conducted six years, and during that time he got together about one hundred cattle. In 1879 he took up a ranch in Gunnison county, and in 1882 he moved on it with his cattle, living there until 1885, when he changed his residence to Delta county and the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now has his home. It was all raw and unimproved, and he entered with vigor and despatch on the work of making it habitable and productive. The first fall he planted two acres in choice fruit trees, and he has since set out two acres and a half more in orchard. The rest of the land is given up to other farm products suitable to the soil and climate, his principal crop being alfalfa. In the public affairs of the county he has taken an active part, serving a number of years as a justice of the peace. In political faith he is a zealous Republican, and his party always has the benefit of his work and influence. He was first married in March, 1850, to Miss Emily Crew, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and daughter of Dr. James Crew. She died in 1855, leaving a son and daughter, Josiah, now fifty-three years old, and Louie J., now fifty-one. One of them lives in Colorado and the other in Wisconsin. Mr. Whinnery's second marriage occurred in 1862 and was with Miss Mary A. Fawcett, who was born in Ohio in 1834. Her father, Samuel Fawcett, is still living in that state, at the age of ninety-two, having been born in 1812. He is a carpenter and still works at his trade. The mother died very young. In the Whinnery household three children were born of the second marriage, Webster S., Eva J. and Ralph V. They also are all living. Mr. Whinnery

has belonged to the Masonic order for a long time, and has always been somewhat enthusiastic in the work of the fraternity.

ALONZO S. WRIGHT.

Leaving home at the age of twenty-three, and then coming to live in Colorado, where he has ever since resided, Alonzo S. Wright, of Montrose county, living three miles and a half northwest of Olathe on a good ranch of two hundred acres, has given to the service of this state the labor of nearly all of his mature years, and has won from it not only a competency in worldly wealth of increasing magnitude, but as well a high place in the lasting regard of its people. He was born on April 19, 1849, in Morgan county, Missouri, where his parents, Thomas and Martha (Baskerville) Wright, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia, settled in childhood. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade until well advanced in age. He then retired to his farm in Missouri, where he died in 1878. There were three daughters and two sons in the family, and of these Alonzo and his three sisters are living. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead in his native state, and secured his education at the public schools. In 1872 he left home and came to live in Colorado, arriving at Denver on April 7th. During the next eighteen years he was engaged in prospecting and mining with good results, and he still owns some paying mining interests at Lake City, among them a portion of the Sweet Home mine. He came to the valley in which he now lives in the autumn of 1884, and for five years thereafter continued his mining operations. In 1889 he bought his present home, securing one hundred and sixty acres by the first purchase and eighty in addition later, in the meantime having sold forty acres. His land is principally adapted to hay

and of this he raises large quantities of first rate quality. He is also largely engaged in the stock industry and in bee culture. After buying the place he gave up active mining and devoted his energies to farming and his cattle business. The latter he is steadily increasing and its profits grow with its expansion. The bees are also profitable and bring him a considerable revenue without much effort on his part; and he has a three-acre orchard from which he gets good returns. In 1903 he sold more than two thousand dollars worth of produce from his farm, the honey bringing four hundred dollars and the fruit an equal amount. While increasing the number he is also raising the standard of his cattle and thus enlarging their value in the markets. On February 17, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Vezina, who was born in Iowa on November 3, 1868, and is the daughter of Nelson and Emily (Roapell) Vezina, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. There are five children in the Wright family, John, Alonzo, Jr., Myron, Mary and Thomas C., all living and at home. Mr. Wright belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and the Washingtonians. In political affiliation he is a pronounced Democrat. In the full maturity of his powers, with comfortable surroundings, engaged in congenial pursuits, and enjoying in a marked degree the respect and confidence of his fellow men, Mr. Wright has an enviable lot at present and may confidently expect many years of usefulness and happiness yet to come.

DR. WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.

The late Dr. William S. Wright, of Olathe, who departed this life on February 10, 1902, in the midst of his usefulness, but after many years of successful and serviceable practice of his profession, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, on September 20, 1840, and was the son

of Alfred and Nancy (Gabbert) Wright, natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1807 and the mother in 1809. They moved to Iowa in 1830, and there they passed the remainder of their lives successfully engaged in farming. Their family comprised four sons and six daughters, six of the number being now alive. William started out in life for himself in 1855 at the age of fifteen. He went to Missouri where he taught school and began the study of medicine. Two years were passed in that state and in these employments, then in 1857 he returned to his native state, where he remained until 1885, actively engaged in the practice of medicine from the time when he was twenty-three years of age. In 1863 he established an office in Glasgo, Jefferson county, Iowa, and there he practiced until 1882. He then moved to Lockridge, in the same state, and during the next three years he practiced there. From that city he moved to Kansas in 1885, locating at Dodge City for a short time and then moving to Jetmore. The next year he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Montrose. At the same time he pre-empted a claim to a tract of land on which he lived until June, 1892. At that time he changed his base of operations to Olathe, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was the first physician in this section of the county, and while he had the field to himself for years, he also found his duties very arduous and exacting, requiring long rides in all sorts of weather and at all hours of the day or night. He was one of the first settlers in the town, there being only ten houses there at the time of his arrival, and he aided largely in its subsequent growth and development. The Doctor was first married in 1857 to Miss Martha Gregg, a native of Iowa and the daughter of James and Margaret Gregg. The fruit of their union was seven children, of whom but three are living. He was divorced from this wife in 1883 and on

October 15, 1885, he was married to a second wife, Mrs. Nellie A. (Pratt) Scott, a widow with three children, William E., Sumner and Winfield Scott. She is the daughter of Jefferson and Jane (Wightington) Pratt, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in Jefferson county, Tennessee. The father enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war as member of Company C, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and served through the contest. After being discharged he was obliged to go to a hospital and there he died. By his second marriage Dr. Wright became the father of five children, of whom Nellie, Earl and Frances W. are living. Ruth died at the age of seven months and the fifth died in infancy. He belonged to the Masonic order fraternally, was an earnest Republican politically, and held membership in the Methodist church religiously. Mrs. Wright is a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS VICKERS.

Nearly half a century of useful life in the United States has made the interesting subject of this brief review well acquainted with and strongly devoted to American institutions, and enabled him to contribute materially to the progress and development of the country. He was born in England, at Brinsley, on January 5, 1831, where his parents, William and Elizabeth (Wharton) Vickers, passed the whole of their lives. The father was a lime burner and actively engaged in this occupation all his days from early manhood. There were seventeen children in the family, eleven of whom grew to maturity and three are now living. Of these Thomas is the oldest and the only one who ever became a resident of Colorado. He was reared and received a common-school education in his native land, and in 1857 came to this country, locating first for a few months

in Iowa. He then moved to Illinois and soon afterward to St. Louis, Missouri, where during the next twenty years he was engaged in mining in the vicinity of that city. In 1878 he transferred his energies to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he remained until fall, then came to Colorado, locating at Florence. Work was scarce there at the time, and a few months later he moved to Trinidad and secured employment with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in the coal mines. It was not long before he became foreman of the mine in which he was working, but at the end of a year thereafter he resigned the position and tried his hand for a brief period at Ruby camp in Gunnison county. In the autumn of 1879 he moved his family to Ouray for the winter and went to the vicinity of Canon City where he spent the winter usefully employed. In the spring he started on a prospecting tour, which he continued until the fall of 1881, when he moved to Delta and bought the place on which he now lives. The Indians left the country in September and he arrived in November after all the most desirable land had been taken up, so he purchased the rights of a settler to one hundred and sixty acres of land for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. On this land he filed and afterwards proved up, and found himself in possession of a property steadily growing in value. It adjoins the townsite of Delta and the railroad is built across its eastern side. From the time of his taking possession he has devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of the place, and now has what he still owns of it in an advanced state of productiveness and furnished with good buildings. His principal crops are alfalfa and potatoes, getting of the former an average of six and of the latter six to eight tons an acre. Some years ago he sold twenty-three acres of the ranch at one hundred dollars an acre. This the purchaser laid off into town lots and sold

to new comers in the town, and it is now covered with the homes of industrious citizens. He also sold seventy-eight acres to a cousin for about what it cost him, retaining for his own use about fifty-four acres, all he felt he could handle to advantage at his age. Mr. Vickers was married on February 18, 1862, to Mrs. Ann Nicholson, a widow born in Manchester, England, and the daughter of John Bent, of that city. Her mother died while she was young and she herself passed away on March 18, 1904. They had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter in Illinois whom they reared to womanhood, and who is now married and lives on the home ranch. Mrs. Vickers died in March, 1904, and is buried at Delta. In politics Mr. Vickers is a steadfast Republican. His long life in this community has been without reproach, and by all the people he is highly esteemed.

ALFRED S. LEWIS.

The late Alfred S. Lewis, of Delta county, who came to this portion of the state in 1883 and died on his ranch three miles up the Gunnison from the town of Delta in 1897, was a native of North Carolina, born in Cherokee county on August 6, 1849. His parents were Alfred and Sarah (Merlan) Lewis, natives also of North Carolina. The father died when the son was but two years old, and at the beginning of the Civil war the mother moved the family to Georgia, where she died in July, 1890. It was in this state that the son grew to manhood, received the greater part of his education and learned his trade as a carpenter; and there also he started in life for himself and worked at his trade until 1880. He then came to Colorado, locating at Leadville, where for a short time he was employed in the smelter sampling ore. In August of that year he moved to Lake City and mined coal for coke.

remaining until 1883. In that year he changed his residence to Delta county and his occupation to ranching and raising stock. For the first year he rented a ranch in order that he might learn how he liked the country before making a purchase and establishing a permanent home. In 1884 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land staked off by another man, paying five hundred dollars for the rights to the property and one hundred dollars worth of ditch stock. The land was so dry at the time that there were great cracks in various places in it, yet by close and continued industry and taking advantage of all favoring conditions, he made it productive, raising good crops from the start. He set out twenty acres in fruit, but there are now only seven acres of the orchard standing and its yield is used by the family. The whole region was undeveloped, there being but one bridge over the Gunnison at the time, and that a cottonwood structure subject to toll. But accepting the conditions around him with cheerfulness, he entered upon the task of improving his property and aiding in the development of the country with energy, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the neighborhood advancing with gratifying rapidity to a state of greater fruitfulness and comfort. To the end of his life he devoted himself to the work before him, taking an earnest and helpful interest in local affairs, and aiding as far as he could in building up the section in which he had cast his lot, being one of its useful citizens, and leaving at his death the benefits of his practical wisdom and continued industry. He was married on January 10, 1867, to Miss Grace Ledford, who was born and reared in Union county, Georgia, and is the daughter of Silas and Elmyra (Bollen) Ledford, the father a native of North and the mother of South Carolina. The mother died very young and the father in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom

are living at or near the family homestead. Since the death of the father the mother has carried on the operations of the ranch with the help of the children at home, and with the ten thousand dollars insurance he had on his life she has bought additional land and a number of cattle. The father had sold one hundred acres of his original purchase before his death and the widow has purchased sixty acres, so that she now has one hundred and twenty. Her stock industry is thriving, and with the fine yield of hay she gets from the land she usually has enough feed for the cattle, raising an average of about four hundred tons of hay a year. Mr. Lewis was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in church membership.

DANIEL S. ROATCAP.

Born and reared in Page county, Virginia, the parents of Daniel S. Roatcap, of Montrose county, who lives on a good ranch of three hundred and twenty acres five miles west of Olathe, which he has redeemed from the waste and made fragrant and fruitful with the products of cultivation and comfortable with the appointments of a good home, were pioneers in four states of the growing West, and added to the productive energies which have aided in the development of each. The father, John Roatcap, and the mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Coffman, were reared in their native county, and began their married life there as prosperous farmers. They moved to Illinois in 1843 and settled on the virgin prairie of that great state, and there they founded a new home, which, however, they left in 1855 for a still newer one on the frontier of Missouri. In both states they farmed and in the latter the father also conducted a flour-mill until it was destroyed by fire, the disaster occurring in 1868. The next year they moved to Kansas where they remained until 1880, when they came

to Colorado. The first three years of their residence in this state were passed at Lake City, and in 1883 they changed to Delta county, where the father died in 1888 and the mother in 1898. Their son Daniel was fifteen years old when the family settled in Missouri, and in that state he finished his schooling and began life for himself as a farmer. He remained there until 1874, then moved to Kansas, where he continued farming until 1881. In that year he became a resident of Colorado, and in the neighborhood of Lake City found profitable employment in the lumber industry until 1883, when he located the place on which he now lives and which has ever since been his home. All the land in the region was then uncultivated, its chief product being wild sage brush, and the conveniences of civilized life were few and hard to get. The soil was arid too, and no systematic attempt at irrigation was practicable. The conditions for successful farming were therefore very unfavorable and home comforts were of the most primitive and meager character. But he persevered in his undertaking, and combining with other determined home-seekers like himself who had come to stay, their united efforts were employed in constructing a ditch in 1884, and then the yield of the land began to grow generous and profitable. In 1885 he set out a small orchard, to which he has added from time to time until he now has fifteen acres of fruit trees in good bearing order, which have never failed in a good annual crop, especially the peach trees, since they began bearing. The revenue from this branch of his industry alone has been seven hundred dollars to one thousand dollars a year for a number of years, and it is steadily increasing in amount. He also has one hundred and twenty acres in alfalfa, and when there is sufficient water he gets from this three crops a year, the yield being three hundred to four hundred tons a year. On April 3, 1862, he

was married to Miss Barbara A. Smith, a native of Virginia, the daughter of Noah and Mary (Gouchenour) Smith, who were born in that state and moved to Missouri in 1856. The father died there in 1879, and four years later the mother came to Colorado, where she died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Roatcap have had ten children, David H., John W., Joseph S., Noah D., Mary A., James A., Oliver M., Emma E., Archie H. and Charlie A. Of these the two daughters and two of the sons are dead. Fraternaly the father belongs to the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, in political faith he is a Democrat and in church membership he and his wife are connected with the Church of Christ in Christian Union.

GEORGE W. SHINDLEDECKER.

A Pennsylvanian by nativity, and the son of parents born and reared in that state, but who moved to Wisconsin in his childhood, and having grown to manhood in their new home, the subject of this sketch, who is one of the progressive ranchmen of Montrose county, saw service in useful labor and acquired knowledge from experience in two states before he came to Colorado in 1869 at the dawn of his young manhood. His life began on October 11, 1848, and he is the son of William and Sarah (Drake) Shindledecker, who took up their residence in the wilds of Wisconsin in 1854 and remained there until the death of the mother in 1892. Two years later the father came to Colorado and in 1895 died in this state. After leaving school their son George worked on the home farm in Wisconsin until he reached the age of twenty, then, in February, 1869, came to Colorado and located in Boulder county, where he went to work on a ranch for his brother-in-law. He remained in that county until the autumn of 1874, then went to Iowa, and during the next four years

he was engaged in farming on his own account in that state. In 1878 he moved to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1879 returned to this state, selecting the vicinity of Boulder as his residence. Two years were passed in profitable farming there, and at the end of that period he moved to Denver, and soon afterward to Pueblo, where for four years he ran an engine. From there he changed his base of operations to the St. Charles, and after farming there for a year moved to Delta county, locating on Rogers mesa, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he lived until 1889, improving the property with buildings suitable for his use, cultivating the land and planting an acre of it in fruit. He sold the place in 1889 and during the next three years he rented property on California mesa, then in 1892 he bought the place where he now resides. This was unimproved when he made the purchase, and its present state of development and fertility is the result of his continued and systematic labor. He has eleven acres of orchard, eight of which are of his own planting, and the yield from this branch of his enterprise is extensive and remunerative, he having realized an average of six hundred dollars a year for some years from it. His principal crop besides the fruit is hay, and of this he harvests about one hundred and fifty tons annually. The ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres, of which sixty acres are in alfalfa. Until 1903 he was also extensively engaged in raising cattle for the markets, but since then he has raised only enough for his own use. He was married on January 7, 1875, to Miss Eveline Rhyno, a native of Madison county, Iowa, the daughter of William and Sarah (Nunn) Rhyno, the father born in Virginia and the mother in Indiana. The father died on December 17, 1903, and the mother now lives at Boulder. Mrs. Shindledecker died on October 2, 1903, leaving two sons, William and

Bert, who are both at home, the elder being twenty-eight years old and the younger twenty-five. The father belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a zealous Democrat in political faith.

WILLIAM H. OVERBAY.

Assuming the burden and responsibility of making his own way in the world at the age of seventeen, and entering soon afterward for the purpose the untrodden fields of the father West, and here pursuing with industry and steadiness of effort the various occupations open to him with the alterations of fortune incident to the situation, William H. Overbay, of Delta county, this state, has met life's calls to duty with a manly and resolute spirit and won from the opportunities available to him a good estate and a well established place in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He is a native of Virginia, born on January 6, 1833, and the son of Henry and Selvana (Overbay) Overbay, natives of that state. The father was a carpenter and small farmer, respected by his neighbors and useful in the general duties of citizenship. The family in course of time moved to Tennessee and later to Kentucky, where the father died in 1883 and the mother in 1887. When the Civil war began the father espoused actively the cause of the North and entered the Union army, in which he rendered good service, escaping the terrible ordeals incident to the memorable contest without serious injury. There were eight children in the family and all of them but William are living in Kentucky. He left home in 1850, at the age of seventeen, to work for himself, going to Kentucky for the purpose. Six years later he moved to Missouri and soon afterward to Kansas. In 1859 he came to Colorado, reaching Denver in September. He at once went to mining, and after working at this employment until February, 1860, at Blackhawk

and elsewhere, he left Denver in company with two other men, traveling through the Pike's Peak country by teams and over the Blue Range on snow shoes, leaving the teams in South Park. He continued prospecting through a wide extent of country until the winter of 1861, when he and eighty-five others were snowed in for five months in what is now Gunnison county, meeting no one and hearing nothing from the outside world. They had laid in provisions for a protracted stay, but these were exhausted before the end came, and they were near starvation, when Mr. Overbay and another man journeyed on snow shoes in April to a gulch within their reach, and there they found a more abundant supply of food. He passed the time at various places in this state until the spring of 1863, then went to Montana, where he mined with profit until 1864, cleaning up good returns for his labor. In the year last named he made a trip to British Columbia, and on his return to Montana again engaged in profitable mining, making over ten thousand dollars in eight weeks. He leased mines and bought some, all of which he worked with industry until 1866, then sold his interests and bought other property in Highland gulch which he operated until 1868. In the spring of that year he sold out and moved to South Pass, Wyoming. In the following fall he changed his residence to Salt Lake City, but after remaining there a short time started on a tour of observation which took him to various parts of Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, during which he was prospecting. In the autumn of 1871 he returned to Colorado and continued mining until 1881, when he settled on a portion of the ranch which is his present home, pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added afterward eighty acres by purchase. At that time the section was not open to settlement, it being yet a part of the Indian reservation and

in charge of the United States troops. They denied his right to occupy the land and hunted him with the determination of driving him out. He had a secure hiding place to which he returned from time to time, walking backward through the snow so that the soldiers were unable to track him to it. They got his horses, however, but he afterward had these returned to him, and sometime later, after a hard struggle, secured peaceful and uncontested possession of his land. He has greatly improved the place, set out ten acres in fruit and brought about fifty acres into productiveness in alfalfa, the rest being grazing land. He also has one hundred stands of bees which do well and yield a good revenue. He keeps enough cattle to consume the feed he raises, and all lines of his ranching and other industries are managed with vigor and success. On January 14, 1885, he united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. West, a native of Canada and daughter of Henry T. and Sarah (Woodward) West, both of whom were born in England. The father died in 1884 and Mrs. Overbay came with her mother soon afterward to Colorado, where the mother died in 1886. There were two children, the son being now a resident of Aspen. Mr. and Mrs. Overbay have five children, Dora M., William H., Lloyd W., Leon J. and Ila E. The father belongs to the Democratic party.

THOMAS MCCOY.

Seeking even in his boyhood a freer life and wider opportunities for advancement than were offered in Ireland, the country of his birth, and in that quest emigrating to the United States when he was but seventeen years old, Thomas McCoy, of Montrose county, this state, found his first home and the beginning of his career of usefulness in this country in Pennsylvania, where he remained fourteen years. He was born on September 23, 1857, and is the son

of Thomas and Mary (Jones) McCoy, the former Scotch by nativity and the latter born in Ireland. The father died in Ireland in 1881 and the mother in 1882. In 1864 the son came to this country and located, as has been stated, in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1878, working on farms and saving his wages for future use. In the year last named he came west to St. Louis, Missouri, and during a short time worked on a fruit farm in the vicinity of that city, then passed eight years as a clerk in a store in the city. In 1883 he came to Colorado, and locating at Denver, engaged in the manufacture of brick for a year, after which he did electrical wiring and carpenter work until 1894. He then moved to Delta county and bought a partially improved ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on California mesa, on which he lived and worked until he sold it in 1899. During the next two years he lived on rented land and in 1901 bought the place which is his present home. This comprises eighty acres and is six and one-half miles west of Olathe. He has thirty-five acres in alfalfa, five in fruit and the rest devoted to grazing and general farming. On March 16, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Young, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1864. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Strayer) Young, both deceased. Mrs. McCoy died in November, 1902, leaving three children, Susie A., George H. and Ruth. The father is an Odd Fellow in fraternal life, a Presbyterian in church fellowship and a Republican in political allegiance. He is a progressive and enterprising ranchman, a zealous and public-spirited citizen, a capable business man, and a good neighbor, firm friend and serviceable force in promoting the general welfare and progress of the community in which he lives. He is held in cordial regard by those who know him and highly respected by all classes of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE P. CHILES.

No diligent and earnest search into the arcana of nature has ever gone long unrewarded. She is prodigal of her gifts when properly besought although she may at times hold them at a high price of effort and importunity. When the first settlers in the region of Cory, Delta county, this state, stuck their stakes in the virgin soil, the question of what products it might be best adapted to was yet to be determined. By experiment and close observation, comparison of notes and scrutiny of results, it was soon learned that the region was well adapted to fruit-growing, and the rewards of those who have here turned their attention to this branch of husbandry have been fully commensurate with the outlay of labor and skill in the industry. Among the pioneers of the section and of fruit-culture in it as well, George P. Chiles is entitled to a high rank, both for the vigor and efficiency with which he has aided in developing the business and the success which has crowned his efforts. When he came to the neighborhood the family of James W. Snelson was the only one living there. The land was in its state of primeval nature, its tendencies were unknown, its possibilities unestimated and the means of cultivating it to the best advantage unavailable. He and others who came soon after him found, however, by earnest attention to the problem before them, in which the development of the section was involved, that the soil would respond generously in the culture of fruit trees, and they devoted their energies largely to the prosecution of this work. Of his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres this leader in the enterprise has thirty in trees of choice varieties, and each year he reaps large harvests from their prolific vigor. Mr. Chiles also has fifty acres in alfalfa and the remainder of his ranch is given up to general farm products. The

revenue from his orchard averages nearly three thousand dollars a year, and his hay crops net him about twenty dollars an acre. Mr. Chiles is a native of Kentucky, born at Paris on August 1, 1844, and the son of Henry C. and Maria (Wilson) Chiles, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. The latter died when her son George was but ten weeks old. His father was a merchant and farmer. He moved to Missouri in 1858, and located at Lexington, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1898. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he raised a regiment of volunteers for the service, but being unable to take the field with it himself, he turned the command over to his brother, but he was known ever afterward as Colonel Chiles. He was prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the legislature and filling other offices of importance and responsibility. His son George received a common-school education and was trained to habits of useful industry. In January, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union for the Civil war in Company A, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, in which he served to the end of the war. Although not in many of the greatest battles of the war, he received five wounds in the conflict, and was obliged to pass three months at one time in the hospital. He left the service as a second lieutenant, and, proceeding to Warsaw, Missouri, started a grocery business which he carried on until 1868. He then sold out at Warsaw and moved to Joplin, in the same state, where he farmed until 1874. In that year he came to Colorado and, settling at Lake City, engaged in mining. In 1876 and the following year he was elected marshal of Lake City and collected the city taxes. In 1880 he was again elected to this office, in the meantime being busily occupied in mining. While living at this place he and three other men founded the town of Pitkin, to which he devoted considerable at-

tention until 1885, when he left the section and located the ranch which is now his home. His mining ventures were successful and profitable, and he still owns mining property of value in the neighborhood of Lake City. His ranch is about one mile from the postoffice of Cory. Since settling on it he has given its development his whole attention and he has one of the best and most productive orchards in the county, while his other ranching interests are correspondingly flourishing. On February 9, 1864, he united in marriage with Miss Jennie Taylor, born in St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of William and Eliza (Earp), the father a native of Indiana and the mother of North Carolina. The latter died in 1860 and the former in 1869. There were seven children in the family and three are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chiles have two children, Henry W. and Clara B. Both are married and residing in Colorado, one at Denver and the other at Delta. The father is a member of the Washington Society and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife belong to the Christian church. In politics he is a Populist. The local affairs of the county have enlisted his warmest interest. He served six years as county commissioner and has rendered valuable service to the people in various other capacities. In 1903 he attended the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in California, and at the same time made a trip over most of the state. He drove the first team of horses ever seen in the Plateau valley into the section in 1883. On the trip his party saw seven hundred deer and many other very interesting sights. They passed through the valley looking for a location to settle in, and on reaching Grand Junction, where they hoped to remain, they were not pleased with the outlook, and returned to Lake City. The Junction was then a rude and uncomely hamlet with but feeble signs of life and to their view gave almost no promise of its subsequent

growth and progress. They therefore returned to Lake City, where Mr. Chiles remained until 1885. Always an experimenter in any line of thought or action which interested him, he has in his orchard a few soft shell almond and some English walnut trees, and they are rewarding his hopes with abundant success in growth and fruitfulness. In 1898 he raised the largest apple ever grown in Colorado. It measured nine inches in diameter and twenty-seven in circumference, and took the first prize at the Delta county fair. With a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his portion of the state and its industries, he has omitted no effort on his part needed for their promotion. For several years he has been president of the Delta County Fruit-Growers' Association, and is at this writing (1904) one of its largest stockholders. Through the medium of this body he has aided in pushing the development of fruit culture in the county to proportions of great magnitude and value. Among the leading and most representative citizens of the county he is always named and by its people he is universally esteemed.

HENRY W. TEACHOUT.

From the peaceful pursuit of agriculture in Vermont and western New York to a wild mining camp in Nevada involves a fair flight in distance and conditions but it is one that many men have taken to their own advantage and for the benefit of the country. Among the number was Josiah Teachout, the father of the subject of this brief review, who was born in Vermont in 1804 and died at Austin, Nevada, in 1864. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Huskins, was also born in Vermont, her life beginning there on September 20, 1812. She survived her husband thirty years, dying in Colorado on December 16, 1894. The father was a tanner and early in his mar-

ried life moved to Lyons in Wayne county, New York, where he worked at his trade and did some farming. In 1858 the family moved to Alexandria, Missouri, and in 1863 to Austin, Nevada, where the father ended his life. Their son Henry, who now lives at Eckert, Delta county, this state, ten miles from the county seat, where he has a fine little fruit ranch and is prosperously engaged in managing it to the best advantage, started in life for himself in 1860, when he was nineteen years old, having been born at Lyons, New York, on April 25, 1841. He was living in Missouri when he began business working at his trade as a shoemaker and carrying on a store in the same line. In 1863 he sold his business and started overland for California, but concluded to stop at Austin, Nevada, where he remained until June, 1867, then returned overland to Missouri in company with his three brothers. On the way west they had a train of sixty-seven wagons, but on the return trip only three wagons and twelve men. On the way to Nevada the party met Brigham Young, who talked to them about his religious belief and also the nature of the country through which they were passing. On their return they had three hundred horses. Some of these were stolen by Indians, who, however, gave the train no farther trouble. When they arrived at Boulder, this state, they determined to remain there awhile, and passed the winter of 1867-68 there, going the next spring to Monument on the divide, where they engaged in ranching. Here Mr. Teachout and his brothers divided their live stock and he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he devoted his energies to raising grain and potatoes, and also engaged in a dairy business, making that place his home until 1879, when he moved to Gunnison. Here he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land and conducted a stock and hay ranch until the spring

of 1885. In that year he moved to Delta county, buying a place on which he lived until 1901, then sold it and purchased the ranch of eleven acres on which he now lives, eight and one-half acres of which are in thrifty fruit trees which bring him in a comfortable income. Mr. Teachout was married on November 22, 1860, to Miss Mary Edwards, a native of Illinois, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Reid) Edwards, the former born at Wheeling, West Virginia, and the latter in Ohio. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to Company I of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. He became ill in the service and passed a few weeks in a hospital. At the end of his term he returned to his family in Missouri and died at Memphis, that state, on April 19, 1872. He was through life a farmer. The mother died on February 28, 1860, also at Memphis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Teachout have seven children, Minnie B., Annetta A., Frank, Leafy, Daisy, Mamie and Lucy, all living in Colorado and all married but two. Fraternaly the father is a Freemason and politicaly he is a Republican.

JAMES W. SNELSON.

In the life of James W. Snelson, of Delta county, who owns and operates an excellent little farm of eighteen acres located seven miles from Delta at the village of Cory, there have been many reverses and difficulties, but he has risen superior to them all and attained to substantial comfort in a worldly way and secured a firm hold on the regard and good will of his fellow men. He was born in eastern Tennessee on June 13, 1834, and is the son of Thomas and Cynthia (Parker) Snelson, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Kentucky. The parents were farmers and moved to Arkansas when their son James was a small boy. There they continued their farm-

ing operations on land which they bought, until the death of the father, the mother also dying in Arkansas in 1863. The son James aided his mother in managing the home farm after the death of the father, remaining with her until 1859. He then began farming for himself in Arkansas, where he remained so occupied until 1884, when he came to Colorado and settled where he now lives, buying a claim which another man had already located. This comprised one hundred and sixty acres and he at once went to work to improve it and make it habitable and productive. Among the first things he did was to plant a number of choice fruit trees to start an orchard, intending to add to the acreage so set aside as time passed. The grasshoppers destroyed his trees then and also those of several subsequent plantings, but in spite of this disaster he now has an orchard of six acres which is in good order and yields abundant harvests, the average annual revenue for several years being three hundred dollars. At first he devoted the greater part of the ranch to alfalfa, and for a number of years was extensively engaged in raising hay and general farm products. But from time to time he has sold portions of his land until he now has only eighteen acres, which is all he cares to farm and makes him a comfortable home and profitable occupation. The postoffice of Cory is on land that originally belonged to his place and there are many village homes on the tract. His sales have been in small parcels and the prices received have been good, averaging fifty dollars an acre. In 1890 he bought a tract of one hundred and forty acres nearer the river, which he sold at a good profit after improving it with a comfortable dwelling and other suitable buildings. Since settling in this neighborhood Mr. Snelson has had considerable sickness in his family, loss of stock and other adversities, but he has prospered and kept abreast with the times, get-

ting his little place into excellent condition and prudently investing the fruits of his labor for future use. On October 10, 1859, he was married to Miss Margaret Black, a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of Jesse R. and Elizabeth (Burlson) Black, natives and farmers of that state who moved to Arkansas in 1849, and there passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in June and the mother in July, 1862. Five of their twelve children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Snelson have had thirteen children, Thomas R., George W., John F., Mary E., James J., Cynthia A., William W., Olive O., Columbus A., Hulda A., Leonidas J., Waleie E. and Eli N. Nine of them are living. Mr. Snelson was a soldier in the Civil war, followed the fortunes of his section to the field and serving three years in the Confederate army. He enlisted in 1861 in Company A, of Shaler's Arkansas regiment, and served to near the close of 1864. During this time he passed one month in the hospital. Fraternally he is a Freemason and politically a Socialist.

SIMON E. HAVERSTICK.

The progress of civilization and settlement over the untrodlen wilds of this country, from its earliest history to the present time, is one of the most striking and interesting subjects of thought, an oft-told but ever new story, full of incident and adventure, and strong in proofs of the mastery of mind over matter and every condition or circumstance. The procession once started has never halted, the most substantial advance of one decade being but the beginning of or stepping stone to the next, the goal of one set of hardy adventurers the breathing spot or night's shelter for the next, every conquest of one day opening the way to more extensive and beneficent conquests for the morrow. Almost within the memory of men now living the earlier advances stopped on the banks of the

Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, then the Mississippi stayed the eager, adventurous progress. But still steadily following fast on the heel of the flying buffalo, they have since swept over every boundary and obstacle until the conquest and occupation of the whole untrodden West of a former day is almost accomplished. The father of Simon E. Haverstick, of Delta county, a pioneer of this state, was one in Indiana, where he arrived from his native Pennsylvania about the year 1829. His name was Isaac Haverstick and he was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He settled near Southport, Marion county, and there he married with Miss Sulla Smock, a native of that place, born in 1822. They were farmers and prospered in their vocation, remaining at the home of their early married life until death, the mother passing away in 1897 and the father in 1901. Eleven children were born to them and all are living, ten in Indiana and one in Colorado. Simon was born on the paternal homestead at Southport, Indiana, on February 23, 1857. There he grew to the age of nineteen, receiving a common-school education, gathering strength of body and independence of spirit and self-reliance on the farm, and in 1876, when well equipped for the duties of life, he assumed charge of a neighboring farm for himself, which he managed four years. At the end of that period he went to Indianapolis and found employment there during the next four years in the stock yards. In February, 1884, he moved to Kansas, and six months later started overland with teams to Pueblo, in this state, where he arrived in October and remained until the ensuing May, engaged in teaming most of the time. From Pueblo he changed his residence to Ouray, where, after railroading three months and teaming three months, he went to farming, in which he was occupied in that vicinity until the autumn of 1889. He next passed a year at Olathe, at the end of which

he again turned to farming, following this industry on Ash mesa and in the Gunnison valley until 1902, when he moved to the sixty-acre ranch on which he now lives one mile and a half from Cory on the river. On this ranch he has an orchard of two and a half acres in fine bearing order, the rest of the land being devoted to general farm products, principally potatoes. His potatoes are among the largest and best produced in the county, large numbers of them weighing over four pounds apiece and many as much as seven, and the yield is eight to ten tons an acre. The orchard is nearly all in peaches, and the crops are abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. He has prospered in his enterprise here and is held in high esteem by the citizens of the valley generally. On November 19, 1879, he united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Pate, who was born in Indiana on November 29, 1858, and is the daughter of Edward and Mary (Hubbell) Pate, early settlers in that state. The father was a shoemaker and farmer, and gave his attention to both pursuits with profit. He also taught school for a number of years. He is still living in Indiana, having never left the state after once settling there. The mother died in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Haverstick have had four children, Ethel, Myrtle, Floy and Estella. The first born is dead, the others are living and at home. The head of the house is a Socialist in political faith and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM J. BROWER.

William J. Brower is actively and profitably engaged in ranching and raising stock on a good ranch of two hundred acres one mile and a half west of Cory, Delta county. He was born in Canada on September 2, 1868, and is the son of John and Matilda (Lapham) Brower, the former born in the province of

New Brunswick, Canada, on March 8, 1824, and the latter in Canada on April 23, 1835. During the whole of his mature life the father has been a farmer. He lived in Canada until 1874, then came to Colorado and located in Wet valley where he took up a homestead which he improved and on which he engaged in general ranching and raising stock until 1882. Selling it then, he moved to Delta county and pre-empted land on a part of which he is now living, having sold eighty acres of the tract to his son William. He has a good five-acre orchard and the rest of the land is in alfalfa and general farm products. The mother is also living. They have had six children, one of whom is dead. The other five have homes in Colorado. William remained with his parents until he was twenty-two, then having a fair common-school education and being well prepared for a career of usefulness by his training on the home farm, he started out for himself freighting and packing about the mountains near Silverton. He pushed his business in this line during the summers and wintered his teams on his father's ranch until 1900, when owing to the advanced age of his parents he took charge of the ranch and has since conducted its operation. In 1898 he bought eighty acres of his father's place and since then he has been improving and cultivating the whole tract of two hundred acres as well as looking after his father's land. His principal crop is hay and he has a good herd of cattle. On January 1, 1903, he was married to Miss Cora Samuel, who was born in Missouri in April, 1877, and is the daughter of William and Virginia (Balengee) Samuel, life-long residents of that state. They had seven children, six of whom are living and three are residents of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Brower have one daughter, Rose Eugenia. Mr. Brower is earnestly interested in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Masonic order, in its political af-

fairs as a Republican, and in its general advancement and improvement as a public-spirited and energetic citizen. By the people around him he is held in high esteem, and his influence among them is always felt in behalf of every commendable undertaking.

WILLIAM J. GROW.

Orphaned by the death of his father when the son was but a few months old, and now totally blind, his eyesight having gradually failed during the last few years, both the beginning and the close of life for William J. Grow, of Delta county, have been shrouded in gloom, yet notwithstanding the double affliction he has preserved a cheerful disposition and met his responsibilities with manliness and courage. He was born in Pennsylvania on December 12, 1849, the son of William and Frederica (Grow) Grow, who were born in Germany and emigrated to this country soon after their marriage, settling in Pennsylvania. The mother married a second husband and passed the rest of her days in Pennsylvania, dying there on June 24, 1903. When he was eight years old William went to Allegheny, in his native state, and secured employment in a butcher's shop where he worked for a year. After that he found employment in private families until he reached the age of thirteen, since which time he has done a man's work in whatever engaged his energies. In 1864, when he was about fifteen, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and he remained in that company until the close of the Civil war. Two months of his term were passed in the hospital on account of sickness, but he suffered no other casualty in the service, never being in even a skirmish. After his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania and at the close of a year's work in the oil fields moved

to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a year later went to Pittsburg, where he was variously employed until 1869. He then came to Colorado and took up his residence at Nevadaville, Gilpin county. In 1874 he went to San Juan county and conducted a meat market until 1887, most of the time at Silverton and one year at Durango. In the fall of 1885 he bought his present home and established his family there, then returned to his meat business which he carried on two years longer, then sold it and settled on the ranch to which he has since devoted all his time. It originally comprised one hundred and sixty acres, but he has sold all except twenty-two. Of this four acres are in fruit and the rest in alfalfa and other farm products. In 1880 his eyes began to fail and he gradually went blind. Since then his sons have carried on the work of the farm. He was married on October 20, 1878, to Miss Margaret Donovan, who was born in Missouri on December 3, 1859, and is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Molanpy) Donovan, Irish by nativity and emigrants to America early in their married life. The mother died on a ranch near Mr. Grow's in January, 1897, which the father has since sold. They came to Colorado in 1863 and the father mined in the vicinity of Denver until 1885, when he accompanied the Grow's to the valley in which they live. He now makes his home with his daughter and her husband. They have seven children, William T., Margaret, John E., Robert C., Frederick T., Edward J. and Thomas P., all living at home. Mr. Grow is a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Democrat in political faith, but while giving his party loyal and earnest support, has never been desirous of public office, being content to perform his part in the promotion of his county's interests from the honorable post of private citizenship.

FRANKLIN MANGES.

From the time of his birth in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on June 17, 1842, until he reached the age of twenty years, the life of Franklin Manges, of Delta county, two miles from Cory, on the creek, was uneventful and in no respects worthy of mention different from the lives of other boys and youths in his locality. He is the son of David and Susan (Brant) Manges, also born and reared in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where they farmed until death ended their labors. The son was reared on the farm, attended the district schools, and prepared himself for life's duties by the ordinary attention to whatever he had to do. Soon after completing his twentieth year he left home as a volunteer in defense of the Union, then threatened by armed resistance, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, in August, 1862, for a term of nine months. He was discharged in May, 1863, and in February, 1864, he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company B, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, in which he served until July 28, 1865. In the army he saw active and dangerous service, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, where he had a brother killed, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Petersburg, and also in numerous skirmishes. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, but was obliged to spend one week in the hospital on account of sickness. During all the rest of the time he was at his place and answered every roll call, unless absent on duty. After his discharge he went to Wayne county, Ohio, and two years later moved to Richardson county, Nebraska, where he farmed until 1875, then changed his residence to Kansas, and there followed the same pursuit until 1898. He came to Colorado that year and located the ranch on which he now

lives, then returning to Kansas he remained until the ensuing spring, when he came to Colorado to remain. His ranch comprises thirty-seven acres of land, of which he has two acres in fruit and the rest in alfalfa and other ordinary products grown in the neighborhood. He has made good improvements on the place and is still improving it, enlarging his crops by judicious husbandry and increasing the value of his land. He has been for many years a great hunter, and in the pursuit of the exhilarating sport incident to the life of a Nimrod has had numerous exciting adventures and narrow escapes from death. On October 24, 1902, when hunting grouse in company with a neighbor, he came upon a huge bear that had long been the terror of the whole region because of its killing stock and doing other extensive damage. It had often been seen, and once was caught in a trap from which it escaped with the loss of three toes from one foot, but had always managed to get away from its pursuers. A reward of three hundred dollars had at one time been offered by the stockmen for its capture, dead or alive, and he was eager to kill it, although there was no reward available then. It required twelve thirty-three shots to finish the brute, but Mr. Manges had the great satisfaction of completing the job. He had the hide made into a robe and the head mounted. This was exhibited at the St. Louis fair in 1904, and attracted a great deal of attention. The bear measured eight feet from tip to tip and weighed over one thousand pounds. It was in prime condition and yielded eleven gallons of fat. This was the largest bear ever seen in the state. The feat of killing it was one of great prowess and brought Mr. Manges many commendations for his pluck and skill, and for ridding the country of a very troublesome enemy. On August 16, 1875, Mr. Manges was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Schouse. They had three children, two of them twins, and all

now deceased. Their mother died in 1878, and in 1881 the father married a second wife, Miss Mattie Hatfield, who bore him two children, a son Ernest and daughter Mamie, the former of whom is dead and the latter lives in Montana. He separated from this wife in 1884, and has since had a nephew living with him. For many years he belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, but he is not now in active membership. His church affiliation is with the Methodists and in political affairs he supports the Republican party.

JOHN HICXSON.

John Hicxson, of Delta county, comfortably settled on a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres on the creek one mile and a half west of Eckert, one of the respected citizens of the Western slope, is a self-made man and has won his estate by his own efforts without other help than what he has had from his wife and children, and won it in Delta county. When he left the railroad train with his wife and two children on his arrival in the county in 1889 he had only one dollar and fifty cents in money and almost no other possessions. Mr. Hicxson was born in Lee county, Iowa, on February 18, 1857, and there grew to manhood and received a common-school education. His parents, Robert C. and Lorana (Millige) Hicxson, were natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively, and settled in Iowa in 1838. There the father farmed until 1845, when he became a minister and since that time he has been engaged in that profession. His ministerial duties have called him to many different parts of the country, and he and his wife are now living at Easter, Oregon. Their son John left home in 1877 and began life for himself as a farmer in Missouri. He afterward learned the carpenter trade, and after working at it for a number of years in Oregon and Colorado left

that state in 1885 and moved to Oregon where he farmed four years. In 1889 he came to Colorado and located in Delta county. Settling his family on a rented ranch, he continued to work at his trade until 1891. He then bought the ranch which he now owns and occupies, and from that time he has devoted himself wholly to its improvement and cultivation. The place originally comprised one hundred and sixty acres, but he has sold twenty. He has about sixty-five acres under cultivation in grain, hay and vegetables, the same extent as pasture land and the remainder of the tract in fruit. He also has set out seven or eight acres of fruit on another place. When he began to improve his ranch he built a log dwelling, but he has replaced this recently with a modern frame residence which is one of the attractive homes of the neighborhood. The house was built in 1902, and his fruit crop that year more than paid for its construction. Failing health induced him to rent his ranch in 1903, with the frequent result, abuse and neglect by the tenant, and its yield that year was not very abundant. He then took charge of it again and since has had good crops and restored the place to its former condition. His marriage occurred on November 27, 1877, and was to Miss Emma Boggs, who was born in Greene county, Illinois, on December 28, 1863, and is the daughter of James A. and Hannah (Harrison) Boggs, the former born in West Virginia and the latter in Illinois. The mother was a second cousin to the late President Harrison. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and fought from the beginning to the close of the contest. He enlisted in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, on the same day with his brother-in-law, and side by side they went through the struggle, participating in many of the leading battles, including those in Sherman's march to the sea and the campaigns immediately preceding and follow-

ing it, and neither was ever wounded, but Mr. Boggs was taken ill just prior to his discharge and died about two months after reaching his home. The children in the Hicxson family are James E., Mary E., George F. and Annie L. They are all living and at home or on homes of their own near the father's. The first and second are married, and between them have six children. Mr. Hicxson is an Odd Fellow, a Baptist and a Republican.

FRED R. BURRITT.

The parents of Fred R. Burritt, of Delta county, one of the respected citizens of Colorado, who has lived and labored in the state to good purpose since 1883, taking part actively and serviceably in the industrial and political life of the state, were eastern people, as were their progenitors for many generations. His father, Hiram Burritt, was born in the state of New York in 1817, and his mother, whose maiden name was Julia A. Ford, in Vermont in 1816. They became residents of Lake county, Illinois, in early life, the father locating there when he was but eighteen years old, and there their son Fred was born on February 18, 1862. Soon after his birth his parents left their farm and the father engaged in the real-estate business at Wauconda, in the same county. This business received his attention until 1899 when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Chicago, where the mother died in April, 1902, and the father in March, 1904. The father was a self-made man, attending school but a few months in one year, and acquiring the rest of what learning he had by his own efforts and from the teachings of experience. The son remained with his parents until he reached his legal majority, then, in 1883, came to Colorado with the determination to make his own way in the world. Locating in Gunnison county, he went to work in a meat market and

continued there two years. At the end of that period he made a short visit to his old home, and on his return to this state located in Delta county. Here he worked a year for his brother, then, in 1887, bought the place on which he now lives and which has ever since been his home. In 1889 he was elected county assessor for a term of two years, which he completed in a manner creditable to himself and with general satisfaction to the people. He has never lost their regard and approval as a public official, and is now serving them as a justice of the peace, an office to which he was chosen in 1901. His ranch in its present condition of development, advanced cultivation and comfortable improvement, represents years of labor and close application on his part, for it was all wild and virgin to the plow when he bought it. One hundred of its one hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation, eight acres being in a productive orchard and eighty in alfalfa, from which he gathers annually an average of five tons per acre. This he feeds to his own cattle on the ranch, and from them he realizes a good return for his attention to them. He was married on December 5, 1888, to Miss Belle Brower, a sister of William J. Brower, of the same county, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, Hiram, Frank, John, Flora, Harold and Alfred. The one deceased passed away in infancy. Mr. Burritt belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and in political affiliation he is an earnest and zealous Democrat.

GEORGE FOGG.

George Fogg, of Delta county, lived continuously on his ranch of three hundred and twenty acres two miles and a half northwest of Eckert during the last twenty-two years, and until recently was never out of the county

beyond some little distance into the adjoining one of Montrose. He has devoted his time and energies wholly and sedulously to the development, cultivation and improvement of his property and the management and expansion of his business. Mr. Fogg brought to his undertaking here the characteristic ingenuity, thrift and resourcefulness as well as the steady industry of the New Englanders, he having been born at Bridgewater, Connecticut, on July 4, 1833. His parents were Joseph and Susama Quiner (Hilbert) Fogg, the father a native of Berwick, Maine, and the mother of Marblehead, Massachusetts. The father was a manufacturer of shoes at Bridgewater, Connecticut, and conducted a factory there in which he employed an average of sixty persons. After his death, March 5, 1838, his widow sold the business and moved to New York city, and died near there at Port Chester in 1852. They had five children, all of whom are living, George being, however, the only one residing in Colorado. When he was sixteen, three years before the death of his mother, having completed his education according to his opportunities, he left home and apprenticed himself to a carpenter at Waterbury, in his native state, to learn his trade. He remained in that city and worked at his craft until 1868, then moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where he bought three hundred and eighty acres of land which he farmed until 1880. In the spring of that year he came to Colorado, and taking up his residence at Silver Cliff, found plenty to do in his chosen line of employment. Being a millwright as well as a general carpenter, he was soon called upon to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar stamp mill at Ruby, Gunnison county. On completing this he moved to what is now Delta county, the territory being then a part of Gunnison county, but erected into a separate county in the following year, 1883. Here he pre-empted one hundred and sixty

acres of land and bought as much more. His thrifty and prolific orchards cover thirty acres, and the other body of one hundred and fifty acres which he has under cultivation is given up mainly to the production of alfalfa. From the orchards he has realized a net income of one thousand dollars a year, and the hay from the rest has brought three thousand dollars a year for a number of years. The extent and value of each of these products has steadily increased, the first general fruit crop yielding about six hundred dollars. From 1884 to 1903 he was also in the dairy business at a profit of about one hundred dollars a month, and during that period he had in addition three hundred stands of bees, from whose product he received a revenue of one thousand three hundred dollars in one year. He has recently sold his bees and cattle and one hundred and twenty acres of his land and located at Delta, where he bought a comfortable home. Having labored faithfully for many years, without evasion of duty or effort at recreation, he has determined to take life more easily in future, and among the first pleasures he promised himself was a visit to his old home in Connecticut during the year 1904. Mr. Fogg was married on December 31, 1856, to Miss Helen J. Allen, native in the same state as himself, the daughter of Noble and Sallie (Lambert) Allen, whose lives were passed in useful labor as farmers in their native state, Connecticut. They had eight children, three of whom are living. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg have five children, Montford A., George F., Noble A., Howard C., deceased, and Hilbert L. All are living in Colorado but one. Mr. Fogg is a Republican in politics.

JAMES B. McHUGH.

Leaving home at the age of eighteen and since then making his own way with steady progress and his own unaided efforts to a

worldly competence and general public esteem, James B. McHugh, of Delta, who lives and conducts a flourishing general farming and cattle industry two miles and a half northeast of Eckert, has found in Colorado a suitable field for the employment of his native abilities and business capacity, and has been quick to see and alert to seize the opportunities here presented for his advancement. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born on September 3, 1857. His father, John McHugh, was born in Ireland in 1816 and emigrated to the United States when young. He located in Pennsylvania, and there married with Miss Mary Carlin, a native of Ireland born in 1834, and she is still living in her old home, where her husband died in 1880. He was a miner from boyhood, and after spending his earlier years in the mines of his native land followed the same pursuit in those of his adopted country to the end of his days. The son, whose life opened on the unpromising outlook of a miner's offspring, remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, and received such educational training as was available to a boy of his station at the district schools. In the spring of 1875 he left home and came to Colorado by easy stages, reaching Denver in the ensuing fall. From there he proceeded to Georgetown and went to work in the mines. He was occupied in mining until 1886, when he bought the ranch of two hundred and fifty acres which has been his home since 1888, in which year he settled on the property and took personal charge of the improvements and cultivation already in progress there. He has mined at intervals since then, and still owns valuable mining claims, but he does not now work them himself. Having turned his attention to ranching and the acquisition of real estate as his permanent occupation and business, he also bought a five hundred-acre ranch in New Mexico, which he still owns. On the home place he has one hundred and fifty acres in

alfalfa and timothy, and on this he produces five to eight tons of excellent hay per annum, all of which he feeds to cattle on the place, buying the stock in the fall and fattening them in the winter for the market. He winters on an average one hundred and seventy head, and finds the undertaking very profitable. He also has a prolific orchard of two acres, in which he raises an abundance of choice fruit of several kinds. In every line of enterprise on this and the other place he is prosperous and successful because he deserves to be, giving all details of his work his close personal attention, and applying to it the lessons learned by intelligent study and close observation of its needs. On March 7, 1886, he was married to Miss Lola Beckley, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of George and Martha (Hurt) Beckley, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McHugh have had ten children, Mary E., Florence F., Lola A., John B., Walter A., James J., Hannah L., Regina F., Lawrence and an infant who is dead. Mr. McHugh is a Democrat politically and fraternally he belongs to the order of Washington. There were seventeen children in his father's family, of whom he was the fifth born. Eleven are living and four are residents of Colorado.

GEORGE BECKLEY.

An industrious mechanic and a progressive farmer in times of peace, and a serviceable soldier during a part of the Civil war, George Beckley, of Delta county, living two miles from Delta, has faithfully performed his duty as a citizen in whatever form it has made its call, and without looking for the showy reward to fidelity that comes in men's praises or positions of prominence or distinction. He is a native of Indiana, born on September 6, 1840, his parents having been Edwin and Polly (Tif-

fany) Beckley, the former born in Connecticut in 1806 and the latter in New York in 1815. The father was a carpenter in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and died in the last named state on December 23, 1873, having survived his wife twenty-two years, she having died on May 22, 1851. At the age of fourteen, after receiving a meager education at the district schools, their son George was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and after completing his apprenticeship he worked at his craft in Ohio until the fall of 1862. He then left that state and moved to Indiana, where on July 18, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. In this company he served in defense of the Union until March 3, 1864, participating in a number of engagements, among them those at Blue Springs, Taswell and Walker's Ford, Tennessee. He passed one night in the hospital, but at all other times was in the line of duty during his term. After leaving the army he returned to Indiana, and in 1868 moved to Michigan, where he remained until the autumn of 1881, at which time he came to Colorado. For a year and a half he worked at his trade at Tincup, Gunnison county, then, in the spring of 1883, he moved to the town of Gunnison, where he passed three years in the same occupation. In 1886 he changed his residence to Delta county and his employment to ranching, taking up a homestead at the mouth of Tongue creek. On this place he lived until 1895, and he improved and cultivated it to the best advantage, planting a portion of the land in good fruit trees and devoting a large part of the rest to raising alfalfa, also raising a number of cattle. In the year last mentioned he sold this place and bought the one of one hundred and twenty acres on which he has since resided. Here his principal crops are wheat and oats, which he raises in good quantities, harvesting an average of eighty bushels of oats and fifty of wheat to

the acre. He also produces potatoes of fine quality in increasing volume and good crops of alfalfa. On November 6, 1864, he was married to Miss Martha J. Hart, who was born in Ohio on May 27, 1845, and is the daughter of James and Margaret (Bowles) Hart, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father is living, but the mother has been dead a number of years. In the Beckley household twelve children have been born, Dora R. (deceased), Lola A., Cora E., James E., Mary B., Walter H., Morton S., Charles N., Maggie E., George F. (deceased), Carrie L. and Jennie E. The head of the house belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in political allegiance is a Republican.

J. M. JONES.

In that prolific region on the Western slope of this state known as the fruit belt nature has been prodigal in her bounty to the soil and the thrift and enterprise of a progressive and far-seeing people have done the rest to bring about the advanced development and productiveness of the section. Among this people J. M. Jones, who lives on a good ranch of eighty acres three miles and a half west of Hotchkiss, Delta county, where he has fifteen acres of his land in fruit, ten in alfalfa and the rest devoted to grain, is accorded a leading place in the public estimation as a progressive and wide-awake farmer and useful citizen, showing an active and serviceable interest in the welfare of the region, and making use of every proper means to aid in its development. Mr. Jones was born on March 14, 1844, at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where his parents, John and ——— Jones, were also born. The mother died in the childhood of her son and the father in 1860, at the age of seventy-six. They were farmers and passed the whole of their lives in their native

state. In 1863, when he was nineteen, the son enlisted in the United States signal service in Pennsylvania, and served in it until the close of the Civil war. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Anderson county, Kansas, and during the next six years was engaged in general farming there. In 1872 he came to Colorado and located at Fair Play, Park county, and there, at Leadville and in Gunnison county devoted his time to mining and prospecting until the autumn of 1881, when, having accumulated some money for the purpose, he turned his attention to ranching near the town of Gunnison, where he lived three years, then, in the fall of 1884, purchased the place on which he now makes his home, the ranch at the time of his making the purchase comprising one hundred and sixty acres. Of this he has since sold one-half, leaving him eighty acres at present. The country was new when he located here and in need of vigorous industry to make it productive. Mr. Jones united with four other farmers in the construction of a ditch from Leroux creek for the irrigation of their ranches, and during the first three years of his residence here carried on only a general farming enterprise, doing nothing in fruit until the spring of 1887. His farming operations were profitable from the start, and since his orchard of fifteen acres has become fruitful he gets a large revenue from it also, averaging an annual income from it of two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars an acre. The ten acres of alfalfa on his land yields about eight tons to the acre annually, and the hay sells at five dollars a ton. He also raises good crops of grain at a handsome profit. Mr. Jones was married in Kansas on November 21, 1867, to Miss Dora Jacobs, who was born in Ohio. Her father was a shoemaker and bookbinder. The family moved to Kansas in 1865, where both parents died. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had four children, three of whom are living, Perry F., Myrtle B. and

Minnie B. The other child died in infancy. The son is married and the daughters are living at home. Politically Mr. Jones is a Republican, but he is seldom an active partisan.

G. A. RIEHL.

G. A. Riehl, of Delta county, who is conducting an excellent ranch of one hundred and sixty acres four miles and a half west of Hotchkiss, ten acres of which are in fruit and forty in alfalfa, from all of which he gets abundant crops of superior quality, is a native of Pennsylvania, born on May 20, 1861, and the son of John A. and Minnie (Kremer) Riehl, who were born and reared in Germany. They settled in Pennsylvania in early life, and there the mother died in May, 1887. Two years after her death the father came to Colorado, where he died in 1894. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war and took part in many of its principal battles. He received injuries in the service which necessitated his passing some time in a hospital. The son received a common-school education in his native state, and in July, 1880, came west to Missouri. Here he was engaged about a year and a half in cigar making, then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1887, when he became a resident of Colorado, locating first at Sterling, Logan county, and there carrying on the cattle business until 1893. In that year he disposed of his interests in the eastern part of the state and moved to Delta county, purchasing the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now lives, arriving here on March 26th, and soon afterward making the purchase. This place, which was wild and undeveloped when he located on it, he has greatly improved and skillfully cultivated, making his work on it profitable in annual crops and increasing the value of his land by judicious erection of good buildings and other structures. He

has set out ten acres in fruit and has forty in alfalfa, and the yield from these sources form his principal crops, although he raises large quantities of potatoes also at considerable profit. Mr. Riehl was married on the 1st day of June, 1883, to Miss Catherine Deibel, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, of parents born in Germany and still living in Pennsylvania, where the father works at his trade as a carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Riehl have had seven children, three of whom are living, Herman, Edgar and Minnie, and still at home with their parents. Fraternaly Mr. Riehl is an Odd Fellow, politically he is a Socialist, and in religious faith belongs to the Lutheran church. Tried in several lines of active usefulness and in different parts of the country, he has never been found wanting in the faithful discharge of duty, and wherever he has lived has had the respect and confidence of the people around him. His citizenship here and elsewhere has been serviceable and of a character to commend him to the approval of all who know him.

THEODORE KOEHNE.

The subject of this brief memoir belongs to that great body of German citizens of our country which has done so much in many ways for its development and improvement, and has left the mark of his thrift and enterprise in several localities. He was born in Saxony on June 29, 1864, the son of Ferdinand and Julia (Stolz) Koehne, both also Saxons by nativity. The father was a farmer and became a resident of Colorado in 1886, locating in the vicinity of Paonia, Delta county, where he passed the rest of his life, dying there in 1899. Five children were born in the household who are living, and all in Colorado but one son. Mr. Koehne emigrated to this country in 1882, and after a residence of a few months in Texas came to Colorado and made his home at Lake

City for a short time, then moved to Paonia, buying forty acres of land. He then, for some time, worked out on other ranches to earn money wherewith to improve his own, on which in 1887 he planted an acre and a half in fruit, which he afterward extended to eight acres. In 1892 he sold this place and bought another which he improved and sold. He continued to buy and sell properties with good results until 1902, when he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, which comprises eighty acres of good land, twelve of which are in fruit and twelve in alfalfa, the rest of the place not being yet under active cultivation. He also conducts a dairying business, supplying cream and butter to the town trade, having a fine herd of thirteen Jersey cows for the purpose. On July 25, 1882, he united in marriage with Miss Mertie M. Hollister, who was born in Iowa on July 25, 1867, and is the daughter of Isaac and Amelia (Staples) Hollister, natives of Massachusetts, both of whom are now residents of Denver. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, and rendered good service to the cause of the Union. Five children have been born in the Koebne household, three of whom are living, Ray, Marie and Zeta. Earl and Irwin, twin brothers, died at the age of eight months. Fraternaly Mr. Koebne is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and politically he is a Republican. He devotes his time mainly to his business, however, finding in it congenial and profitable employment. His ranch is located three miles from Hotchkiss, Delta county, and is one of the most promising and productive in its neighborhood.

A. C. ELLINGTON.

This younger brother of L. C. Ellington, a sketch of whom will be found on another page, and who is a man of similar characteristics, progressive, broad-minded and full of enter-

prise, was born in Clay county, Missouri, on February 20, 1855, and is one of the eleven children born in the household of his parents, Alpheus and Talitha (Oldham) Ellington, natives of Kentucky who came to Colorado in 1865. The father was in early life a butcher, but devoted his later years to ranching and the cattle industry. At the time of his arrival in this state and the start of his operations here, flour was twenty dollars per hundred-weight and labor five dollars a day. The son, A. C. Ellington, was a boy of ten then and lived with his parents until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1880 and that of the mother in 1900. The territory was wild and unsettled when they came, and they found themselves confronted by many hardships and dangers. But industry and perseverance brought them prosperity. The son started in business for himself in 1871, and moved to Delta county in 1885, locating on the ranch which he now owns and occupies, which comprises forty acres and is located four miles and a half northwest of Hotchkiss. He has fifteen acres in fruit in full bearing vigor, and the rest of his land in hay and pasturage. His orchard yields abundantly and its product finds a ready sale at good prices. The hay he raises is nearly sufficient for his own stock, of which he has a fine large herd, and every phase of his business is prosperous. On September 4, 1888, he was married to Miss Jennie Truesdale, who was born in Illinois. Her parents were Eli and Elizabeth (Cramer) Truesdale, natives of Ohio who first came to Colorado in 1872, but soon afterward returned to Missouri. In 1885 they again moved into this state, locating near Hotchkiss, and are now living in the vicinity of Montrose. They had a family of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Ellington have three children, Glenn, Sidney and Rex, all living and at home. Mr. Ellington belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and in politics is a

Democrat. The success he has achieved in Colorado is the logical result of his diligence, energy and business capacity. He is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of his section, and enjoys a large measure of public esteem and good will.

DR. WILEY F. SHEEK.

A native of North Carolina, where his parents also were born and reared, and trained in the traditions and aspirations of his native section, and afterward a professional man and a prosperous rancher, living in several different states, the late Dr. Wiley F. Sheek, of Hotchkiss, Delta county, showed in a marked degree the versatility of the American mind and character, which can mold a shapely destiny out of any plastic conditions that Fate flings before it. Dr. Sheek's life began in the Old North state, in Yadkin county, on December 2, 1842, and he was the son of Ellis and Sarah (Long) Sheek, who were farmers and moved to Missonri in the 'sixties and afterward changed their residence to eastern Kansas. Later they returned to Missouri, and there the father died in 1875, the mother passing away in the fall of 1880, while on a visit to Colorado. Their son Wiley, after obtaining a good common-school education and pursuing a course in the study of medicine, began the practice of his profession in 1869 at Farlinville, Linn county, Kansas. In 1870 he moved to Brooklin, in the same county, where he remained eight years, then in 1878 took up his residence at Sedan, that state, making that place his home until 1889 but being most of the time in Colorado. In the year last mentioned he sold his interests in Kansas and became a resident of Delta county, this state, locating at Hotchkiss in 1892, it being then a small place, crudely built and with all its development before it. The Doctor built one of the first

houses in the town and practiced medicine there until his death, on January 11, 1897. At his death he was possessed of a good ranch in Delta county and some town property, having succeeded in life and made his way with steady progress. He belonged to the Odd Fellows fraternally and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a Republican politically. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of Company K, Sixth Missonri Infantry, and although he served throughout the war and took part in many leading engagements, he escaped without a wound or being either taken prisoner or spending any time in a hospital. On November 2, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary P. Cheek, a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, and a daughter of John F. and Laura M. (Lucas) Cheek, both born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. There the father died on June 21, 1869, the mother passing away at Joplin, Missouri, on Christmas day, 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Sheek had one daughter, Brenhilda, who is now the wife of L. C. Shoemaker. Since her husband's death Mrs. Sheek has managed their property to advantage, and being a lady of good business capacity, has prospered. She has recently sold her ranch for a good price. Of the benevolent societies she has joined two, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Woman's Relief Corps, and in politics she is a Republican with an active interest in the success of her party.

JOSEPH S. ROATCAP.

Among the early arrivals in the North Fork valley, Delta county, was Joseph S. Roatcap, of the vicinity of Paonia, who located there in 1883, and has been a resident of Colorado since 1878, during the whole of his life here actively engaged in useful pursuits tending to the development and improvement of the country and forming a volunteer in the great in-

dustrial army who are making the possibilities of this mighty empire known to the world and its resources ministrants to the comfort of millions of people. Mr. Roatcap was born on January 25, 1849, in Illinois, and is the son of John and Rachel (Kaufman) Roatcap, natives of Page county, Virginia, the former born in 1812 and the latter in 1817. They were farmers and moved to Illinois in 1843, remaining there until March, 1854, then making another flight in the wake of the setting sun, arriving in Cooper county, Missouri, on the 5th day of March of that year and remaining there until 1869, when they moved to Wilson county, Kansas. Finding the conditions of frontier life promising and not disagreeable overmuch, in 1878 they came still farther west and took up their residence at Lake City, this state. Five years later the father and his youngest son came into the North Fork valley and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which the parents lived until death, the father passing away on September 12, 1889, and the mother on September 26, 1898. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are living, four of them in Colorado. Their son Joseph remained with them until 1880, then started in life for himself, running a saw-mill for another man, which he did until a few years later, when he engaged in a similar enterprise for himself. In 1883 he returned to Missouri, and after a residence of six years in that state, returned to Colorado and settled in Delta county with a modern saw-mill which he brought with him and operated for a number of years, saving lumber and making fruit boxes for the fruit-growers in this section. He then sold the outfit and turned his attention to ranching, in 1898 buying the land on which he now lives, securing forty acres in the first purchase and seventeen later from a neighbor adjoining him. On this seventeen acres he at once built a large dwelling and began the cultivation of his land.

He has about three acres and a half of his land in fruit and the rest in alfalfa and grain. Hay and fruit are his principal crops and he finds them profitably and steadily increasing in their returns. His land also has greatly increased in value, being worth fifteen dollars an acre when he bought it and now worth at least one hundred dollars an acre. On November 24, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Miller, who was born in Cooper county, Missouri, on October 29, 1862, and is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Moore) Miller, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Kentucky. The father died in 1874 and the mother is now living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Roatcap have had five children, Joseph, who died when only three days old, Constance M., Iva, Ora and Selma. The oldest is sixteen and the youngest five, and all are living at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the father is a Republican in political affairs.

JOHN R. SMITH.

The late John R. Smith, of Delta county, who passed the psalmist's limit of human life by more than twelve years, was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age, being orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but eight years old, and finding his father's home broken up after that sad event. He was born in the state of New York on December 26, 1820, the son of Robert and Margaret (McCusick) Smith, the former a native of New York and the latter of Scotland. Mr. Smith's early trials and struggles developed in him a spirit of self-reliance and gave him flexibility of functions and steady resourcefulness, and throughout his life these qualities enabled him to push his way forward with success in the contest for supremacy among men. He received but little schooling

outside of the school of experience, but early learned to be ever ready for any duty that came to him and depend on himself in the performance of it. In 1860 he became a resident of Colorado, locating at what was then California Gulch but is now Leadville, where he followed mining about five years, then, in 1865, moved to Jefferson county and bought a ranch, turning his attention to ranching and raising cattle. From this time until his death, on January 26, 1903, he was actively engaged in the ranch and cattle industry, and in these lines was always successful, as he had been in mining. In 1876 he moved to Hinsdale county from Jefferson, and there followed farming and raising stock and also kept a road house for the entertainment of the traveling public until 1882, when he moved to the ranch on which his family now live one mile southwest of Hotchkiss, Delta county, buying another man's rights to a portion of the place and pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres in addition. The fruit industry never interested him, and he turned his land over to the production of alfalfa as soon as possible in order to get feed for his stock. At the time of his death he had it nearly all in hay. On February 28, 1865, he united in marriage with Miss Agnes McIntire, a native of Canada, where her parents, Duncan and Elizabeth (Brush) McIntire, also were born. Her father was a farmer and lumberman. The family moved to Colorado in 1861, locating in Jefferson county. In 1883 they took up their residence in Delta county, where the father died in 1884 and the mother in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had six children, five of whom are living, Hattie H., Stephen P., Nellie M., Enos M. and Maud E. They are all married and three are living in Colorado. Since her husband's death Mrs. Smith has carried on the business he left and by judicious management and close attention to its requirements has made it pay her well. She has eighty

acres of land, about half of which is in hay, and from this she gets enough to support in comfort and good condition her large herd of cattle. She is a member of the Church of Christ and a Republican in politics.

HERVEY D. SMITH.

Hervey D. Smith, of near Grand Junction, is one of the successful and progressive fruit-growers of Mesa county, and came to the work in which he is now engaged with due preparation made in varied and instructive experience in many places and under a great variety of circumstances, all of which tended to develop his native capacity and force of character. He was born at Adrian, Michigan, on March 8, 1845, and is the son of Newton and Elvira (Ives) Smith, natives of Chautauqua county, New York, born near the city of Jamestown, where they were reared, educated and married. Soon after their marriage they moved to Adrian, Michigan, which was at the time a small hamlet. The father was a carpenter and joiner, and found his skill as a mechanic immediately in great demand, as the village was ready for improvement and he was called on to build many of its first houses of any importance. He died young in 1847, leaving his widow and two children, a daughter and Hervey D., who was at that time about two years old. The mother returned with her children to her native state, and there sometime afterward she was married to John Pitcher. In 1853 they came west to Bremer county, Iowa, where they were early pioneers. She died in Black Hawk county, Iowa, in 1877, at the home of Mr. Smith. Of her second marriage there were three children who grew to maturity, but all are now deceased. Hervey D. Smith, the younger of the two children of the first marriage, remained with his mother in New York until he was six years old, then

spent three years with an uncle, a Methodist minister, at Ashtabula, Ohio. At the end of that time he joined his mother and step-father in Iowa, and he remained with them attending school until the beginning of the Civil war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company B, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf. After three years' service he was mustered out as a member of Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa, the two regiments having been consolidated on account of the depletion of their ranks. He was in the engagements at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeslee, but escaped without disaster of any kind. After the close of the war he settled at Janesville, Bremer county, Iowa, and there he learned the miller's trade. On completing his apprenticeship he moved to Manchester where he worked at his trade, and did the same at Osage, LaPorte City and Waterloo in the same state. At the last he was foreman of a large mill for nine years. In 1881 he moved to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, and engaged in milling on his own account. Here he bought a mill and operated it for a period of about twenty years. The mill was of the old style, with three run of stone and a capacity of fifty barrels a day. He improved it soon after he bought it, putting in the latest roller process and increasing its capacity to one hundred and twenty-five barrels. In 1893-4 he improved it, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and also put in an electric light plant for the city. The hard times in 1896 were particularly damaging to him, and in 1898 the property was destroyed by fire, leaving him almost penniless. In the autumn of 1899 he came to Colorado and, locating in Grand valley, bought forty acres of wild land four miles east of Grand Junction, on which he built a house and made other improvements, and planted fifteen acres of fruit trees. He then sold the

property at a good profit in the spring of 1903. After that he bought the ten acres on which he now lives, three miles east of Grand Junction. This tract is all in fruit trees in 'good bearing order which yield an abundant annual harvest and a handsome revenue. Mr. Smith was married on May 16, 1869, to Miss Luranda Rinker, who was born in Ogle county, Illinois, and is the daughter of Commodore Perry and Louisa (Turck) Rinker, the former a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and the latter of Cayuga county, New York. Mr. Rinker's father died when he was three years old, and he was taken by his mother and step-father to Indiana in boyhood, and in 1836 to Ogle county, Illinois, where the family were among the earliest settlers. The parents kept a half-way house between Dixon and Rockford on the east side of Rock river, about two miles and a half from what is now Oregon. Here Mr. Rinker grew to manhood and received the greater part of his school education. In 1848, when he was twenty-two, he left home and moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land seven miles from Newton, being a pioneer in the neighborhood. What is now Newton was then almost nothing but a log tavern in the wild country. Here he followed his chosen occupation of farming, varying its strenuous labor with the pleasures of hunting. On one occasion, while hunting on Skunk river, he pulled up a cottonwood sprout for a whip, and when he got home stuck it in the ground in front of his house. It grew and flourished, and when he visited the place fifty years later he measured its circumference, requiring a string over fourteen feet long for the purpose. Having improved his farm, he sold it in 1856 and moved to Janesville, Black Hawk county, where he opened the first butcher shop in the town. He afterward kept a hotel there for a number of years, then traded the hotel property for a

farm near the town which he farmed for a time. He then retired from active pursuits and located at Sioux Rapids. Mrs. Rinker died on March 22, 1895, and in 1897 Mr. Rinker came to Mesa county, this state, and made his home for a time with his grandson, Milton Smith. He now lives with Milton's father, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, one of whom is an adopted daughter. Their own offspring are Milton P., of Mesa county; Edwin E., a physician at Sioux Rapids, Iowa; and Aura L., a teacher in the Fruitvale school. Emma, the adopted daughter, now twelve years old, is a daughter of Mr. Smith's half sister. In political faith Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican. While living at Sioux Rapids he served as a member of the city council twelve years. He also served as a member of the school board. In fraternal life he belongs to the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, and he is active in the work of the several bodies.

WILLIAM J. S. HENDERSON.

One of the oldest settlers now living in Grand valley, he having come to this part of the state and taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land just after the Ute reservation was opened for settlement, and while the whole country was yet an unbroken wilderness, without roads, ditches, dwellings or other conveniences of life. William J. S. Henderson, of Mesa county, living three miles east of Grand Junction, has been of great service in clearing up and settling this section and developing its resources, awakening its activities to vigorous life and starting it on the march to full and energetic beneficence. He was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, on December 25, 1839, and is the son of Robert and Isabelle (Stone) Henderson, also natives of Ireland whose lives were wholly passed in that country, where they

were farmers. An uncle of Mr. Henderson, James Nolan, was a soldier in the British army and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war and at the battle of Waterloo. Later he received a pension from the government for his services. Four children were born to the Hendersons, two of whom are living. William and an older sister who is now a resident of her native county in Ireland. William was the youngest of the family. He was reared and educated in Ireland, having but slender opportunities for schooling, being obliged to work hard and continuously as a boy, and being mainly self-educated since coming to the United States. He remained at home until he was twenty-three, then in the summer of 1863 he came to this country. Landing at New York, he went to Albany where he worked at day labor and for a time drove on the Erie canal. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war as a member of Company D, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and was assigned soon afterward to the Army of the Potomac, joining General Burnside's command at Brandy Station. He took part in the skirmish at Jemima Crossing and the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse. While on the skirmish line after crossing the James river, he was shot in the right hand, and soon after, during the same day, had his right ear shot off. He was then sent to Lincoln Hospital at Washington, and a month later was transferred to Chestnut Hill Hospital in Philadelphia. Here two fingers of the wounded hand were amputated, and as soon as he was able he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and sent to Newark, New Jersey, where he did hospital duty. Later his company was stationed at the Broome Street barracks in New York, and there an order came that all whose companies had been mustered out could claim a discharge if they wished. Mr. Henderson did not take advan-

tage of this privilege, but continued in the service, and later was mustered out at David's Island on August 31, 1866, he having been on duty there for a number of months. After the war he returned to New Jersey and engaged in business at Paterson, but in 1867 enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Infantry of the regular army, in which he served two years at Fort Brady, Michigan, being discharged under the Logan act in June, 1869, at Buffalo, New York, with the rank of quartermaster-sergeant of his company. He then came west to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there moved to Fort Hayes, where he served two years as a clerk in the quartermaster's department. The quartermaster, Major A. G. Robinson, was transferred to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Mr. Henderson went with him and served two years longer as his clerk. In the spring of 1876, in company with two other men, he left Wichita, Kansas, in a spring wagon, for Colorado, and on arriving at Lake City engaged in prospecting, later working in the smelter. He remained in that locality until the fall of 1881, then started for the Ute reservation, which had just been opened for settlement, reaching Grand Junction, January 12, 1882. What is now that thriving and busy little city then consisted of one log cabin and two tents. The tents were used as hotels, one being called the Pig's Eye and the other the Pig's Ear. Thomas Higgins, now deputy game warden and a resident of Grand valley, was the proprietor of one. The same year he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land on a part of which he now resides three miles east of Grand Junction. In the fall following he proved up on his land, being one of the first to do this in the valley. Here he determined to remain and improve his land, which he did with vigor and enterprise; and he has since sold a portion of the place to good advantage. He now has eighty acres in fine condition, making

one of the most desirable homes in his neighborhood. On November 24, 1891, he was married to Miss Charlotte M. McBurney, a native of county Down, Ireland, and daughter of William and Ann J. (Anderson) McBurney, also native in that county, where both families lived for many generations. Mrs. Henderson came to the United States with her parents in 1860. They located on a farm twelve miles from St. Louis, Missouri, where they passed the rest of their lives. One child has been born in the Henderson household, a daughter named HESSIE D., now eight years old. In politics Mr. Henderson is a regular Republican with an ardent devotion to the welfare of his party, and in fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the grand lodge of the order.

DAVID L. HOWARD.

David L. Howard, a prosperous fruit-grower and ranchman of Mesa county, living five miles east of Grand Junction, is a native of near Louisville, Kentucky, born on January 15, 1849, and the son of James and Sarah (Lee) Howard, also natives of that state. The father was a gunsmith, and in 1860 moved his family to Illinois, locating on a farm near Mount Vernon where he lived some six years. They then moved to Missouri and settled near St. Joseph, where the father died in 1894. The mother died in Oregon in 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. David was about eleven when the family moved to Illinois and is the fourth of the eleven children born in the household, all of whom are living. The condition of the country and the necessity for the use of every available hand in the farm work gave him but little opportunity for schooling, and he is therefore largely a self-educated man. In 1871, at the age of twenty-two, he left home and went to Kansas, settling in Howard county, where he farmed two years. Then, after a

short sojourn in Texas, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1874 and located at Georgetown, where he followed prospecting and mining fourteen years, often making money rapidly and frequently, with the usual luck of a miner, losing it as rapidly. In 1888 he moved to Aspen, then a booming silver camp, and remained there three years, mining industriously with varying success, after which he prospected and leased in that vicinity and the adjoining county until the slump in silver came in 1893. At that time he turned his attention to farming and, moving to Grand valley, bought forty acres of land three miles north of Grand Junction, four acres of which had been set out in fruit. He set out twelve acres more in fruit and made other substantial improvements in the property, then two years later sold it and bought forty acres of raw land four miles east of Grand Junction, on which he lived until 1903, planting ten acres of the place in fruit and improving the property as a home. In 1903 he sold this and purchased the fruit ranch adjoining it on the east, on which he now lives. This ranch comprises seventy acres, twenty of which are in thrifty fruit trees of choice varieties in good bearing condition, and also produces large yields of hay and other farm growths. Mr. Howard was married on November 16, 1878, to Miss Julia C. Bourquin, who was born at Archibald, Fulton county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Peter and Catherine (Verbier) Bourquin, natives of France. The father was twenty years old when he came to this country from his native land, and his wife was six months old when she came hither with her parents. They were married in Fulton county, Ohio, where the father was a merchant for a number of years. In 1875 they moved to Georgetown, this state, and there he engaged in mining. He died at Pueblo in January, 1883, and since then his widow has made her home at Georgetown. Mr. and Mrs

Howard have four children, all sons, L. Verner, a student at the Denver-Gross Medical College; Floyd B., a chef by profession; Ray F. and Glenn D., living at home. In politics Mr. Howard is a Socialist and in fraternal life a United Workman.

FRED C. JAQUETTE.

For more than fifteen years a prominent contractor and builder in this state, carrying on an extensive business in this line at Boulder and Grand Junction, and building many of the better houses at each place, while at the same time he was busily occupied in improving the excellent ranch on which he lives five miles northeast of Grand Junction, Fred C. Jaquette has many monuments to his skill and enterprise, and has been able to contribute most essentially and valuably to the growth and development of the state and the comfort and enjoyment of its people. He is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born on September 19, 1858, and the son of Samuel and Abigail (King) Jaquette, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the state of New York. They were both reared in New York and they were married there. Soon afterward they moved to Jackson county, Michigan, where the father followed farming. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but meeting on the way many who had been disappointed in their quest for gold in that region and were returning to their homes and former occupations, he determined to go on to California, which he did, crossing the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, with ox teams and being five months on the road. He spent four years in California mining and prospecting, and was very fortunate for a time in his work. He then went into a big deal for fluming a large stream to get water on the mining claims, but before the work was finished a disastrous flood swept away all the fruits of

the enterprise and he lost all he had. He then returned to Michigan and the family continued to live on a Calhoun county farm, to which they had moved. On account of physical disability he did not go into the Civil war, but five of his brothers did and served through the contest and returned to their homes unharmed. Six children were born in the family, but only two grew to maturity, Mr. Jaquette and an older brother named Darwin B., who is a farmer in Eaton county, Michigan. Fred was reared on the farm in Calhoun county, in his native state, on which the family settled when he was but eight years old. He began his education in the primary schools near his home, then attended the high school at Albion, Michigan, where he was graduated in 1879, after which he took a full course at the Albion Business College, being graduated in 1880. After that he passed a year in the State University of Illinois at Champaign, and on his return to Albion learned his trade as a moulder. He worked at this trade until May, 1887, when he came to Colorado, and soon afterward settled in Boulder county, buying a small tract of six acres and a half of land near the University at Boulder. It was raw land and he paid one hundred dollars an acre for it. He at once set to work to improve it and planted it all in fruit trees, mostly apples, while the entire tract between the trees was planted to strawberries, raspberries and grapes. These grew and thrived, and in 1892 he sold six hundred dollars worth of fruit an acre off of this tract. He also purchased three lots in the town of Boulder on which he built houses, then sold them at a gratifying profit. In the fall of 1892 he came to Grand Valley and bought forty acres of raw land, the place on which he now lives, and in the spring of 1895 moved his family on the place with a view to making it his permanent home. In the autumn of the same year he made a pre-emption claim of one hun-

dred and twenty acres one mile north of his present residence, and this tract will be valuable when the new high-line ditch, now in course of construction, is completed. He has greatly improved his home place and has thirty acre in fruit, the orchards being very prolific and the quality of their products first class. Sixteen acres of his trees are in bearing order, and from them in 1903 he sold over one thousand five hundred boxes of apples, and in 1904, two thousand boxes of apples and seven thousand boxes of peaches. In January, 1882, he was married to Miss Clara L. Manning, a native of Auburn, New York, and three children have blessed their union, Charles M., Mary C. and Ruth C. In political faith Mr. Jaquette is a firm and loyal Republican, but he has never aspired to public office, being content to serve his party and his country from the honorable post of private citizenship and in useful works of lasting benefit to his community, county and state. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the Western slope.

JAMES WHITLEY.

With a strong inclination to the business of prospecting and mining, in which he has never won a very large success, yet to which he has adhered for years and returned regularly after quitting the industry, James Whitley has not, however, placed all his eggs in this one basket, but has followed other lines of industry in which he has succeeded and prospered, and is therefore a man of substance in worldly wealth as well as a progressive and enterprising business man in any lines to which he turns his hand. He is a Canadian by nativity, born in the city of Toronto in September, 1852, and the son of John and Ruth (Hewitt) Whitley, natives of Ireland of Scotch ancestry. They came to America when young and were reared and married at Toronto. The father was a

cooper and worked at his trade all of his mature life except during the Civil war in this country, when he served in the Union army in a New York regiment. In 1858 the family moved to Lockport, New York, and soon after the war the father died and was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery in that city. The mother died in Canada in 1853. Two of their children, James and an older sister, are living, the sister being a resident of Toronto. James lived with his maternal grandmother in Canada until he was fourteen years old, and received a limited common-school education. Then he began working on a farm in the neighborhood of her home at a compensation of one dollar and seventy-five cents a month and his board and lodging. Some little time afterward he joined his father at Lockport, and when he was seventeen moved to upper Michigan, where he was employed for a number of years by the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagan Railroad, working for the company in various capacities but in train service most of the time. For some time he had charge of the iron ore dock at Marquette, overseeing one hundred men in loading vessels. Early in 1874 he moved to lower Michigan and later back into Canada. In the fall of 1878 he came to Colorado among the pioneers of Leadville, and here he remained five years. During the first year he worked in the smelter, then started a store six miles east of the town at a village called Bird's Eye, where he was also postmaster. He carried on this store three years successfully, then started a store and boarding house at La Plata smelter which he conducted two years. During the time of his residence at and around Leadville he sank about five thousand dollars in prospecting and mining operations. But as his store and boarding house netted him about three thousand five hundred dollars a year he was able to stand the loss. In the spring of 1884 he filed on a land claim near Salida, but the

next spring he abandoned this and moved to Mesa county. Here he located on a ranch twenty miles southeast of Grand Junction on Kannah creek and engaged in the stock industry. Later he took up one hundred and sixty acres in that vicinity and for years lived on the land and carried on a successful and profitable stock business there. In the spring of 1897 he traded this for his present ranch of forty acres, located five and one-half miles northeast of Grand Junction, ten acres of which were in fruit at the time. He has since improved the property and doubled his acreage in fruit, becoming one of the most prosperous and progressive men in his business in the section. In 1903 he sold from his orchards 2,000 boxes of apples, besides one thousand boxes of pears, peaches and other fruit. In politics he is a steadfast Republican, and in the public affairs of the county he has for years taken an active and helpful part, serving as under sheriff two years during John D. Reeder's term as sheriff. Not satisfied with his previous experience in mining ventures, he made two trips to the Klondike for further efforts in this line, one in 1897 and the other in 1899, and in the two lost about two thousand dollars; and he still occasionally tries his hand at prospecting. In the fall of 1903 he built a modern cottage residence on his ranch, which is otherwise well improved, and he now has one of the most attractive and complete homes in his part of the county. On December 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Margaret Arnett, who was born near Toronto, Canada, of Scotch parents. They have one child, Agnes A., who for five years has been in the employ of the Colorado Telephone Company, and is now chief operator of the company at Grand Junction. Mr. Whitley is a member of the blue lodge in Masonry at Grand Junction and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, being active in each of these societies.

F. N. JOHANTGEN.

Energetic and successful in pushing his own business and building up his personal fortunes, and scarcely less active and energetic in the service of the people of his community in promoting every laudable enterprise for its welfare, which is ever foremost in his mind, Frank N. JoHantgen, of Meeker, ranks among the leading and most useful citizens of Rio Blanco county and is widely esteemed on every side as such. He is a native of Dayton, Ohio, where his parents, Nicholas and Mary (Steffen) JoHantgen, who were born and reared in Prussia, settled in 1846, and where he was born on January 24, 1855. The father was a blacksmith and prospered at his forge. He had a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Joseph, F. N., William, Rose and Emma. Frank died in infancy and Anna in 1896. The father died in 1898. The son, F. N., received a common-school education of limited extent, and at the age of twelve began to earn money enough for his own necessities. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years, having begun to learn his trade as a blacksmith at the age of sixteen, giving special attention to the department of his craft devoted to service in the manufacture of carriages. He learned his trade in his native city, and on completing his apprenticeship of four years, moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he wrought as a journeyman until 1877. He then returned to Ohio and, in partnership with his father, carried on the business of dressing tools for three years. In 1879 he came to Colorado and, taking up his residence at Leadville, followed blacksmithing in the employ of John Alfred during the summer. He gave some time to prospecting at Kokomo and Fairplay, but meeting with no success in these efforts, he returned to his trade in 1880, and during the next three years was fore-

man of the shops of the Iron Silver mines. In the fall of 1883 the state of his health induced him to change his residence to the San Louis valley, and in the spring of 1885, when the Crystal Hill Mining Company's office was blown up, he was appointed a guard over the property, serving in that capacity until the trouble was over. Returning then to Leadville, he remained there until the summer of 1886, when he moved to Meeker and opened the business of the Pioneer Wagon and Blacksmithing Works at that town, which he conducted until he was appointed postmaster of the town by President Cleveland in 1892. Then, in partnership with Henry Hayes, he carried on a drug store. He was connected with this mercantile enterprise until 1899, when it was sold to Messrs Strelka & Edwards. Prior to this time, however, in 1892, he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres nine miles west of Meeker in Powell Park, and on retiring from the drug business he settled on the ranch and began to devote himself attentively to improving his property and building up his stock industry. He has added two hundred and sixty acres to his original purchase and now has two hundred acres of first-class land under cultivation. But while engrossed largely in his own affairs, he has not neglected the general interests of the community or the welfare of the state. Always ready for any duty that properly confronts him, he helped to organize the National Guard of the state, and in it he served as chief commissary under command of General Bell during the troubles with the miners at Cripple Creek from September 4 to October 8, 1903, and later as body guard of Governor Peabody at Denver. He is a leading stockholder in the Highland Cemetery Association, and has been in charge of the Odd Fellows' building at Meeker for many years. He was also foremost in securing a suitable building for the Episcopal church organization at Meeker and is now



J. M. Johnston

one of the main supports of the church. In politics he is an earnest working Democrat, being secretary of the county central committee. He has also served the community well for a number of years as a member of the school board and of the city council. In addition to one of the most imposing and beautiful residences in Meeker he owns other real estate in the town of considerable value. In May, 1904, the Harp-JoHantgen Manufacturing and Blacksmith Company was incorporated with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, which included the consolidation of the JoHantgen Pioneer shop and the business of Harp & Riley Blacksmith Company. Mr. JoHantgen is manager and secretary of the new corporation.

On January 24, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie F. Fairfield, a native of Wisconsin. A self-made man, and having struggled to consequence by his own efforts, he knows how to appreciate the exertions and the needs of others in like condition, and has been of great service to many a good man in extremities; and knowing as well that the general progress of any community depends almost wholly on individual energy properly concentrated and directed, he has been an inspiring and organizing force in this behalf, and has left his impress visibly upon the commercial and industrial life of the region in which his lot has been cast.

JOHN JENS.

John Jens, of Grand Valley, living on a fine and well-improved fruit ranch of thirteen acres three miles east of Grand Junction, illustrates in his career the native thrift and all-conquering energy of the German people, who wherever they stick their stake make the wilderness blossom as the rose and yield a ready and abundant tribute to the wants of man. He is a native of Germany, born on February 3, 1866,

and his parents, Juergen and Eva (Oetzman) Jens, were also natives of that country, where their forefathers lived from time immemorial. The father was a soldier in the Prussian army from 1860 to 1864, and fought in the war between that country and Denmark. He brought his family to the United States in 1884 and settled in Sherman county, Nebraska, where he and his wife are still living and farming. They had eight children, four of whom are living, John being the third in the order of birth. He was reared on the paternal farm in his native land and there received a slender common-school education. When he was twelve years old he began working on other farms in the neighborhood, and when seventeen, in 1883, he came to the United States in company with his younger brother Hans. They located in Sherman county, Nebraska, where an older sister had settled the year before. They worked on farms in this county for a few years, and in 1887 Hans died there. John saved his money and in 1889 bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all wild land and unimproved except by a rude sod house. Here he lived and labored, bringing his land to productiveness and otherwise improving the property for a number of years. Then, on account of his sufferings from asthma, he came to the more favorable climate of Colorado and rented a small ranch north of Grand Junction, leaving his Nebraska farm in charge of a tenant. In 1902 he bought the fruit ranch of thirteen acres on which he now lives, and since then he has devoted his energies to its development and improvement. Five acres of the tract are in fruit and yield abundant crops. He has built a neat and comfortable modern cottage dwelling and other needed structures and made his home very desirable from every point of view. On April 9, 1895, he was married to Miss Lena Schoening, like himself a native of Germany. She came to the United States with

her parents when she was nine years old, and they soon afterward became residents of Sherman county, Nebraska, where they are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Jens have no children of their own, but they have a daughter of a brother of Mrs. Jens whose mother died when the child was two years old, and whose name is Lucy. In political affiliation Mr. Jens is a pronounced Populist, and in fraternal circles he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Grand Junction. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

ARLIE B. YEATON.

Born and reared in Franklin county, Maine, farming and raising stock and also merchandising for years in Nebraska, and now raising fruit extensively and profitably in Colorado. Arlie B. Yeaton, of Mesa county, living three and one-half mile east of Grand Junction, has had a wide and varied experience in the longitudes, climates and farming conditions in this country, but his natural adaptability and readiness of resourcefulness has made him equal to them all and successful in all. His life began on August 14, 1862, in Franklin county, Maine, and he is the son of Elias and Sarah (Stoddard) Yeaton, natives of the same county, where the father was a farmer. In 1883 the family moved to Burt county, Nebraska, but nine years afterward the parents returned to Maine where the mother died within a short time after their arrival at their old home, and there the father is still living. Their family comprised six sons and one daughter and all the sons are living. Arlie was the second born of the family. He was reared in his native state and there received a common-school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, then accompanied his parents to Nebraska, where a year later he rented land and carried on a general farming

industry in Burt county, continuing his operations in this line eleven years except one, during which he was in the stock business and one which he passed in a store at Omaha. In the spring of 1894 he came to this state and located in Mesa county, having purchased twenty acres of raw land the year previous in that county with a view to converting it into a fruit farm. In the spring of 1895 he built a dwelling on this land and planted the whole twenty acres in fruit trees. He then had the usual experience of waiting for the trees to bear without income except from hard work in other capacities. For seven years he worked at various places and kinds of employment in the valley, but when the orchard began to bear his labor and his long patience was amply rewarded. In 1902 he had one thousand nine hundred boxes of apples, besides other fruit from his trees and realized over one thousand one hundred dollars of net profit from the yield. In 1903 his crop was three thousand one hundred and fifty boxes of apples, two thousand eight hundred and forty boxes of which graded fancy, four tons of prunes and three hundred boxes of pears, and his net profits for the year were two thousand three hundred dollars from the crop. The prospects for a large increase in these figures for coming years are very good. On December 5, 1888, Mr. Yeaton was married to Miss Hattie R. Wright, a native of Lewis county, New York, and daughter of John W. and Mariette (Loomis) Wright, both natives of New York, the former of Lewis county and the latter of Jefferson county. The father was a farmer and a railroad man, and for four years during the last administration of President Grant he was doorkeeper of the United States house of representatives at Washington. In 1881 he and his family moved to Burt county, Nebraska, where he died on his farm on November 6, 1895. Since then Mrs. Wright has been making her home with

her daughter, Mrs. Yeaton. Mr. and Mrs. Yeaton have two children, Gladys W. and Grace C., twelve and ten years old, respectively. Mr. Yeaton is a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen in fraternal circles. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church at Grand Junction.

CULLEN F. WALKER.

The scion of old New England families who have lived in that section of the country from colonial times, Cullen F. Walker, of Mesa county, this state, is far from the scenes and associations of his childhood, youth and early manhood and amid surroundings far different from those which environed his family roof-tree. Yet with the adaptiveness and self-reliance of the New England character, he is as well equipped for the conditions of his present lot and as ready to meet its requirements as if he were to the manner born and had lived in Colorado all his life. He was born at Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, on February 15, 1841, where his parents, James and Hannah J. (Barker) Walker, were reared from childhood, the former having been born in Vermont and the latter in New Hampshire. The father was a merchant and mill owner at Bethel and there he carried on a successful and profitable business for many years. He was a member of the state legislature and also served as a trial justice for a long time. He died at Bethel in 1866 and his wife also ended her days there, passing away in 1875. Of their eight children six are living, Cullen being next to the youngest. He grew to manhood in his native town and received a public-school and academic education. After leaving school he worked in his father's mill until the death of the parent, and then operated the same until

1870, when he sold out and moved to Minnesota. Locating at Albert Lea, he engaged in the commission business seven years. At the end of that period he moved to Fort Berthold Indian reservation, where he was three years in the employ of the government. In 1880 he took up his residence in Grant county, South Dakota, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of government land and remained ten years. Being driven out by the drought, he sold his claim for almost nothing and moved to Brookings county, the same state, where he remained three years. He then passed three years in Lyon county, Iowa, and in January, 1901, came to this state and located in Grand valley, buying ten acres of land three miles east of Grand Junction on which he now lives. On August 23, 1863, before leaving his native state, he was married to Miss Mary E. Twitchell, a native of Bethel, Maine, like himself. They have had three children. Edith T. died at the age of twenty-two, James F. lives in Mesa county, this state, and Ray F. in South Dakota. In politics Mr. Walker is independent, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

JAMES F. WALKER, eldest son of Cullen F. Walker, came to Colorado in the autumn of 1900 and bought a fruit farm adjoining his father's which he operated successfully until recently, when he sold it. He has been actively connected with the management of county affairs and in political movements as a Socialist. In the fall of 1902 he was the Socialist candidate for the state legislature, and has otherwise been prominent in public local interests. He was married in Chicago to Miss Rebecca Hedges, and they had three children, Fordyce H., Albert C. and Hollis, the last named being deceased. Mrs. Walker died on February 15, 1903.

CHARLES M. WHITSELL.

Charles M. Whitsell, of Mesa county, comfortably located on a fine fruit ranch three miles east of Grand Junction, has been a resident of this state and of the Grand Valley since 1898. He was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, on March 19, 1858, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Stewart) Whitsell, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. In 1855 they moved to Iowa and settled at Centreville in Appanoose county, where the father worked at his trade as a tailor until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He served three years in the war, one in active field service, then losing his health, he spent nearly a year in a hospital at Keokuk, and after his recovery was assigned to hospital duty at Davenport, in which he was occupied until the end of his term of enlistment. He died at Centreville in 1865, and his widow now lives in Wayne county, the same state. Of their three children two are living, Charles being the younger of these. He was reared and received a limited common-school education in his native county, and at the age of thirteen, owing to the death of his father and the moderate circumstances of the family he was obliged to begin making his own living, which he did by working on the farm of an uncle for two years, after which he went to work in the coal mines in the part of Iowa where he lived. In this line of usefulness he was employed, with a few intermissions, until the spring of 1898. He then came to Colorado and, locating in Grand Valley, found employment on the fruit farm of his cousin, James H. Whitsell, whom he aided in planting twenty acres in fruit for an equal partnership in the business. The orchard is now eight years old, and the crop of 1903 was two thousand four hundred boxes of apples,

five hundred boxes of pears and quantities of other fruit. The land belongs to James H. Whitsell and Charles M. attends to the fruit business for his share in its products. He was married on September 4, 1887, to Miss Blanche Harper, who was born and reared in Appanoose county, Iowa. They have three children, Lloyd, Cora and Hallie. In politics Mr. Whitsell is a Democrat and in fraternal life he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

JAMES H. WHITSELL was born in Pennsylvania on June 11, 1857. His father, Lawrence Whitsell, was one of the pioneers of Appanoose county, Iowa, and took up one of the first tracts of land homesteaded there. He passed the rest of his days in the county, dying on his homestead in 1898. His son James came to this state a number of years ago, and at once began to take an active part in its industrial and commercial life. For twelve years he was employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and for a long period of this time was one of the company's superintendents. He located on his ranch in 1903. In politics he is an active and zealous Democrat, and in the performance of all his duties as a citizen he is faithful and enterprising. He is one of the esteemed ranchmen and citizens of Mesa county, and is widely and favorably known in other lines of industry.

JOHN J. LUMSDEN.

The oldest, most extensive and most prominent builder and contractor at Grand Junction now and for a number of years, and having erected many of the most notable structures in the city and county, John J. Lumsden may be said to have an enduring monument in the work he has done, and to have been one of the most potential factors in the improvement of the section of Colorado in

which his lot has been cast. He is a native of New York city, born on December 25, 1858, and the son of William and Ann (Lucas) Lumsden, who were born in Scotland and reared and educated there. The father was a young man when he came to this country and located in New York. He followed the sea for a number of years before coming to the United States, and soon after coming he was married in his new home. A short time afterwards he and his family moved to Canada where he engaged in farming. He died in that country in 1903, and his widow now lives in New Haven, Connecticut. Their offspring numbered four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. John was the third child born in the family, and was reared on the Canadian farm. He attended the public schools and when he reached the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of a brick and stone mason, at which he spent three years. He then worked as a journeyman one year, and in the fall of 1879 came to Colorado. After a short residence at Denver, during which he worked at his trade, he moved to Colorado Springs and became foreman for the principal contractor there. Afterward, with J. H. Ackerman, he organized the firm of Ackerman & Lumsden, which carried on contracting and building on a large scale. In 1883 they moved to Grand Junction and made that place the seat of their extensive operations. This partnership was harmoniously dissolved in 1887, and since then Mr. Lumsden has conducted the business alone. He has built a large portion of the best section of the city. When he moved there there were no business houses on Main street, only a few tents for mercantile purposes, the business of the town being nearly all on Colorado avenue. Among the large and imposing structures he has erected under contract may be mentioned the beet sugar factory, which cost one hundred and twenty-five thou-

sand dollars, all the buildings at the Indian school, the principal school buildings in the town, one built in 1903 having cost twenty-three thousand dollars, nearly all the brick business blocks, and many bridges in the county. In 1901 he raised the bridge at Debeque from its old piers, moved it nine feet and placed it on new piers, stopping travel over it while moving it only twelve hours, and making the change, when everything was ready, in one hour and three-quarters. This was all the more wonderful as an engineering feat because of the facts that the bridge is of two hundred and fifty feet span, with trusses forty feet high, and weighs one hundred and eighty tons. Mr. Lumsden has also successfully prospected, as every man in this country does at one time or another, and has done considerable dealing in real estate. He now owns a number of valuable properties in Grand Junction and the surrounding county and has mining claims of considerable worth at Leadville and in Hinsdale county. He was married on October 9, 1883, to Miss Cinderella C. Orth, who was born in Illinois near Chicago, and was reared and educated in Missouri. She was a public-school teacher at Trenton, that state, at the time of her marriage. Her father is deceased and her mother is living at Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden have three children, Della M., Alma A. and William F. In politics the head of the house is a staunch Republican and always active in the service of his party. He served as a member of the Grand Junction city council a number of years, and in the spring of 1903 he was nominated for mayor, but was not elected, as he did not wish to be. He was in Denver during the campaign and made no effort to win, but even at that he was beaten by only eleven votes. In fraternal circles he is an active and earnest working Freemason, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish rite and belonging to the Mystic Shrine. He is a

past master of his lodge and for four years was eminent commander of his commandery of Knights Templar. In all the relations of life he stands well wherever he has lived, and in all the duties of good citizenship he has been faithful, zealous and serviceable. Among the builders and makers of the section of this state, which has been the principal scene of his activity, none enjoys and none deserves a higher place in the regard of the people.

JUDGE MILTON R. WELCH.

To the position of prominence and distinction which he now holds in the legal profession of this state, and to the wealth of legal learning, practical astuteness and eloquence and force as an advocate, which make him an ornament on the bench and gave him a leading place at the bar before his elevation, Judge Milton R. Welch, the county judge of Delta county, now serving his third term as such, came by a long, interrupted and trying course of effort and study. But as he was obliged to fight for every foot of his advance, so he made sure of the ground as he proceeded, and secured solid as well as showy attainments. He was born at Knoxville, Iowa, on April 13, 1865, and is the son of James L. and Annis (McMillen) Welch, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. They moved to Iowa in childhood with their parents, and in that state they were reared, educated and married. The parents were pioneers there, and the Judge's father won a good farm from the wilderness by assiduous effort. He now resides in Delta county, where the mother died in 1888. The father served in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865. Six children were born in the family, of whom four are living, the Judge being the third in the order of birth. He grew to manhood on the home farm near Knoxville, Iowa, and was educated in the pub-

lic schools and a good academy at that town. After completing his course he came with his parents to Colorado in 1882, they locating at Alma. Here the father opened a mercantile establishment and the son assisted in the business. He also did some prospecting in Park and Summit counties. At odd times he read law with a view to entering the profession. In the fall of 1886 he moved to Delta and soon afterward located a claim to a tract of land four miles south of the town. He taught school three years, in the meantime continuing his law studies as he had opportunity. He then engaged in farming on his ranch and also took charge of one owned by his father, continuing this work until the fall of 1892, when he entered the law department of the State University at Boulder, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year a gold medal had been offered to the students of all the law schools in the state by Judge Moses Hallett for the one passing the best final examination, and this distinction was won by Judge Welch, an honor of which he is still justly proud. Having been admitted to the bar at Boulder, he returned to Delta and began his practice, which he continued successfully and with growing reputation and patronage until he was elected county judge in the fall of 1895. He was re-elected in 1898 and again in 1901. During the last nine years he has also been United States commissioner. In political faith he is an unwavering Republican, and in the service of his party he was always active and effective until he went on the bench. Prior to that he attended all the state conventions and other important gatherings of his party friends and took an earnest and intelligent part in their proceedings. On June 5, 1898, he united in marriage with Miss Maud Newland, a native of Ionia, Michigan, and daughter of D. M. and Mary (Baittie) Newland, the former now living at Los An-

geles, California, and the latter deceased. The Judge and Mrs. Welch have three children, Iona, James Le Roy and Catherine. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of high character, breadth of view and decided public-spirit, the judicial ermine well becomes him and he wears it with grace and dignity.

IRVIN M. McMURRAY.

A prominent real-estate and general business man in Delta county, and an active and judicious promoter of the interests of the community in which he lives, industrial, commercial and educational, Irvin M. McMurray, of Delta, is an ornament to the town and a forceful factor in all elements of its growth and advancement. He was born near Omaha, Nebraska, on July 19, 1863, the son of Richard M. and Mary (Johnson) McMurray, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Indiana. The father came west to Nebraska when young and was married there. After farming in that state for a number of years he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was engaged in merchandising for a time. Then for many years he was active in the mining, mercantile and political life of this state, conducting large and successful enterprises and representing his people at times in the territorial and state legislature. He is now living retired at Delta at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1886. They were the parents of three daughters and one son, the last being the oldest, and all are living. Irvin was ten years old when the family moved to Colorado and the rest of his life so far has been passed in this state, except during short absences when he was at school. He began his education in the public primary schools, attended the high school and the State Normal at Oregon, Missouri. In the autumn of 1882 he located at

Delta, then a village of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and engaged in the retail drug business, the business being conducted the first year in a tent. For a number of years thereafter he conducted the enterprise. In 1890 he sold it and turned his attention to ranching and the real-estate business, in which he has ever since been actively occupied, and very successful. In political faith he is a firm and loyal Democrat, and in the service of his party he is at all times earnest, energetic and effective. He rendered important service to the county and its people as a county commissioner for three years, and in every way has been potential in promoting and developing undertakings for the material and moral welfare of his section of the state. He is a stockholder in the Delta Flour Mills Company and connected in a leading and helpful way with other enterprises in the industrial life of the community. On April 12, 1893, he was married to Miss Lucy Yarwood, a native of Canada, where her father died a number of years ago. She came to Colorado with her mother, who died in this state in 1893. Mr. McMurray belongs to the Knights of Pythias and his wife is an active working member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JESSE F. SANDERS.

In the history of any community there are some names pre-eminent because they are those of men who are leaders of the active productive forces therein and both by their own energies and the effect of their examples on those of others give trend to the life of the community, effect to its potencies and strength and direction to its growth and development. Among these at Delta Jesse F. Sanders occupies a leading and commanding place. There is scarcely any element of good in the community, industrial, commercial or moral, that has

not felt the force of his creative mind and the impulse of his directing hand. He was born in Broome county, New York, on February 25, 1854, and is the son of Henry and Catherine (Sheare) Sanders, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. The father moved to New York when a young man and there was married. The greater part of his life was passed in that state, although he lived for a number of years in his native state after he was married, and there his wife died in 1883. In 1892 he came to Colorado and made his home with his son Jesse until his death, at the age of eighty-six years, on February 27, 1904. The family numbered four sons and two daughters, five of them being now alive. Jesse, the youngest of the sons, was reared in his native state and educated in its public schools. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Pennsylvania where he learned his trade as a blacksmith and machinist. After working at the craft for a number of years in that state he came to Colorado in 1880 and located at Alma in Park county. Here he again worked at his trade and alternated its hard and rugged labor with prospecting tours through the surrounding country. In 1887 he went to the San Juan country, and there he was engaged in prospecting and mining with headquarters at Ouray until 1894, when he took up his residence at Delta. In 1892 he discovered the Bachelor mine, one of the greatest silver producers in the state. In partnership with Charles Armstrong and George Hurlbert, he developed this property and found it a big bonanza, realizing for each of its owners an average of sixty-eight thousand dollars a month in its palmy days, when silver was not above sixty cents. The ore body at times was ten to twelve feet thick and unusually rich in metal. When he settled at Delta in 1894 Mr. Sanders began at once to take an active part and a prominent place in the life of the town. He embarked in the

grocery business, which he carried on for a few years, and within the first few months of his residence here acquired a controlling interest in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of the town, of which he has ever since been president. In 1896 he built a canning factory at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, which has been of great benefit to the town and the surrounding country. This he sold in 1899 to its present owners. In 1896 he also built the Sanders opera house and the next year the building in which the bank is now settled and conducting its business. He erected for himself the finest dwelling in the town and owns a dozen or more other residence properties, besides business blocks and other houses. Moreover he is connected with all the leading bridge and ditch companies of the county and president of a number of them; and other projects in behalf of local interests receive his hearty co-operation. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat and always earnest and effective in the service of his party. For the benefit of Delta he served two terms as its mayor. In fraternal life he belongs to the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Masons. On February 23, 1879, he was married to Miss Catherine A. Ferguson, who was born in Pennsylvania and is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Miller) Ferguson, the former a native of Nova Scotia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to Colorado in the early days but soon afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1883, and where his widow is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are the parents of five children, Dora M., Charles H., Cora B., Robert R. and Mary E., the latter dying March 4, 1901, at the age of four years.

WILLIAM R. GALE.

William R. Gale, a prominent lumber merchant and builder of Delta, and president of the Grand Mesa Lumber Company, which he

organized in 1903, is a native of Montreal, Canada, born on June 26, 1858, and reared and educated in that country. His parents were William and Jane C. (Perdeaux) Gale, the former a native of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, and the latter born in the same country of French and Irish parentage. They grew to maturity and were married in Ireland, and soon afterward came to the United States. Following a short residence in this country they moved to Canada, where the father has carried on his business as a jeweler and watchmaker for many years, principally at the town of Ormstown, in the province of Quebec, where he is now living, and where his wife died in 1901. A brother of Mrs. Gale came to this country when a young man and accumulated a large fortune as a farmer. At his death, having never married, he left his estate to endow Perdue College, which was named in his honor. Nine of the children in the Gale household grew to maturity, and of these six are now living. William was the fifth born of the family, and was reared and educated in Canada, chiefly at Ormstown. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve, and from that time on for several years he worked in summer and attended school in winter. In 1875 he was apprenticed to a carpenter with whom he spent three years and a half, learning his trade and receiving one hundred and twenty-five dollars and his board for his work. For the last six months he got no pay as he was during that time occupied as a draughtsman. On passing his examination for a diploma, as required in that country, he refused to accept the sheepskin, as he had propounded problems that his instructor was unable to solve. He then passed a year and a half in the larger towns of Canada collecting ideas in different features of his work and in 1879 crossed the line into the United States, locating at Man-

chester, New Hampshire, where he worked for a contractor named Ireland. He quit his service eight times during the first year, and each time he was invited to return at increased wages. In 1881 he became foreman for this man and remained in his employ until 1885. In 1880 he spent a short time in Colorado and acquired a liking for the state. From 1885 to 1887 he was in Canada, and in March of the year last named he again came to this state, locating at Delta, where he has since resided. In partnership with his younger brother John C., he at once, on his arrival here, engaged in contracting and building, and in the ensuing fall established a lumber yard in the town. The next year they added furniture and undertaking to their business, and carried on the several lines together until 1898, when John bought the furniture and undertaking departments and William sold the lumber yard to another party. He then made a trip covering a year and a half through Colorado, Wyoming and Utah looking up a better location, with the result that he returned to Delta and again went into the lumber business there. In 1902 A. E. Penley bought a one-half interest in the business, and the next year they organized the Grand Mesa Lumber Company, with a paid-up capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, and W. R. Gale as president, I. C. Hall as vice-president and A. E. Penley as secretary and treasurer. Under this arrangement they have greatly expanded the business, built a large planing-mill, acquired an immense stock of material and built up an extensive industry in contracting and building. They have erected several of the largest and best buildings at Delta, among them a thirteen thousand-dollar school house, which was completed in 1903. On November 5, 1891, Mr. Gale was married to Miss Nettie Cowell, who was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have one son, Charles

E., now ten years old. In political allegiance Mr. Gale is an independent Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN A. CURTIS.

John A. Curtis, the accomplished and accommodating county surveyor of Delta county, who is now serving his twelfth consecutive term in the office, having been continuously re-elected since his first term, which began in 1889, is a native of the historic town of Bowdoin, Maine, born on December 20, 1858, and the son of John and Pauline (Hall) Curtis, also natives of that town, and members of old colonial families who bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. The father was a farmer and also a shipbuilder. During the Civil war he built monitors for the United States government, working at the navy yards at Kittery, Maine, and East Boston, Massachusetts. He now lives at Bowdoin, where his wife died in September, 1903. They had five children, all of whom are living, John A. being the third born. He grew to manhood in his native place, attended the public schools there and an academy at Litchfield, and afterward entered the engineers department of the Maine University at Orono. When he reached the age of twenty, and before being graduated at this institution, he joined the United States Engineers Corps under General Warren. After serving three years in that corps along the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Newport, he came west to Wyoming in 1881, and during the next six years was employed on government surveys in the wilderness. The life was one of hardship and toil, and frequently every hour was fraught with danger from hostile Indians. In the autumn of 1887 he settled at Delta and engaged in general engineering work. In the fall of

1889 he was elected county surveyor of Delta county, and at every succeeding election he has been re-elected. In the public improvements made in the county during his incumbency of this office he has borne an important and serviceable part, making survey for all ditches, reservoirs and similar enterprises and directing their construction. He has also been deeply and actively interested in other local affairs of importance, his skill and judgment being generally recognized as of a high order. In 1892 he helped to organize the Delta Improvement Company, which owns a portion of the town-site, and has been president of the company almost throughout its existence. He also assisted in organizing the volunteer fire department of the town and was its first captain. He is in addition a stockholder in various enterprises for promoting the welfare and development of the community, and takes an active interest in their work. In political affairs he is an earnest and serviceable Republican, and besides being county surveyor has served on the local school board for a number of years. On February 20, 1894, he was married to Miss Catherine Bradney, a native of Clayton, Illinois, and daughter of Sylvester and Nancy (Davis) Bradney, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Kentucky. They are now living at Clayton, Illinois, where the father is a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have two children, George W. and Esther M. Mr. Curtis is an enthusiastic Knight of Pythias and aided in organizing Grand Mesa Lodge, No. 84, of the order at Delta in 1892.

HENRY HAMMOND.

One of the very first settlers within the limits of what is now Delta county, having located there in 1881, before the Indians had retired from the region or the advancing footstep of civilization had invaded it, when there

were no houses or other works of the white man at hand and the soil was yet virgin to the plow, and having since then been active in building up the section, developing its resources, constructing its conveniences, such as roads, bridges, ditches and public buildings, and taking a prominent part in shaping its political institutions, Henry Hammond may properly be called one of the fathers of the county, and he is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held on every side. He was born at Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on March 17, 1857, and is the son of James and Martha (Floyd) Hammond, natives of Staffordshire, England, where they were reared, educated and married. Soon after their marriage they came to the United States, settling at Cambria, Wisconsin, the father and two other men being at the head of an English colony locating there, where they were all pioneers. They intended to start and operate in that region an extensive pottery, Mr. Hammond the elder being a practical potter. This was, however, abandoned and the colonists became farmers and developed the agricultural wealth of the neighborhood greatly to its advantage and their own. The time of their arrival was in 1844, and in the subsequent history of the section Mr. Hammond's name is conspicuous in local affairs and the faithful discharge of various public functions as an official chosen by the people around him. He and his wife died where they had erected their domestic shrine, leaving six of their ten children as their survivors, five of whom are still living. Henry was reared on the Wisconsin homestead, and had the usual experience of boys in his station at the time, attending the district schools of the neighborhood in the winter months and working on the farm the rest of the time. When he was seventeen years old he started out for himself, and after working a year in his native county, went to California

in the fall of 1875. He remained in that state about three years until the excitement over the discovery of gold at Leadville, this state, brought him thither in December, 1878, among the early prospectors and miners at that camp. In partnership with his older brother George, who now lives at Rocky Ford, this state, he engaged in the meat trade and prospered. In September, 1881, he came to where the town of Delta now stands and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles south of the site of the present town. This ranch, now owned by Fred Beaudry, was his home for two years, and during that time he, in company with Frank Burkhart and Ed Capron, constructed a ditch two miles long from the Uncompahgre river for the irrigation of their land and his own, they having settled near him. This was the first ditch for irrigation purposes constructed in the present county of Delta, which at that time was a part of Gunnison county. In 1883 he sold his ranch to Fred Beaudry, and locating at the then infant town of Delta, started a livery barn, the first in this section of the country, and also ran a stage line between Delta and Hotchkiss and Paonia, carrying the mails, for a number of years. He was successful in this enterprise, and later he started a harness business and bought and managed a number of ranches at different periods. He still owns the stable and other improvements for the livery undertaking, but has sold the business itself. He has built himself a neat and comfortable residence in the town, and there he lives in peace and comfort after his many trials and struggles, in the midst of the development he has aided so materially to promote, and enjoying the advantages of the advanced civilization he has helped to bring about. In politics he is a Republican and as such has served as alderman of the town, and in fraternal circles he holds high rank in the Masonic order and the order of Odd Fellows,

being a past master in his Masonic lodge and having passed the chairs in the other. He also belongs to the chapter and the commandery in Masonry. He was first married on September 10, 1884, to Miss Maggie Davis, a native of Lexington, Kentucky. She died on March 15, 1895, and on February 16, 1898, he married a second wife, Miss Mary E. Harrington, a native of Michigan. They have had three children, Martha, who died at the age of two years and seven months, William G., who is now six years old, and Aline Amy, who was born November 20, 1904.

WILLIAM H. CROTSEY.

To the mind at peace with itself there is, even on this side of the grave, a haven where the storms of life break not, or are felt but in gentle undulations of the mirroring waters. This haven is a serene and hale old age. He who enjoys it has run his race of toil, or trade, or ambition. His day's work is accomplished and he has come home to rest, tranquil and unharassed, in the splendor of the sunset, the milder glories of late evening. So finds William H. Crotser, of Delta, who at the close of a long, active and useful career in business, is now living retired from active pursuits, secure from what in a worldly way, and firmly established in the esteem and good will of his fellow men as one of the patriarchs of the town, whose services are memorialized in enduring praise in the prosperity and progressiveness of the community he helped materially to build up, and the evidences of industrial, commercial and moral strength with which it is blessed. Mr. Crotser was born at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, on October 2, 1825. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Davidson) Crotser, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and in that great hive of productive industry they passed the whole of their lives, the father dying in

1833 and the mother a short time before. They had a family of twelve children, but two of whom are living, William and his younger brother Jacob, who is still a resident of his native state. William was left an orphan at the age of eight years, and three months after the death of his father he was bound out to service on a farm until he should reach the age of sixteen. At that age he was apprenticed to a carriage-maker with whom he remained four years. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Pittsburg for a time and then in Ohio. At length he engaged in business at Fort Wayne, Indiana, two years, then returned to Pennsylvania and located at Lockhaven, where he again worked at his trade for a year. From there he moved to Salona, the same state, where he was married. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, and after being employed at his trade one year there, changed his residence to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he built the first house outside of the fort, erecting it for another man. He was among the first settlers in the neighborhood, and there he met Governor Crawford, whom he had known in Pennsylvania and who came to the fort soon after he did. When the Civil war began Mr. Crotser returned to Iowa, and before the memorable contest was ended he became a member and second lieutenant of Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, in the Union army, but he was assigned to recruiting service most of the time during his term of enlistment. After the war he was at the head of a prosperous hardware trade at Harrisonville, Missouri, for eight years. In 1872 he sold out there and moved to Kansas City, where he carried on a similar business until 1875. He then came to Colorado, and after spending a short time at Pueblo, went to Ouray where he engaged in prospecting and mining without success. There were only about twenty cabins in the town at that

time, 1876, and he was among the pioneers of the place. Six years of time and labor were fruitlessly devoted to prospecting and mining, and in the winter of 1881-2 he moved to Delta. The outlook did not seem promising to him and he was about to leave, when he again met Governor Crawford who persuaded him to remain as the town was just starting and in his opinion had a good future. In the spring of 1882 he built the first house on Palmer street, which was one of the first in town, and soon afterward started a small hardware store, the first in the town. He had lost all he possessed in his mining ventures and was obliged to make a fresh beginning just as if he had never had anything. He continued his hardware business until 1900 and attained to a substantial prosperity, acquiring considerable real estate of value in the town and also very desirable ranch property in the Gunnison valley adjoining the townsite. In 1900 he sold his hardware business and since then he has lived retired from active pursuits in the town, enjoying the fruits of his labors. He is a staunch Democrat in political faith and a member of the Masonic order, one of the charter members of the lodge at Delta and the chapter at Montrose. On September 5, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary Tate, a native of Cedar Springs, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Barbara (Gast) Tate, who were also born in that state and passed their lives there. Mr. and Mrs. Crotser have one child, Minnie.

JUDGE ALFRED R. KING.

Judge Alfred R. King, of Delta, is one of the prominent citizens of the state and has been one of the leading promoters of the interests of the section in which he lives. As an able lawyer, a zealous and conscientious county attorney and a learned, discreet and impartial judge, he has dignified and adorned his pro-

fession, and as an enterprising, broad-minded and public-spirited man in the development of his town and county and the advancement of their best interests, he has honored the citizenship of the state and rendered signal service to his people. He comes of distinguished ancestry and in his career he has well upheld the traditions and examples of his family. One of his ancestors, William King, was the first governor of Maine, and a marble statue of him now stands in the Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol at Washington, one of the two his state is allowed to place there in honor of her most distinguished men. Farther back his ancestors on both sides of the house were Revolutionary soldiers and bore themselves gallantly in the great struggle for American independence. Judge King was born in Henry county, Illinois, on February 12, 1857, and is the son of Rufus D. and Rebecca J. (Whitney) King, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer and settled in Indiana when a young man. He was married there and soon afterward located in Henry county, Illinois, where he died in 1885, and where the mother still lives. They had six children, three of whom are living, the Judge being the second in the order of birth. His older brother, Rev. George D. King, is a Methodist Episcopal minister in Montana. For a number of years he was president of the University of Montana and he is now presiding elder of the Bozeman district in that state. The Judge was reared on the Illinois homestead and began his education in the public schools. He attended Hedding College at Abingdon, Illinois, two years, and then entered Union College Law School in Chicago, completing the course in one year. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court by examination in 1882, and came immediately to Colorado, locating at Gunnison. A year later he moved to Delta, being one of the first lawyers in the

county which had just been organized. He was soon after his arrival appointed county attorney, and in the fall of 1883 was elected county judge at the first election held for county officers. Three years later he was re-elected, serving two terms. In the spring of 1885 he was elected mayor of Delta and his duties in this office were unusually important. The town site had been entered as government land and during his term as mayor it was surveyed as such, so that all the titles to lots in it from the government passed through his hands as the chief executive of the corporation. Governor Crawford was instrumental in organizing the townsite company and owned its property and franchises until his death. Then Judge King took charge of his estate as one of the trustees, and some time later he and George Stephan bought the interests of the company, and they have since owned and handled its business. Judge King has been actively connected with every enterprise involving the welfare and progress of the town. He was one of the organizers of its first bank and is now a stockholder in the successor of that institution, the present First National Bank of Delta. He takes an active and serviceable part in politics as a regular or Wolcott Republican, and in the fall of 1894 was a candidate for the state senate on the ticket nominated by that party, but in the confusion of party affairs brought about by the silver issue he had no show for election and of course was defeated. The district comprised the counties of Gunnison, Delta and Mesa. In 1900 he was nominated for the lower house of the state legislature for the district composed of Montrose and Delta counties, and his fidelity to Senator Wolcott again defeated him. But he is now, as he has always been, a staunch Republican. On December 23, 1884, he was married at Cambridge, Illinois, where she was born, to Miss Annie R. Caldwell, a daughter of Edward and Ann (Hutch-

inson) Caldwell, who were born in Philadelphia. Her father is dead and her mother lives with her and Judge King. In the King household four children have been born, Fred R., Ula M., Edward and Neil. The Judge has been a member of the school board during the past twelve years and the excellence of the schools in the town is a tribute to his intelligence, fidelity and enthusiasm in behalf of the system. Fraternally he is an Elk and a Freemason in lodge, chapter and commandery. Professionally he is attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and the Utah Fuel Company.

HON. GEORGE W. HENRY.

A valiant soldier in defense of the Union during the Civil war, an earnest and intelligent legislator in one of the great states of the Mississippi valley, a leading lawyer in several places and a county judge in two of the counties of this great commonwealth, Hon. George W. Henry, of Delta county, has had a career full of valuable suggestiveness to younger men and of interest to men of all ages. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, on February 25, 1827, and is the son of John and Rachel (Morris) Henry, who were born in Kentucky and married in Ohio, where the mother died in 1848. The father was a farmer and in 1870 he moved to Illinois, where he died in 1873, at the town of Oakland. They had a family of nine children, of whom their son George is now the only one living. He grew to manhood in his native state, and there he attended the public schools, a good academy and the Ohio Conference High School at Springfield. He taught school eleven years in Ohio and Illinois, going to the latter state in 1852, and locating in that part of Coles county that afterward became Douglas county. There

he read law and was admitted to the bar, passing in 1857. Later he located at Louisville, Clay county, and began practicing his profession. On July 8, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and was soon afterward commissioned first lieutenant in the quartermaster's service. In this capacity he served fourteen months and was then appointed captain of Company D and assigned to active field service. He was called into many important engagements, among them the one at Perryville, Missouri, the capture of Island No. 10 and New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, many expeditions and skirmishes in Tennessee and Mississippi, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickasaw Bayou and others. After the fall of Vicksburg he was sent to Tennessee and later to his home on a veteran furlough. Not long after this he and many other commissioned officers resigned on the reorganization of the regiment as veterans, in order to give opportunity for the promotion of younger men. He went through the war without disaster, and after its close practiced law a number of years in Clay county, Illinois. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate of that state for a term of four years, and during his service in that body drafted a number of bills which were enacted into laws and are still on the statute books as they were originally passed. In 1877 he came to this state and located at Lake City, where he practiced law a number of years and served as county judge six. In 1887 he removed to Delta, and since then he has been in active practice in that county except during six years when he was serving as county judge there. He was a Republican in politics from the foundation of the party until the People's party was formed, and then he joined that organization. In Illinois he personally knew and greatly admired President Lincoln, and was on intimate terms of friend-

ship with him. On April 2, 1857, Mr. Henry was married to Miss Rebecca A. Magner, a native of Indiana. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons, Lyman I. and William G., are living, and the daughters, Clara Frances and Mary Myrta, have died. Mr. Henry is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ADEN B. CRABILL.

Mr. Crabill is the well qualified and successful manager of the Delta Flour Mills Company, located at Delta, this state, and by his energy, skill and business capacity he has brought the work of the mills to a high grade of excellence and the business of the company to a large and profitable development. The company was organized on January 1, 1903, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, and J. C. Gale as president, C. B. Elliott as secretary and treasurer, and A. B. Crabill as manager. The capacity of the mills is one hundred barrels and their output is of the finest quality. The mills are equipped with the latest roller system, having been recently remodeled. Business at these mills started in a small way with the old-style burr system of grinding a number of years ago, and since then has passed through various ownerships. For five years just before coming under its present ownership and management it was operated by Mr. Crabill and N. G. Clark. Mr. Crabill is a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, born on September 26, 1855, and the son of David G. and Mary (Swartz) Crabill, who were also born in Virginia, where they still live. The father is a retired farmer and a highly respected man in his home county. The family comprised nine children, of whom Aden was the first born and eight are now living. Aden was reared on the Virginia homestead to the age of twenty, and worked on it with industry

and fidelity. Owing to the Civil war, which seriously disturbed all institutions and conditions in that part of the country, his educational advantages were small and he is practically a self-educated man. At the age of twenty he entered a mill in his native county to learn the trade, and afterwards worked at it there and in Ohio. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and during the next two years he was employed in a mill at Fort Collins. In 1895 he moved to Delta, and here he has been continuously connected with the milling industry since his arrival. In politics he is an ardent and devoted Democrat, and in fraternal life an enthusiastic Freemason. In the public local affairs of his county he takes an active part but is not an aspirant for office, preferring to aid in giving direction and inspiration to the forces of progress in the community rather than to administer the duties of public station. On December 2, 1882, he united in marriage with Miss Clara L. Strock, who was born at Urbana, Ohio. They have one child, their daughter, Letitia, now nineteen years old.

OLIVER P. McCARTNEY, M. D.

Dr. O. P. McCartney was born at Louisville, Kentucky, on September 6, 1869, and is the son of Joseph C. and Mary F. (Perry) McCartney, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Georgia. She moved to Kentucky when she was a young lady and was married there. The father was a physician and surgeon and practiced at Louisville and later at North Fork, Indiana, where he and his wife are now living. Three of their five children are living, Dr. Oliver being the youngest. He grew to manhood in his native city and was educated in its public schools. In 1887 he began the study of medicine, but on account of failing eyesight was obliged to abandon it for a time. In 1892 he came to

Colorado and located at Denver, dividing his time between that city and points in Boulder county. He was graduated from the Gross Medical College at Denver in 1901, and for two years thereafter practiced in Boulder county, then moved to Delta where he has since been actively engaged in practice with an expanding patronage and a growing reputation both in his profession and as a progressive, wise and useful citizen. In politics he is independent. On April 19, 1893, he was married to Miss Annie Barnes Mason, a native of Port Hope, Canada. They have one child, Vera Florence. Dr. McCartney has the interest of the community in which he has cast his lot earnestly at heart and omits no effort on his part to push forward its development and enduring welfare.

LAWRENCE A. HICK, M. D.

Dr. Lawrence A. Hick, of Delta, is a native of Rensselaer county, New York, where he was born on December 19, 1869. His parents, John and Elvina (Angell) Hick, are also natives of New York, and are now living at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The father is a Presbyterian minister, but at present he is living retired from active work. Two children were born in the family, the Doctor and his younger brother Norman, the latter a traveling salesman out of Chicago. The Doctor was educated at the public schools, a seminary at Oakdale, Nebraska, and a college at Bellevue, that state. In 1889 he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, and in 1891 entered Omaha Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He came direct to Delta, this state, and here he has since made his home and actively practiced his profession. Closely attentive to every demand of his business and omitting no effort on his part to

master it in every way, he was the first president of the county and an interested member of that and the medical societies and a close student of the literature of the profession. He is also the Denver & Rio Grande railroad local surgeon and county health officer. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and in fraternal life a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World. On March 17, 1895, he was married to Miss Gertrude Luce, a native of Omaha. They have one child, Lawrence L.

CHARLES R. SIEBER.

Highly fortunate in his life, both in its productive usefulness and in the esteem of his fellow men which it won him, and which was largely enhanced by the "deep damnation of his taking off," the late Charles R. Sieber, of Mesa county, who was brutally murdered by a former employee while at the height of his usefulness and power for good to the people among whom he lived and labored, was one of the best known and most serviceable citizens of the Western slope, and as such was a shining mark for the shafts of malice, envy and ill-will. He was a native of Germany, born at Breslau on January 28, 1846, and the son of Paul and Francisca Sieber, also natives of the fatherland, where they passed their lives and where their forefathers had lived for many generations. There were ten children in his father's family, of whom he was the last born. When he was fourteen years old he came to America in company with a friend, Charles Kretchmer, who is now an esteemed citizen of Pueblo, this state. After passing a year in Canada they moved to the United States and settled in Illinois, where they remained until in the 'sixties, when they came with the German colony established in Wet Mountain valley, to Colorado. Mr. Kretchmer stopped at Pueblo and Mr. Sieber ac-

companied the colony to the valley. Here he engaged in farming and raising cattle, becoming a man of consequence and influence in the section, so that when Colorado was admitted to the Union as a state in 1876 he was chosen to represent his people in the first state legislature. At the session in which he served, a portion of what had been Fremont county was cut off and erected into a new county called Custer, the name it now bears. Mr. Sieber continued his operations in the cattle and ranching industry there until 1885, when he moved to Mesa county and, in partnership with Mr. Hudson, under the firm name of Hudson & Sieber, he enlarged his stock business and also opened a large retail market at Grand Junction. This was in the early 'nineties. In 1897 the Sieber Cattle Company was formed with Mr. Sieber as president and manager and John and Mahlon Thatcher as other members of the company. The company did a very extensive business, at times having ten thousand cattle on hand. While at Summer Camp, thirty-five miles southeast of Grand Junction, Mr. Sieber was shot and killed in cold-blooded murder by one Harris, a former employee of the company, who had a grudge against him. This shocking occurrence aroused the greatest indignation throughout the western part of the state, where the victim of it was widely known as a pioneer, upright and progressive man, and one of the leading citizens of the section. It ended a life of value to the whole state with no advantage to the murderer beyond the gratification of his passion and malice. Mr. Sieber was married on December 25, 1869, to Miss Henrietta Palmer, a native of Steuben county, New York, where her parents, Azor and Martha (Dickson) Palmer, were also born. In 1864 the Palmer family crossed the plains with wagons to Colorado and located at Russellville, thirty-five miles from Denver, on Cherry creek, where Mr. Palmer kept a stage station

several years, going to Wet Mountain valley and engaging in the stock business in the spring of 1869. He died there in 1886 and his wife in 1899. They had four children, all living. Twelve were born in the Sieber household, eleven of whom are living, Louise, Anna, Francisco, Henrietta, Martha, Frankie, Carl, John, Jessie, Paul and Fred. Laura died some years ago.

HON. JOHN C. BELL.

The United States house of representatives, notwithstanding the ridicule to which it is often subjected by the unknown or the thoughtless, and the charges of dishonesty and corruption which are sometimes made against some of its members, is in fact one of the most learned, upright and patriotic bodies of men in the world. The wisdom, manliness and integrity of the American people are epitomized there, and it is at the imminent danger of exposure and certain loss of reputation that a member is ever guilty of any form of wrong doing. That Hon. John C. Bell held a position of commanding influence in that exalted forum during his service as a member of the body is a strong proof of his ability, wisdom and industry, and a high tribute to his character and manliness. Mr. Bell was born at the village of Suwanee, Tennessee, on December 11, 1851, and is the son of Harrison and Rachel (Laxson) Bell, the former born in Tennessee and the latter in Mississippi. The father was an extensive planter and owner of a number of grist mills. He was also a speculator and prominent business man, and one of the influential citizens of his portion of the state, serving at times as sheriff of Grandy county and in other official positions giving trend and cogency to public affairs. Both parents died amid the scenes of their useful labors and the people by whom they were universally es-

teemed. Their son John C. was reared in his native county and educated at the private schools of Prof. Rufus Clark and those of Profs. Hampton and Miller in Franklin county, Tennessee. He read law at Winchester, that state, and was admitted to the bar there in 1874. In June of that year he moved to Colorado and began the practice of his profession at Saguache. He was soon afterward appointed county attorney of Saguache county and held the position until May, 1876, when he resigned it and moved to Lake City, then the most thriving town in the great San Juan mining region. There he immediately took a prominent place in his profession and in politics as a Democrat of unwavering fidelity and great force of character and resourcefulness. In 1878 he was elected county clerk of Hinsdale county, but he did not perform the duties of the office personally. He was also twice elected mayor of Lake City, and in 1885, during his second term, he resigned the office to form a partnership with Hon. Frank C. Gaudy for the practice of law, removing to Montrose, where he has ever since resided, for the purpose. In November, 1888, he was elected district judge of the seventh judicial district of the state for a term of six years, and resigned this position after being elected to congress in the fall of 1892, to represent the immense second district, which now comprises forty-four counties. He was four times re-elected, sitting in the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses after his first term, receiving at his last election more than thirteen thousand majority over three opposition candidates. During his service in the house he was connected with much important legislation for this section of the country, and being a hard-working and hard-fighting member, he secured almost everything he asked for. After a long fight he got an appropriation for a federal building at Colorado

Springs, secured the opening of the Southern Ute Indian reservation for settlement, a term of the United States court to be held each year at Montrose, and the survey for the Gunnison tunnel for irrigation purposes long before the national reclamation act was passed. He introduced the original Gunnison tunnel bill, and from this the present reclamation law was largely copied. When the strength of eastern opposition to western irrigation schemes, especially to making appropriations for the same, is recalled, Mr. Bell's tireless energy and his great service in this behalf will be duly appreciated. The Gunnison tunnel is a project of enormous proportions and weighty with benefits to an immense scope of country. The tunnel will be six miles long, and will convey water from the Gunnison river for the irrigation of many thousands of acres of otherwise valueless land in the Uncompahgre valley. It will have a capacity of twelve thousand cubic feet of water per second, and its flow and distribution will be so regulated as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of ranches for the longest period of time. Another of the little known but highly valuable achievements of Mr. Bell in congress is the prohibition of the use of the Pension building or any other public building in Washington for the quadriennial inauguration ball, which it is said will effect a saving of over two hundred thousand dollars to the government every four years. When an inauguration ball is approaching it has been the custom to lay off all the clerks in the building in which it is to be held eight or ten days so that proper preparations for the event can be made. The salaries of the clerks so laid off alone amount to over seventy thousand dollars for the time they are idle. Still another of the important measures which he introduced and passed in congress was the exemption of soldiers in the Cuban and Philippine wars from forfeiture of their

mining claims by failure to work the assessments during their absence in the army. He gained by just desert the reputation of getting more pension bills successfully considered than any other congressman ever sent from Colorado; and in his campaigns he always received the solid soldier vote of his district. He served on many important committees in the national house and, as a marked recognition of his industry, wisdom and ability, he was appointed by Speaker Reed on the most important one in the body, the committee on appropriations. On September 1, 1881, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Susie Abernathy, a native of Franklin county, Tennessee, and a daughter of Dr. Jones B. and Sue (Sumner) Abernathy, also natives of that state, where they died a number of years ago. The father was a very prominent physician with a national reputation in his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two daughters, Susie and Ethel. Mr. Bell is an active lodge, chapter and commandery Mason, with membership in the bodies at Montrose, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Lake City. He recently received a medal for having been a member of the latter body continuously for twenty-five years. Since retiring from congress he has been active and eminent in the practice of his profession.

HERBERT E. PERKINS.

One of the most progressive and successful stock men and the most extensive sheep breeder in Delta county, Herbert E. Perkins occupies a prominent place in the industrial life of the section in which he lives and aids materially in increasing the wealth and commercial activity of its people. He was born at Mechanic Falls, Maine, on July 17, 1855, his parents, William M. and Ruth (Jordan) Perkins, also being natives of that state. They belonged to old colonial families and their fore-

fathers bore conspicuous parts in all the preceding history of New England in peace and war. The parents of Mr. Perkins passed their lives in their native state where they were extensive and prosperous farmers. The father was a prominent man locally and served as one of the commissioners of Androscoggin county for a number of years. They had four daughters and two sons, four of whom are living, Herbert being the last born in the family. He was reared on the farm, attended the public schools, was graduated at the high school and then attended two terms at Hebron Academy. In the spring of 1873 he went to Boston, and after serving three months as conductor on a street car, worked in the Fanueil Hall market about nine months, then became collector on the road for a lightning rod company, in which capacity he spent three years, and for a time he was also collector for a bank in Boston. In July, 1878, he came to Colorado and located at Rosita where he prospected and mined more than a year, this being during the boom days of the Bassick mine. Early in 1880 he went to Gunnison county, where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1883. During this period he discovered and located the Last Ruby mine, adjoining the Ruby Chief. Here the prospect was very promising and Mr. Perkins was offered twelve thousand dollars for his interest. He refused the offer and got nothing. He came to Delta in the fall of 1883, in company with Thomas Moore, and together they engaged in the cattle business. This partnership lasted over a year and since its dissolution Mr. Perkins has been in the business alone and has been very successful. In 1890 he sold off all his cattle and turned his attention exclusively to sheep-raising. In this branch of the stock industry he runs on an average about eight thousand head of the Hampshire strain, being the largest sheep man in the county. He owns ranches in Gunnison

county of three hundred and twenty acres, in addition to what he owns in Delta county. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and while not desirous of official station of any kind, the county convention of his party on a recent occasion, in a spirit of jest, nominated him for county assessor and he was forced to accept the office and perform its duties, which he did with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. On December 25, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Hettie (Geer) Clark, a native of Michigan and a widow with two children by a former marriage, Lucy R. and Don L. Redmond. Mr. Perkins belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Delta Lodge, No. 116, in the fraternity.

FRED SCHERMERHORN, M. D.

In the six years of his residence at Montrose and his active practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the surrounding country Dr. Fred Schermerhorn has greatly endeared himself to the people of this section and risen to a place of commanding reputation and influence in professional circles, while by his activity in public local affairs and all undertakings involving the general welfare and wholesome progress of the community he has become an influential and leading citizen. He is an active and zealous Democrat in political allegiance, and the interests of his party at all times command his best efforts and most intelligent attention. In fraternal life the Doctor is allied with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. Doctor Schermerhorn was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on November 10, 1856, and is the son of Cornelius P. and Maria (Rice) Schermerhorn, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Michigan. The mother died in her native state and the father in Louisiana. He was a farmer, and during the latter part of the Civil war served

one year in the Union army. The Doctor grew to manhood in his native state on the paternal homestead one mile from Grand Rapids. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated at the Grand Rapids high school in 1876. In 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and after studiously pursuing a thorough course of instruction, was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. He practiced for a number of years at different places in Michigan, and in 1890 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he practiced a year, then removed to Pueblo, and there he spent another year in practice. In 1892 he located at Creede and was one of the first physicians there. The next year he returned to Michigan, but five years later, having still a longing for the farther West, he came back to Colorado and settled at Montrose. Here he has since devoted himself wholly to his profession and has built up a large and lucrative practice among the best citizens of the county, which is highly representative in character and growing constantly in magnitude. The Doctor is a member of the Southern Colorado Medical Society and the Rocky Mountain Alumni of the Michigan University. On August 31, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Thornton, a native of Winona, Minnesota, reared in Michigan. As chairman of the county central committee of his party the Doctor has demonstrated his ability as an organizer for political work and shown that he has vigilance and vigor in action as well as wisdom in counsel. He is at present coroner and county health officer of Montrose county, a member of the United States board of pension examiners and local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. He was candidate for regent of the State University on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1904, but was not elected.

ISAAC CANFIELD.

It will stand forever to the credit of Isaac Canfield, of the Plateau valley, Mesa county, that he opened the first oil well in the state and brought to the knowledge of mankind that there were stores of the unctuous fluid that had already made thousands wealthy and millions comfortable in the older sections of our country, beneath the soil of Colorado, to whose people he thereby gave a new industry of incalculable value ready for their enterprise in development. Mr. Canfield was born in Livingston county, New York, on October 11, 1839, and is the son of Ira and Elizabeth (Consolus) Canfield, natives of Saratoga county, that state, who moved to Livingston county early in their married life and there passed a portion of their days as prosperous farmers. The father was prominent and influential in the public affairs of the county, and at one time served as its sheriff.

In 1852 they moved to Potter county, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in lumbering until 1860, when the oil excitement took him to Titusville and for eleven years thereafter the son was in the oil business with him there, the enterprise proving very successful. In 1871 the family came to Colorado as members of the colony organized under the advice and auspices of Horace Greeley and located at the town named in honor of that distinguished man. There father and son engaged in ranching and raising cattle. In 1875 they opened the Rob Roy coal mine at what is now Canfield, which was named in their honor, and this they operated for a number of years until the strike caused them to suspend. Their operations were extensive and profitable, the output of the mine being sufficient to require the employment of over one hundred men. The coal was shipped to Denver, and from there to other places as required.

The father died in Florence, this state. Having been in the business of producing oil in the East, guided by his experience and knowledge on the subject, the son located at Canon City. While operating a coal mine at Coal Creek he there struck the first oil well in the state, and in 1902 he also drilled the first oil well in the Boulder oil field. After opening this field his efforts were directed to the oil fields of Canada and during the year 1903 he drilled over forty wells in undeveloped Canadian territory and was successful in every well. At the present he is engaged in opening up a new oil field at Debeque, this state.

In the fall of 1903 he, with his son and daughters, bought the Buckhorn ranch, about four miles from Collbran, south, which comprises four hundred and eighty acres, all under irrigation, with two hundred acres in alfalfa and one hundred and sixty acres in grain and other suitable products for that region. On this ranch they have extensive stock interests, principally cattle, and by their energy, business capacity and breadth of view are making every element of success in their undertaking pay tribute to their prosperity. On the 30th of March, 1862, Mr. Canfield was married to Miss Imogene Butterworth, a native of Potter county, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Maud, wife of C. A. Morrison, May, wife of W. M. Porter, and Carl B. The first born of the family, Ione, died in infancy. All of the living children are at home and they have practical charge of the ranch and its interests. Politically Mr. Canfield is a Republican, and while living in Boulder county he was elected to the lower house of the first state legislature in 1876. He has always been an active party worker, and has frequently served as chairman of his party's central committee in the county of his home at the time. At one time he was also mayor of Florence.

HENRY F. LAKE.

It is always important and usually interesting to contemplate the lives of the founders of a new section of our country, the pioneers who faced their tasks undaunted and found contentment in fashioning the mighty levers of future achievements; and if some of the scenes and incidents of their lives seem homely to us, we shall be better able to appreciate the advantages we enjoy compared with those our hardy founders had when they laid the base of our prosperity. Their days of simplicity in life and iron seriousness of purpose have many salutary lessons for this hurried and self-satisfied age. Their story is epitomized in the interesting career of Henry F. Lake, of Gunnison county, this state, who, devoted to the welfare of his country, has borne his full share of labor and care in its service in peace and war. Mr. Lake was born in Livingston county, Michigan, on November 1, 1843, and is the son of Rial and Mary F. (Burt) Lake, native near Bellows Falls, Vermont. The father kept a private school in Philadelphia a number of years, then in 1834 moved to Livingston county, Michigan, when that country was as wild and unsettled as any of the farther West is now. With an ox team he hauled the first stove into the county from Detroit, a distance of fifty miles. He passed the remainder of his life in that wilderness, clearing and improving a good farm from the virgin forest and helping to organize and shape the government and civilization of the section; and when his and his wife's useful labors were ended they were laid to rest amid the growing industries and cultivation which they had helped to found. Eight children were born to them, but two of whom are living, their son Henry and one of his sisters, the latter making her home on the old Michigan homestead. A younger brother, who passed

away some years ago, was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad for many years, and at the time of his death was its chief engineer. Henry, who was next to the youngest of the family, remained at home until he reached the age of fifteen. His educational advantages were compassed within the crude and irregular facilities of the country school in a new section, where every force was required to subdue the land to fertility and supply the home with the necessaries of life. He worked on farms near his home until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union during the Civil war. He was promoted corporal before leaving the state and sergeant in the spring of 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, 1863, he had command of his company as fifth sergeant, all its higher officers having been killed or wounded. In this terrible battle the whole regiment was captured and Mr. Lake was held a prisoner of war until March 1, 1865, passing the time in prisons at Atlanta, Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence. On March 1, 1865, he was paroled at Wilmington, North Carolina, and on April 28th following was commissioned second lieutenant to rank as such from April 1st. He was prevented from being mustered as a lieutenant by being a prisoner under parole, and was honorably discharged at Camp Chase on June 9, 1865. On February 28, 1888, nearly twenty-five years afterward, the government made tardy reparation for this hardship by special order No. 43, from the headquarters of the army, adjutant general's office, which reads: "The discharge of Sergeant Henry F. Lake, Company H, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers, June 9, 1865, is amended to take effect April 27, 1865. He is mustered into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date April 28,

1865; mustered out and honorably discharged June 9, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates." During his time of nearly a year and a half in southern prisons he suffered terrible hardships and privations, cruelties and disease, exposure and want. After the war he returned to Michigan and for the next ten years farmed a portion of the old homestead. In January, 1876, he moved to the vicinity of Topeka, Kansas, and before the end of that year came to Colorado on the first regular passenger train that reached Pueblo over the Santa Fe Railroad. During the ensuing winter he was night clerk at the terminal railway station, and in May, 1877, he joined a train of freight teams leaving for the San Miguel country, attracted to that region by the mining excitement. The government had built a road from the old Ute agency to the Uncompahgre river, but it was so crude that this party found it necessary in places to take their wagons apart in order to get to the top of a hill. Some little time afterward the Mears toll road was built and many of these difficulties were thereby removed. During the summer of 1877 he made three trips to Pueblo with a freight team, the distance being three hundred and fifty miles each way. With several other men he remained in the San Miguel country through the winter of 1877-8. In the fall of 1877 the old town of San Miguel, about two miles below what is now Telluride, was surveyed, and Mr. Lake and others, being dissatisfied with the allotments of land made to them, surveyed and plotted the present town of Telluride, which they named Columbia. During the summer of 1878 he prospected with indifferent results, and the next winter worked in the engineering department of the Santa Fe at Topeka, Kansas. In the spring of 1879 he came with burros over the old Saguaque road to Gunnison, which then had only two build-

ings, one of them the county clerk's office with a dirt roof. He located at White Pine, about thirty-eight miles east of Gunnison, and engaged in mining and prospecting, locating nearly all of the May Mazeppa properties on Lake hill, the North Star being one of the principal mines of the group. This he worked successfully for ten years, then sold his mining interests and took up his residence permanently in the town of Gunnison, where since 1894 he has been actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. In politics he was a pronounced Republican until 1896. He then became a Democrat and has since been allied with that party, in whose services he has been zealous and efficient, as he always was in the service of the other. In 1890 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Gunnison, in which position he served four years. When in San Miguel county, which was then a part of Ouray, he served as justice of the peace, the first one in that section. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Woodmen of the World, holding his membership at Gunnison and being a charter member of the lodges of the two last mentioned, and since 1890 clerk of his camp of Woodmen. In May, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Tock, a native of New York, who died in 1875, leaving one son, Henry F. Lake, Jr., now editor and manager of the Gunnison News-Champion; and in March, 1892, he married a second wife, Miss Frances A. Norton, who was born in Livingston county, Michigan.

JOSEPH F. HEINER.

Joseph F. Heiner, the efficient and obliging county surveyor of Gunnison county, whose administration of his office has been so satisfactory to the people that he has been repeatedly elected to it, was born in Chicago, Illinois,

on November 24, 1862, and is the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Schultz) Heiner, natives of Germany who emigrated to this country when young and were married in the city of New York. Soon afterward they moved to Chicago, and there the father was a prosperous shoe merchant until his death in 1898. He was active in politics and became well known and prominent in the local government of the city, serving a number of terms as alderman. The mother died in 1900. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are living and their son Joseph was the tenth born. He was reared in Chicago and there received a common and high-school education. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of a printer, and after completing his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman several years in his native city and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1880 he became a resident of Colorado, locating at Gunnison, where he found employment in the office of the News-Democrat, which he soon afterward took entire charge of and then conducted it for a number of years. In the spring of 1894 he sold the paper and was soon after appointed register of the United States land office at Gunnison by President Cleveland, holding the position until 1898. In the meantime he studied civil engineering and on retiring from his office took up surveying. In 1899 he was appointed county surveyor to fill an unexpired term, and since its expiration he has been twice elected to the office, of which he is still the incumbent. In political affairs he supports the Democratic party with ardor and efficiency, giving every campaign his earnest and helpful attention, and while he had charge of the newspaper he made it an effective advocate of the principles of his party. He was married on November 28, 1884, to Miss Ella B. Smith, a native of West Virginia, the daughter of David and Maggie (Atkins) Smith, who were born in that

state and became early pioneers in western Colorado, taking up land in that part of it in 1875, locating about three miles west of Gunnison before the county was organized. When this event occurred in 1879 Mr. Smith was appointed the first county judge, and after the expiration of his term was twice elected to this office for a term of three years each time. He and his wife are now living at Hotchkiss, Delta county. Mr. and Mrs. Heiner are the parents of four children, of whom Eugene died at the age of nine, and Iris at the age of fourteen, and Bonita and Reva are living. Well equipped by nature and study for public life, ardently devoted to the welfare of his country, and free, fervent and impressive in speech and writing, Mr. Heiner has been one of the most useful advocates of the political principles in which he believes and one of the most capable and popular public officials the county has had from the date of its organization to the present time.

CHARLES LIBBEY.

Charles Libbey, one of the prosperous and progressive ranch and stock men of Mesa county, whose attractive and well-improved ranch lies six miles southeast of Collbran, was born at Quebec, Canada, on June 10, 1849, and is the son of Raney and Kate (Younger) Libbey, both of whom were born on an island in the St. Lawrence near Quebec, the father being of English-French and the mother of straight French ancestry. After their marriage they settled at St. Sylvester in their native province, and engaged in farming. The mother died there in 1861 and the father at Quebec in 1894. He was a prominent stock dealer for many years, handling large numbers of horses and cattle. Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but twelve years old, and with very limited schooling, their son Charles took

up the burden of life for himself at the age of fourteen and within the next few years extended his education in the rugged but thorough school of experience. By proving himself willing to work at whatever he could find to do, and worthy and well qualified for any ordinary occupation, especially in industry and application, he was never without employment, and although for some years he could not make choice entirely to his taste, he made steady progress toward independence. When he started for himself he crossed the line into Maine and passed about one year at Fox, Kennebec and Augusta, that state, then came west to Alpena, Michigan, where for five years he worked as a teamster, hauling supplies to lumber camps. In 1869 he moved to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, then a small place of about seven hundred inhabitants and not a railroad within one hundred miles. There he lived nearly six years, driving stage between that town and Eau Claire. In 1875 he went to California, and after spending a short time at San Francisco, went to Forest City, in the northern part of the state, where he worked three months in the mines. The desire for adventure still possessing him, he then made a prospecting tour into the Stinking River country in British Columbia, going by water and overland with dog teams four hundred miles, and finding the necessaries of life almost above price, meat and flour being one dollar a pound and often hard to get at that. Returning to California, he lived awhile at Oakland, then drove a team at Red Bluff. In 1880 he came to Colorado and during the next three years was foreman for the S. P. Brown & Company livery business at Leadville. Fate was leading him with firm but kindly hand to his desired haven and suited occupation, and in 1884 she brought him to his present location in the Plateau valley. Here for six years he worked for the late Fred S. Rockwell (see sketch else-

where in this work), but in the meantime he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land and later a desert claim of forty acres, all wild and unimproved. He built himself a log cabin and began to improve his property, conducting ditches as he was able and in time erecting a comfortable dwelling and other needed structures. Here he has been well content to live and prosper, carrying on a flourishing general ranching and cattle industry and with earnestness and breadth of view helping to build up and develop the country around him. In politics he is a staunch Republican and in fraternal circles a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Collbran. On December 21, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Goyn, a native of Boulder county, Colorado, the daughter of William E. and Savanna (Ferguson) Goyn. The father died in 1904 and the mother now lives in San Francisco, California.

JOHN M. McDOUGAL.

That jealous mistress, the Law, who is displeased with any division of loyalty in her devotees, and lays them under the most exacting requirements, but who rewards true devotion at her shrine with bountiful benefactions, has an able and creditable follower in Judge John M. McDougal, of Gunnison, one of the leading lawyers of western Colorado, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has been practicing his profession, and where he has high standing at the bar and a conspicuous place in the regard and good will of the people. He is a native of Larue county, Kentucky, born on April 21, 1850, and the son of John and Mary E. (Willette) McDougal, the former a South Carolinian and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. The paternal grandfather, Alexander McDougal, was born and reared in the highlands of Scotland, and on his arrival in the

United States in his young manhood, settled in South Carolina, afterward removing to Larue county, Kentucky. He was a Baptist clergyman of the old school, and had a wide circle of pastoral and professional duties in his new home amid the wilds of the Blue Grass state, marrying many persons who afterward won distinction, baptizing their children, and at the close of their careers piously consigning their remains to their last resting places. Among the marriages of celebrated persons whose nuptial knot he tied was that of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, the parents of Abraham Lincoln. His son, the father of John M. McDougal, was a hard-working farmer, whom the Civil war stripped of all his accumulations, and both he and his wife died on their old Kentucky home, the latter passing away in 1852 and the former in 1875. They had six children, four of whom are living, their son John being the last born of the family. He was reared on the farm, passing his boyhood and early youth there during the Civil war and being about fifteen years of age at its close. The desperate struggle left the section of the country in which he was living bereft of much of its valuable property and prostrated in all its energies, and he not only was thereby deprived of the educational advantages he would otherwise have had, and obliged to get along as best he could with a meager common-school training, but also compelled to labor long and diligently to aid his father to save some remnant of a once promising estate and support the rest of the family. He was, however, industrious and frugal, and was moreover filled with an ambition to become something more than an obscure farmer. At the age of nineteen he entered Lynnland Institute in Hardin county, Kentucky, and passed two years within its classic halls to good advantage. He got this part of his education on credit, and when he left the college he was in

debt to nearly the amount of two hundred dollars for his advantages there. He then taught school a number of years, making a good record as an instructor, and saving enough out of his earnings to pay his debt and seek another vocation more in the line of his tastes. In 1874 he went to Frankfort, in his native state, and became special librarian to the court of appeals. During the two years he occupied this position he studied law, and in the latter was on the staff of Gov. P. H. Leslie with the rank of colonel, having been previously private messenger to the Governor. On May 16, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and during the session of the legislature that year was sergeant at arms of the house of representatives. In September he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession on his own account, and was soon afterward admitted to the district and circuit courts of the United States there. Continuing his active practice in the Missouri metropolis until 1880, he rose to good standing at the bar of that portion of the country; but in the year last named, feeling a desire for the freer life and larger opportunities of the undeveloped West, he came to Colorado, arriving at Gunnison on April 28, at that time a small hamlet with many of its people still living in tents. He became a member of the law firm of Thomas, McDougal & Thomas, which opened an office at Irwin and one at Gothic in addition to the one it had at Gunnison. Judge McDougal was established at Irwin, then the principal mining camp of the county, and for three years had charge of the business of the firm at that place. Since 1883 he has maintained his office and residence at Gunnison. In 1884 he was appointed deputy district attorney under Charles Rood, and he afterward served two terms as deputy superintendent of the county schools and served as a member of the Gunnison city council. In 1888 he was elected

county judge to fill an unexpired term and at its close was re-elected for a full term of three years. In the fall of 1902 he was chosen to represent Gunnison county in the state house of representatives. In all these positions he has discharged his duties with an ability and a fidelity that have won him general and high commendation. In politics he is an unwavering Democrat, and so active has he been in the service of his party and so wise and influential in his work that he is recognized as one of its leaders on the Western slope. On January 29, 1898, he was married to Miss Lucile S. Goade, a native of West Virginia and the daughter of Albert L. and Sophronia (Wood) Goade, who also were born in West Virginia. The mother has died and the father is now living near Carthage, Missouri. The Judge and Mrs. McDougal have one daughter, Mary Lucile. As a lawyer Judge McDougal is learned in the law and its construction by the courts, alert, shrewd and resourceful in the trial of cases, and eloquent and convincing in presenting them to and arguing them before court and jury. As a citizen he is public-spirited, progressive and far-seeing. As a man he is upright, candid and trustworthy, and has a pleasing personality and manner that make him universally popular.

FELIX G. WADE.

Through various pursuits in many different places, after suffering many hardships and privations and encountering unnumbered dangers, after counting numerous triumphs and numerous reverses in his existence, Felix G. Wade at length found a secure and comfortable anchorage from the storms of life on the fine ranch of one hundred and fifty acres of good land which is now his home, five miles from Delta, this state, on Ash mesa. He is a native of West Virginia, born on February 24, 1836.

and the son of Alexander and Nancy (Corbly) Wade, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Virginia. The family moved to Iowa in 1865, and there the father passed the remainder of his life as a prosperous farmer. He died there in 1869. The son Felix attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home and aided his father on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen. Then, in 1853, he left home and migrated to Iowa. During the next four years he worked in many parts of the state, and in 1857 he went on the plains with a freighting outfit from Nebraska City west. He followed freighting two years, then moved to where Denver now stands, that city at the time having lost its identity in the greater clamor over Pike's Peak, by which name the whole surrounding country for many miles was known. In the fall of 1859 he located there with a good ox team, and during the year he came into possession of several lots which have since become very valuable. But he was taken ill and obliged to sell everything he had for a paltry two hundred dollars. He then went back to Iowa and spent the winter. In the spring of 1860 he went to California, where he farmed awhile, then turned his attention to mining. He remained in the state until 1863, when he went to Nevada. There he prospected and mined until 1866, being all the while among the Indians and in continual danger of death by violence at their cruel hands. In 1866 he returned to California and three years later went back once more to Iowa. He remained east until 1876, moving about in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and engaged in various occupations and meeting with alternating success and disaster. In the year last named he returned to this part of the country and settled in Ouray county, bringing with him from Kansas a small herd of cattle. Here he turned his attention to raising cattle and carried on the business in that county until

1893, at which time he moved to Delta county and bought a ranch of one hundred and fifty acres which has since been his home. He has improved his property and brought the land to an advanced state of cultivation. It now yields good crops of hay and grain, and he also conducts a flourishing stock industry. He still has some mining interests in Ouray county, but is devoting most of his time to his ranch. On June 11, 1874, he married with Miss Martha Wood, who was born in Arkansas in 1858, and is the daughter of Terrell and Jane (Fowler) Wood, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have had seven children, Jennie, Minnie, John H., Colorado, Felix A., Edith and Mabel C. Only three are living, the oldest being twenty-eight years old and the youngest thirteen. They are all at home. Mr. Wade belongs to the Masonic order and is a Democrat in political faith.

FRANK ROSS.

True to the instincts and customs of his people, who were for centuries among the great navigators of the sea and explorers of distant lands, this esteemed citizen of Delta county looked out over the fretful Atlantic in his boyhood with a longing to see and know foreign countries in his boyhood, and became a wanderer "ere manhood darkened on his downy cheek." He is a native of the kingdom of Portugal, where he was born on May 4, 1849. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Perry) Ross, were also Portuguese by birth, and they passed their lives in their native land. The father was a sawyer and worked at his trade in the lumber industry all his life, having no better instrument of labor than the old-time cross-cut saw, which in his time was in general use in his country for sawing timber, the modern machinery for the purpose not yet

being in vogue there. Frank received a common-school education and at the age of fifteen left his home and emigrated to the United States with but little capital for the strenuous life before him in his new home except his stout heart, his clear head and his willing hands. Locating in Illinois, he went to work on a farm for small wages, and he remained there so occupied nineteen years. In 1883 he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville, but only remained there a short time, removing in the fall of the same year to Delta county. Here he took up the ranch on which he now lives, but did not locate on it until the next spring. Even then, for a number of years, he was obliged to work out from home for wages until he got the place habitable and productive, but now it is yielding him a comfortable revenue and making him a pleasant home. He owns eighty acres of good land, about fifty-five of which are in alfalfa and yield abundantly, and he also has a promising and increasing herd of cattle and some fine horses. He devotes his time and energies to the improvement and cultivation of his ranch and the expansion of his stock industry, and takes a good citizen's interest in affairs of the neighborhood in which the welfare and progress of the people are involved. He is generally recognized as a wise and useful citizen, and is held in good esteem by all his neighbors and the people generally. On January 15, 1888, he united in marriage with Miss Emily Vezina, who was born in Canada on July 14, 1869, and is the daughter of Nelson and Emily (Roapell) Vezina, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They are the parents of four children, Joseph N., Frank A., Emma L. and Tillie E., the oldest, Joseph N., being fifteen years old at the time of his death, December 17, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are Catholics in church membership and in politics he sup-

ports the Republican party. His ranch is located on Ash mesa, five and one-half miles from the city of Delta.

NELSON VEZINA.

A highly respected and serviceable citizen of Delta county, living on Ash mesa, where he was a pioneer and the second settler, Nelson Vezina has seen the redemption of the region from a barren wilderness and its progress to its present condition of fertility and fruitfulness, and has borne his full share in working out the change. He is living now in comfort and prosperity surrounded by the fruits of his labor and the advantages of the civilization he has aided so materially in establishing and promoting. Mr. Vezina was born in the dominion of Canada on June 26, 1841. His parents were John and Margaret (Butternea) Vezina, both like himself born and reared in Canada. The father was a farmer, but having learned the trade of a carpenter in his early life, he worked at that in connection with his farming to the end of his days. The son Nelson, after receiving a common-school education and learning his trade under the instruction of his father, left home in 1863, at the age of twenty-two, and crossed the line to Michigan, where he remained four years, working at his trade. In 1867 he moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he lived until 1875, all the while industriously pushing his plane. He then returned to his native country and during the next six years was variously employed there. In 1881 he again came to "the States" and located at Leadville, this state. A year later he moved to Delta county and took up a homestead claim on Ash mesa, building the second house on this elevation, the only other resident of it at the time being Thomas Ash, for whom the mesa was named. After a few more settlers came

in they all joined in building a ditch for irrigation, which has been of great advantage to the whole section. Mr. Vezina lived on his homestead until 1894, then sold it and bought one hundred acres, to which he has added another one hundred by a subsequent purchase. Here he raises hay and grain in large quantities and is extensively engaged in the cattle industry. He has been successful in his farming and cattle business and has also made considerable money working at his trade in the mining industry where he got good wages. He carries on both lines of activity with enterprise and vigor, and is altogether a very prosperous man. On September 16, 1861, he was married to Miss Emily Roapell, a native of Canada. They had eleven children, of whom but four are living, Emily, Lialumena, deceased, Emma, Mary and Nelson. The others died in infancy. The mother died on January 7, 1875, and on January 3, 1876, Mr. Vezina married a second wife, Miss Mary Brien, who also was born in Canada. They have had twelve children, of whom eight are living, Tami, deceased, Mose, James, Henry, deceased, Anna, Ellen, Edward, Julia, deceased, Mattie, Julia, deceased, Cyril, and Jewel. The living children are all in Colorado but one, and have homes either with or near their father. The youngest is a boy, now eight years old (May, 1905). The father is a Democrat in political faith and all the members of the family are Catholics.

ANDREW T. BLACHLY.

The late Andrew T. Blachly, of Delta, whose tragic death on September 7, 1893, at the age of forty-six, by a daring hold-up and robbery of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank, of which he was at the time cashier, awakened universal regret and horror throughout the Western slope of this state, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, on September 22, 1847,

and was the son of Eben and Jane (Trew) Blachly, of that state, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a doctor and after many years of general practice in Wisconsin, moved to the vicinity of Kansas City, Missouri, where he opened and conducted a school for negro children, carrying it on in conjunction with his wife, who had, like himself, received a college education and was well qualified for the work. They kept the school going mainly by their own endeavors and at their own expense from 1866 until 1877, when the father died and the mother sold her property and joined her son in the West. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter. The first and second born of the sons served in the Civil war. One was captured and confined in Libby prison and the other died in a military hospital. Andrew received a good education, attending the Lodi (Wisconsin) Academy and pursuing a partial course at Washington and Jefferson College, in Washington, Pennsylvania. He left home in 1869 and came to Colorado, where he clerked in the office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Denver part of the time, teaching school during the rest until 1872. From that time until 1878 he was occupied in mercantile business for himself at Monument, Colorado, and also published a paper called the Mentor for two years. In 1880 he moved to Salida and kept a drug store until 1881, when he changed his base to Gunnison and there carried on the same business until his health broke down in 1885. He then moved to Delta county and took up a homestead on which he lived five years. He planted a few acres in fruit, but sold the place before the trees began to bear much. Locating at Delta, he opened a real-estate office and pushed his business vigorously and profitably for two years. At the end of that period, in company with D. S. Baldwin, he organized the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Delta. He

served as cashier of this institution until September 7, 1893, when just after the bank had been opened for business three robbers walked into the room and ordered him to throw up his hands and turn over to them the cash. Instead of doing this he called for help and the leader of the outlaws shot him, killing him instantly. The robbers then went behind the bars and taking all the money in sight, made their way to the back door where their horses were tied. As they mounted their horses and passed to the rear of the postoffice they encountered W. R. Simpson, who had heard of the robbery. He stepped into an alley and shot two of them dead. The third man, who was their guard while they made the raid, succeeded in getting away with the money they had taken. At the time of Mr. Blachly's death he was living on a ranch he had purchased a short time before. On this property his family resided until recently and under the wise and vigorous management of his widow it became one of considerable value and productiveness. Mr. Blachly was married on September 7, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Bradley, a native of Bangkok, Siam, the daughter of Dan B. and Sarah (Blachly) Bradley, the former born in Utica, New York, and the latter in Dane county, Wisconsin. The father died in 1876 and the mother in 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Blachly eight children were born, all sons and all now living. They are Arthur T., Fred F., Clarence D., Howard D., Harold W., Ralph R., Louis B. and Edward H. By their help Mrs. Blachly has been able to carry on the operations of the ranch and greatly enlarge its productiveness. She sold the one on which they were living at the time of her husband's death and bought another of forty acres. On this she has four acres in fruit and also runs a fine herd of cattle in the hills. She and her sons are very successful in managing the business, and she has won a high reputation as a business woman

of excellent judgment. The oldest son was fifteen years old when his father died and the youngest one year old. The first named is now a student in the medical department of the State University at Boulder, and will be graduated there in a short time, after which he will practice his profession in the neighborhood of his home. Mrs. Blachly has prospered in all her undertakings and made money steadily. She is regarded as a very good manager and a lady of great industry and enterprise. Her husband was a Republican in politics, a Mason in fraternal life and a Presbyterian in church membership. She is also a Presbyterian and she and the sons are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party in political affairs. Their ranch is located one mile and a half east of Delta, on the Garnett mesa.

JACOB MILLER.

A native of Germany, and descended from families resident in that country from immemorial times, Jacob Miller, a ranchman of Delta county, is comfortably seated on a good property of one hundred and sixty acres on the California mesa, a mile and a half from Delta. His life began in the fatherland on July 10, 1860, and he is the son of John and Christina (Siess) Miller. The father was a mason by trade and worked at his craft throughout his mature life. In 1881 he brought his family to this country and settled at Massillon, Ohio, where both he and his wife passed the rest of their days. Their son Jacob began life for himself in 1883, when he was but fourteen, by working in a glass factory at Massillon, where he spent a year. He then worked in a cigar factory for a year and after that in a flour-mill for two years. From 1887 to 1889 he was employed by a doctor, and from the year last named until 1894 was engaged in rail-roading. From that employment he moved to

Chicago and was a teamster in that city for a year. In 1896 he took up his residence in Delta county, this state, and during the first year farmed on rented land here. In 1897 he located on the farm which has ever since been his home, and which in its present condition of cultivation and productiveness is the result of his industry and skill as a farmer. He has forty acres in alfalfa and the rest of the land under cultivation in wheat, oats and other farm products. His time since settling here has been intelligently devoted to improving his property. On October 19, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Bridget E. (O'Mara) Miller, a widow, the daughter of Martin and Bridget (Collins) O'Mara, born in Ireland, as her parents also were. She came to this country with them in 1882, and here they both died after some years of usefulness in this new section. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one child, their daughter Helen Christina. Mr. Miller supports the Republican party and both he and his wife belong to the Catholic church.

JEREMIAH MULVIHILL.

This active, industrious and progressive fruit man and good citizen of Mesa county, whose untimely death on June 4, 1900, at the early age of thirty-seven years, caused general regret throughout the community in which his usefulness was just beginning to be felt with force and good effect, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, on April 12, 1853, where his parents, Patrick and Catherine (Murphy) Mulvihill, were also native, and where they passed their lives. Their son Jeremiah remained in Ireland until he was twenty, and then, in the spring of 1873, came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where he was in charge of a stone quarry for four years. In 1877 he came west to Colorado, stopping at Denver. There he took a job in a flour-mill

which he held for two years, then became a section boss for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. In the employ of this company he first went to Leadville and laid the first tracks for the road from South Park to that town. He remained there until October, 1895, when he moved to Palisade and during the next five years he conducted the Palisade hotel. In 1900 he bought the ranch on which his family now live, about one mile and a half west of the town. It comprises twenty acres, about fifteen acres of which are in fruit trees in good bearing order. Mr. Mulvihill sowed the other five acres in alfalfa, and was about to build a dwelling on the place when he died on June 4th of that year and left his plans to be carried out by his widow and children. She received two thousand dollars insurance on his life and with this she built a comfortable dwelling and otherwise improved the place, and since then she has lived on it and managed its operations with the help of her sons. She was Miss Mary Dore, and was born in county Limerick, Ireland, on July 24, 1853, the daughter of parents who were natives of the same county. Mrs. Mulvihill is a good business woman and manages her affairs with judgment and skill. In 1903 she sold some twelve hundred dollars worth of fruit with other products, and her profits are steadily on the increase. She has five children, Patrick F., John J., Jeremiah, Edward and Catharine. They are all living at home and all aid in the work on the farm. Her husband was a member of the Catholic church, as she is herself, and belonged to the Woodmen of the World. In political faith he was a Democrat. In the fall of 1903 the widow sold ten acres of her land for four thousand dollars, and what she kept is much more valuable. She is held in high esteem throughout the neighborhood in which she lives and deserves the position she occupies in the regard and good will of the people around her.

HARRY M. CANNON.

HARRY M. Cannon, one of the most extensive and successful fruit-growers of western Colorado, whose fine farm of forty-five acres, with about thirty-six in choice fruit trees, is a model of thrift, good management and skillful culture, was born at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, on March 20, 1865, and is the son of Thomas L. and Martha (Nichols) Cannon, the former a native of Aurora, Indiana, and the latter of Milton, Kentucky. The father is still living in his native state, and has been foreman of a planing mill there throughout his mature life. His wife died in 1865, when her son Harry was but two months old. They had a family of six children, all of whom are dead but Harry and one of his brothers. After the former left school he worked at cigar making for some time, then ran a dairy and farmed for eight years in Indiana. In September, 1901, he came to Colorado and settled in Mesa county. Here for a year he rented and in the autumn of 1902 he bought the place on which he lives. It comprised twenty acres, seventeen of which were in fruit trees in good bearing order. He at once set out more trees after making his purchase, and in 1903 bought twenty-five acres more land. He now has thirty-six acres in productive orchards, the trees ranging from six to fifteen years old, and expects during this year (1904) to plant five acres additional, mostly in peaches. In 1903 his crop of fruit brought over seven thousand dollars, it being sold to eastern men, with whom he always deals direct; and he already has a contract for the sale of his crop of 1905. The apples last year were nearly one hundred per cent. fancies, a very good showing for this section. But he is a practical fruit-grower and equipped with every appliance that his observation and reading have indicated as necessary for the best

results in his work. Among these is a two-and-a-half-horsepower gasoline engine for spraying. On May 28, 1888, he united in marriage with Miss Katie Pefferkorn, a native of Ohio, born on August 2, 1867, the daughter of Chris and Helen (Bruner) Pefferkorn. Three children have blessed and brightened his household, Walter T., Harry F. and Ruth E., all of whom are living at home. Mr. Cannon always finds a ready market for his fruit as it is always first class and has a high reputation where it is known. He takes an earnest interest in the development of the county and every undertaking for the lasting good of its people. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. WEEKS.

The interesting subject of this brief review is a native of New York state, where both of his parents were born and reared, and where their forefathers lived for many generations. His life began on June 2, 1853, and he is the son of Harvey and Adeline (Green) Weeks, both now deceased. They were farmers all their lives and prospered at the business. Their son Samuel was reared on the paternal homestead and received a common-school education. After leaving school he farmed in his native locality until 1893, then turned his attention to the produce trade at Groton, New York, in which he was engaged seven years. In 1900 he again went to farming in New York and continued at the business until 1902, when he came to Colorado and located in Delta county. Here he purchased the place on which he now lives, about two miles and three-quarters southwest of Delta. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres, forty of which are in alfalfa and five in fruit. He also raises wheat and oats. The section is not well adapted to fruit and his yield in this commodity is small. But the hay land produces a net revenue of about

fifteen dollars an acre, and he is extensively engaged in bee culture, having over five hundred stands of bees. In the season of 1903 he sold nearly twenty thousand pounds of first-class honey, netting him some fifteen hundred dollars from the industry. Mr. Weeks was married on October 26, 1875, to Miss Louisa Karn, a native of New York state, born on February 6, 1855, and the daughter of Peter and Matilda (Hockman) Karn, also born in that state and both now deceased. Three children have been born in the Weeks family, C. Herbert, Mortimer P. and Adeline. The oldest lives in California and the other two in New York. Mr. Weeks is a Republican in politics, and a well esteemed citizen.

JOHN NAEVE.

The industry, thrift and persistent energy which characterize the German people have been transplanted by the subject of this sketch from his nativity in the fatherland to this country, where they have been employed to good purpose by him in winning an estate of fair proportions and secure foundation from unpromising conditions and the virgin wilderness of this western world. His life began in Germany on December 11, 1861, and he is the son of William and Lizzie (Schroeder) Naeve, also German by nativity and residents of their native land throughout their lives. They had a family of three children, of whom their son John is the only one living, the others having died in Germany as their parents did. He remained at home until 1882, receiving his education in the common schools and working on the paternal homestead in the interest of his parents. In the year last named he hearkened to the voice of the United States calling for volunteers in her great army of industrial progress and came to this country, settling in Boone county, Iowa, where he worked two years on

farms for wages. In 1884 he moved to Sherman county, Nebraska, and there he took up a homestead of one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he improved and lived on until 1898. He then sold it for seven hundred dollars. During the next two years he rented a farm in that county, and in 1900 came to Colorado and bought the place on which he now lives, or a part of it, locating six miles east of Grand Junction. Five acres of the land were in fruit trees when he made the purchase and he has since planted two additional acres in fruit. In the fall of 1903 he bought twenty acres more, all wild land, which he intends to improve and make productive as rapidly as he can. His fruit crop in 1903 netted him about seven hundred dollars and he kept the hay and other products of the land nearly all for his own use. Seven acres of the land are in hay and yield about forty-two tons. On March 5, 1883, Mr. Naeve was married to Miss Anna Kahlor, like himself a native of Germany, and born in that country on September 24, 1866. They have seven children, Willie C., Dora C., Louisa C., Anna F., John H., Alvin H. and May. They were all born in Nebraska, but the oldest who was born in Iowa. Mr. Naeve belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Although now a prosperous and progressive fruit-grower on a choice little farm of twelve acres, ten of which are in thrifty and prolific apple, peach and pear trees, located about one mile east of Clifton, Mesa county, this state, William Briggs was born and reared amid very different surroundings and bred to a different vocation, though his early training was somewhat in a similar line, he having been

born and reared on a farm in Chautauqua county, New York. His life began on November 15, 1863, and he is the son of O. F. and Marietta (Eells) Briggs, who were of the same nativity as himself. His parents were prosperous farmers and he remained with them until 1885, when he was twenty-two years old, working on the farm and attending the public schools for a few months a year during a few years. From his home he moved to North Platte, Nebraska, in 1885, and there he was engaged in railroad work until 1894, when he came to Denver and became a railroad conductor out of that city. In the spring of 1896 he moved to Mesa county, settling on a twelve-acre fruit farm which he bought, and ten acres of which were already in fruit trees two years old. Here he is still living and in conducting the place he has greatly prospered with the promise of still more extensive returns for his industry. In the season of 1903 he sold one thousand five hundred dollars worth of superior fruit from the place, and each year the product of his orchard increases. On February 13, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Blaser, a native of Switzerland born on August 27, 1865. She is the daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Beangerter) Blaser, and came to the United States when she was sixteen years old. Mr. Briggs had three brothers and three sisters, all of whom are living. In his own household three children have been born, Cora M., William G. and Arthur A., and they are all still living at home. He is an active member of the United Workmen and is a zealous follower of the political fortunes of the Republican party. He is prosperous in his business, enterprising in reference to public improvements in his neighborhood, warmly interested in the welfare of his county and ardently devoted to the institutions of his adopted state. Among her people he is well esteemed as an enterprising and progressive man and an excellent citizen.

D. C. HAWTHORNE.

D. C. Hawthorne, of Mesa county, this state, living on a fine and fruitful ranch located about half a mile west of Palisades, who has contributed materially to the development and improvement of the fruit industry in western Colorado, is a New Englander by nativity, born in Windsor county, Vermont, on March 22, 1826. His parents were Collins and Rosamond (Ransom) Hawthorne, also born and reared in New England. They moved from Vermont to Erie county, New York, in the spring of 1842, and there they passed the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1883 and the mother in 1895. They were farmers and their son D. C. lived with them and aided in their labors until 1850, teaching school in the winter months from 1842, when he was but sixteen years old, to 1848, six years in all. In 1850 he went to work in the interest of an insurance company, with whom he remained two years. In the spring of 1852 he went to Independence, Missouri, and from there journeyed with ox teams to Oregon, crossing the Sierra Nevadas at the Cascades near Mt. Hood; and on his arrival at Oregon City in the fall of 1852 he joined a government surveying party, but soon after began surveying for himself and continued until the spring of 1858. He then went to San Francisco, and from there made a visit to his old home in Erie county, New York. Coming west again soon afterward, he stopped in Leavenworth county, Kansas, and engaged in the nursery business, remaining there so occupied until 1886, at which time he moved to the western part of the state, where he lived until 1890. In that year he came to Colorado and located in Mesa county, securing employment in the orchards of George Crawford, for whom he set out sixty acres in peaches, apples, pears, plums and grapes. He remained with Mr. Crawford until the spring of 1894. He then determined to start in the fruit busi-

ness for himself, and moving to Palisades, he bought the twenty-acre farm on which he now lives and planted ten acres of it in fruit trees of various kinds. He has recently planted the other ten acres in fruit and will in a few years have one of the best and most productive orchards on the Western slope. From the ten acres already in bearing order he harvested in 1902 and sold twenty-three hundred dollars worth of fruit, and he did as well if not better in 1903. On October 4, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Hapgood, one of the four children born in the household of her parents, but one of whom are now living. She was born in Windsor county, Vermont, and died in Kansas in the fall of 1880. To this union were born two children, A. Hapgood, who died in Kansas in 1881, and Rosamond F., a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. In August, 1882, Mr. Hawthorne married a second wife, Mrs. Celia C. Short, who still abides with him. In political faith he is an active and zealous Republican, and in fraternal life was for a number of years an active member of the order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church and take a serviceable part in its works of benevolence and other activities, earnestly supporting all worthy and beneficent movements.

JOHN J. PLANK.

Having met every requirement of duty throughout a long and not uneventful life, and labored industriously to provide himself and his family against adversity, conducting his operations amid varying circumstances of fortune, John J. Plank, a prosperous and successful fruit-grower of Mesa county, living about one mile and a half west of Palisades, is now enjoying in the evening of life the benefits of his labors in a snug competence and the lasting esteem and good will of his fellow men. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on Sep-

tember 28, 1830, and is the son of David and ——— (Kurtz) Flank, natives of Pennsylvania who died in Ohio, whither they moved in their early married life. They had a family of eight children, of whom but four are living. John received a common-school education and assisted his parents on the paternal homestead until he reached the age of eighteen. He was then apprenticed to a gunsmith to learn his trade at Wooster in his native county, and worked at the trade until 1862. He then enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry and served to the close of the war. He was in the Vicksburg and Arkansas Post campaigns, and with General Banks on his Red River expedition. On this expedition all but seventy men in his command of four hundred were killed, the seventy saving themselves by climbing a ten-foot bank by the aid of brush and vines. This was the last important engagement in which he took part. He then became a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Volunteer Infantry and served till the fall of 1865 and was then transferred to the Forty-eighth Ohio Veteran Battalion. After being mustered out of the service at Houston, Texas, he returned to Wooster, where he lived and worked at his trade until the spring of 1876. He then moved to Winfield, Kansas, and continued at his trade there until 1893. In the autumn of that year he came to this state and located at Canon City. Nearly a year later, in August, 1894, he moved to Grand Junction and soon afterward bought ten acres of land in the vicinity of Palisades. The land was wholly wild and unimproved, and after preparing it for the purpose he set out six and a half acres in fruit trees. Four years later he set out an additional acre and a half in fruit, and he now has eight acres of trees in a thrifty and productive condition, yielding large returns for

his labor and bringing him in a comfortable revenge. In 1893 he sold one thousand five hundred dollars' worth of fruit 60% of this fruit, besides other farm products of value. In November, 1899, he was married to Miss Laura L. Florh, who was born at Canton, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Mabel (Wagley) Florh, natives of Pennsylvania who settled in Ohio in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Plank have had seven children, of whom three, Nellie, A. Clara, A. and Harry G., are living; two, Joseph H., Charles L., Josephine and an infant are dead. Mr. Plank is a staunch Republican in politics and belongs to the Brethren's church, a religious affiliation. His wife died on April 16, 1900. He is energetic and enterprising in his business and earnestly attentive to all the duties of citizenship. Among the residents of his and other portions of Mesa county he is highly esteemed for his sterling worth and manly qualities.

WILLIAM A. GILLASPEY

Invested with the charge and management of a large farm, and conducting its affairs successfully for six years owing to the continued illness of his father, he being the oldest child to the family, cheated out of all his earnings by a shrewd and dishonest partner in business a year later, working as a salesman for farming machinery in a hotly contested field, then coming to this state and working in the mines and at carpentering and hauling ore through the deep snows of a severe winter, starting a dairy later from his earnings and having the cows, which he had leased, offered at sheriff's sale, and thereupon being obliged to borrow one thousand eight hundred dollars at eighteen per cent. to buy them, William A. Gillaspey, of Gunnison county, one of the most widely and favorably known live-stock men on the Western slope, has had plenty of trouble and

care in his struggle for advancement among men, but he has triumphed over all difficulties and worked himself to a comfortable estate and a place of high esteem among his fellow-citizens of the county. His experience has been the greater and the best part of his education and while that has been better it has been rough and lasting, as well as eminently practical. His ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on Ohio creek, seven and a half miles north of Gunnison, is one of the best and most profitable in the valley and yields an average of three hundred and fifty tons of hay a year besides some grain and other products. Mr. Gillaspey was born near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on August 24, 1850, and is the son of John and Rachel A. (Maxwell) Gillaspey, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer and in 1855 moved his family to Henry county, Iowa, where they were pioneers. There the farming operations were enlarged and became extensive and profitable, and there the parents died, the father in August, 1893, and the mother in March, 1894, the former being seventy-four and the latter sixty-four years of age at the time of death. They had five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living but the daughter, William being the oldest. He was about five years of age when the move to Iowa was made, and obtained his education in the common schools of that state. When the son reached the age of sixteen the father was taken ill and the former was forced to take charge of the farm and manage its operations. This he did until he was twenty-two, farming the place on shares after he was twenty-one. Then having saved about twelve hundred dollars, he bought an interest in a grocery store, but at the end of a year his shrewd partner had it all. This experience was a hard one for him at the time, but it was valuable all through his subsequent life. For nearly two years after

that he was a salesman of the Lowden hay machine, installing it in barns for the farmers who bought it. In April, 1880, having again accumulated a little money, he came to Colorado, reaching Gunnison on April 23d. He soon afterward went to Irwin and there worked in the mines and at his trade as a carpenter until the winter of 1881-2, during which he hauled ore from the mines to Crested Butte, the snow being so deep in places that he drove over telegraph poles sixteen feet high. In 1884 he leased the ranch known as the Mowbery ranch at Gunnison, together with some cows, and started a dairy. Two years later the cows were sold at sheriff's sale, their owner having mortgaged them and failed to pay off the mortgage, and he was obliged to borrow eighteen hundred dollars at eighteen per cent. interest to buy them. He kept his dairy going in this way and prospered at it by extraordinarily hard work. In 1889 he sold the dairy, and after paying his indebtedness had over one hundred cattle. He then began to give his attention wholly to the cattle industry, shipping in the first registered Shorthorn bull that was brought to Gunnison county and also the first grain binder. In addition, with characteristic enterprise, he was the first man in the county to sow oats. In 1893 he leased the ranch on which he lives and one year later he bought it. He has cleared of sage brush and redeemed by irrigation one hundred acres of his land since he bought it, and now has very profitable returns from his labor in cultivating it. The first year he cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay, but the annual yield is now three hundred and fifty tons. He also has three hundred graded Shorthorn cattle and has some other excellent registered stock. In 1900 he bought the imported Percheron stallion Pasha, one of the finest breeders ever brought to the county. This valuable animal had the misfortune to break a leg in 1904 and had to be

killed. That animal was recently replaced by one equally as good, Keota Brilliant, bred from imported stock both sire and dam. Mr. Gillaspey was one of the organizers of the Gunnison County Stock-growers Association, and is now (1905) serving his fourth term as its president. When he came to this county he had but one dollar in money. His success is due to his own efforts and native ability. In politics he is a Republican and in fraternal life a Knight of Pythias and an Elk, belonging to the lodge of the order last named at Ouray. On July 26, 1898, he united in marriage with Miss Ada Sales, a native of Kansas, whose father, James Sales, is now a prosperous farmer in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspey have two sons, Willis Alvin and John J. Clarence. For seven years the father was president of the now defunct Gunnison County Fair Association, which he helped to organize and in which he was a leading stockholder.

JOHN EDWARD WYLIE.

A resident of Colorado since 1880, and during the last ten years of the time living on the ranch which is now his home, John Edward Wylie has seen much of the great development of the Western slope in its progress and has used to good purpose his opportunities to aid the movement. He was born on August 27, 1861, in Fairfield county, Ohio, where his parents, George W. and Charlotte (Griffith) Wylie, were also native. The father was a farmer and a contractor in railroad construction work. In 1871 the family moved to Anderson county, Kansas, where they were among the early settlers, and where the father died in 1875. The mother is now living in Ohio. Of their three children two are living, John Edward being the older of them. He was about ten years old when the move to Kansas occurred, and in the common schools of

that state he completed the education, so far as he had opportunity to go, which he had begun in those of his native place. He was but little over fourteen when his father died, but even at that early age he assumed charge of the farm and conducted its operations, continuing to do this until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located at Conejos. Here he worked on a ranch and drove freight teams until August, 1881, when he moved to Gunnison, just before the railroad through the town reached it. He was employed on this road about one year, and then entered into partnership with S. J. Miller to carry on a livery business, under the firm name of Miller & Wylie. This they conducted successfully thirteen years. In the meantime they bought a ranch, the one on which Mr. Wylie now lives, and which he took in his part of the property of the firm when the partnership was dissolved. It comprises two hundred and eighty acres and is well improved and all under irrigation. Here he has a flourishing cattle industry in which he makes a specialty of thoroughbred Shorthorns, handling on an average about two hundred and fifty. He manages his business with close attention to every detail and the results justify his care. His cattle have a high grade in the markets and this is due to the fact that they are always in good condition and bred with due regard to the largest returns for the outlay involved. In politics Mr. Wylie is a pronounced Republican, and fraternally a Woodman of the World in the camp of the order at Gunnison, of which he is a charter member. On November 3, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Cooper, a native of Clinton county, Illinois, a daughter of Stephen D and Hannah E. (Stiles) Cooper, who were born, reared and married in Ohio, and were early settlers in the county of her birth. The father died in Washington county, Illinois, in 1875, and the

mother in Indiana in 1901. Mrs. Wylie came to Colorado in 1882, and since then has lived in Gunnison county.

EZRA E. JAYNES.

For years actively engaged in general business and mercantile life, giving valuable service to the cause of education in several sections of the country as a school teacher, and during the Civil war being at the front through a considerable portion of the momentous contest and receiving a number of wounds, Ezra E. Jaynes has performed with fidelity and zeal most of the duties of citizenship which ordinarily fall to the lot of an energetic and patriotic man, and has well earned the rest which he has enjoyed for the last twelve years of his life. He was born in St. Albans township, Franklin county, Vermont, on June 25, 1834, and is the son of Chester and Eliza (Dee) Jaynes, of the same nativity as himself. The Jaynes family are of English origin and the Dees of French, but domesticated for a long time in Wales. Both lines came to this country in early colonial times, and have been conspicuous in the service of the land of their adoption in all phases of its history in peace and war. The immediate parents of Mr. Jaynes passed their lives and ended their days on the Vermont homestead. The father was a captain of the war of 1838, and the maternal grandfather was General Washington Dee, of the continental army in the Revolution. The family comprised nine children, four of whom are living, Ezra E. being the third child born and now the only living son. He grew to the age of seventeen in his native state, and being graduated at the academy at Georgia there at that age at once moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where he taught school two years. He was then clerk for Williams, Andrews & Com-

pany of that county, part of the time working on a bank and part in the paper mills belonging to the company. Early in 1854 he moved to Chicago, and after clerking six months in the general store of A. L. Kenzie there, took up his residence in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he again taught school two terms as assistant in the high school at Hudson. He then clerked nearly two years in a general store at Hudson, after which he opened a store of his own at New Richmond, Wisconsin, where he also became postmaster and remained until the beginning of the Civil war. At that time he sold out and on April 10, 1861, enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company F, First Wisconsin Infantry. Prior to this he had belonged to the Home Guards. The company took a vote on joining the Federal army on April 18th, and the next day went to Madison and were mustered into the service in a body. Mr. Jaynes served to the close of the war, at the end of three months re-enlisting in Company F, Eighth Vermont Regiment. They were assigned to General Butler's brigade and sent to Ship island, off the coast of Mississippi. The command was embarked at New York city on January 17, 1862, with three thousand five hundred men on board, one thousand of them cavalry. They were on the water thirty-one days, which Mr. Jaynes says was the longest period of that length he ever experienced. During the trip six deaths occurred on the steamer, the bodies being thrown overboard. The passage was rough and stormy all the way through. Later the regiment was transferred to New Orleans and took part in the bombardment of the forts there. After that Mr. Jaynes was on detached duty for some time, and brigade postmaster with an office in the New Orleans custom house. He was then assigned to recruiting service and recruited some eight hundred men for the service. After that he returned to his regi-

ment and did service in the field. During this period he was on the Opelousas Railroad and aided in fighting for every foot of the advance from Algiers to Alexandria. He marched with his command to Alexandria although he had been slightly wounded just before reaching the salt works, having a portion of his right knee cap shot away. During this march they drove General Diek Taylor's army before them. They went down the river to Baton Rouge and marched up the country to Port Hudson, having considerable fighting on the way. Port Hudson was invested on May 27, 1863, and the fighting continued about a month. On June 14th, Mr. Jaynes was shot through the right shoulder, the ball coming out at the side. This occurred early on Sunday morning, and he was left on the field as dead until Sunday night when he received assistance, having in the meantime nearly bled to death. He was then taken fourteen miles over a corduroy road and sent on a boat to New Orleans, reaching a hospital there on June 24th, ten days after being wounded without having his wound dressed. This was in a frightful condition, very sore and full of maggots, and it was wholly due to his remarkable vitality that he lived and had a wonderful recovery. He left the hospital on November 24th on a furlough to Vermont, and without money or sufficient clothing. At the end of ninety days thereafter, although his wounds were not entirely healed, he took a boat at New York and rejoined his regiment at New Orleans. About four weeks later in a skirmish of the Opelousas Railroad he was shot through the right thigh, receiving a flesh wound. Soon afterward he was detailed as hospital steward and a little while later was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. In May, 1864, he went with his regiment to New York and from there was sent to Virginia, where he had his last engagement in front of Petersburg. Here he was again shot through

the right thigh about two inches above his former wound in that limb. He was then again transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was mustered out of the service at Brattleboro, Vermont, on March 24, 1865. After making a short visit to his old Vermont home he moved to Will county, Illinois, where he rented two hundred and forty acres of land and engaged in farming. Four years later he bought one hundred and sixty acres of unbroken prairie in that county, and proceeded to improve it, making a fine farm out of it and enriching it with good buildings. In 1861 he rented this to a tenant, and having twelve thousand dollars in cash, came to Colorado and purchased ten acres of land on Fruit Ridge in Mesa county. This was fenced and had one acre of orchard trees. He planted more and made other improvements until the place is now one of the finest and most productive in the valley. It belongs to his son, who bought it some years ago at one thousand dollars per acre. He also sold his Illinois farm in 1866. Since 1902 Mr. Jaynes the elder has lived retired at Grand Junction, making judicious investments of his savings in real estate in the valley, where he owns more than one thousand acres of excellent land. He was married on March 12, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Klingler, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Moyer) Klingler, also natives of that state, who settled in Will county, Illinois, in 1867. The Klinglers are of German descent but have been in the United States several generations. Mr. Jaynes' father died in Will county, Illinois, in 1902, at the age of eighty-two, leaving an estate worth over fifty thousand dollars. The mother is still living there and is now past eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes have five children, Lester E., Oscar W., Chester E., Edith E. (wife of W. H. Borschell), and Alfred T. Oscar W. is principal of the schools at Monee, Illinois. The other children

and all residents of Mesa county, this state. 305 Jaynes is an ardent Republican in politics and an active and esteemed member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN H. ROMER

endowed with the spirit of industry and thrift which characterizes his race, and having learned the science of agriculture by practical experience in his native land, John H. Romer of Mesa county, living near Collbran, on a fine ranch which he has redeemed from the mortgage and made fruitful, came to the United States at the age of nineteen determined to get on in the world if his own efforts could make him do so, and in this respect his hopes have been fully realized. He was born in Germany in 1846, and is the son of Jacob and MARY (Hanger) Romer. They were also German by nationality, and lived and died in their native land, as their ancestors had done for many generations before them. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and lived to the age of seventy-five, dying in 1873. The mother survived him eighteen years, dying in 1891, at the age of eighty-seven. Their son John was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at the state schools. He remained at home until he was nineteen assisting on the farm. At that age he determined to seek his fortune in the United States, and to this end landed in New York in 1866. He remained there a short time and then, after passing a short time in Pennsylvania, migrated to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked on a dairy farm and drove a team. From there he went to Cincinnati, and after a residence of a year in that city, came west to Missouri. There he worked on a farm two years, then bought one on which he lived about five years. From there he came to Alma, this state, where he remained ten years. In 1886 he moved to Roan creek, near Debeque,

Mesa county, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he made his home for sixteen years. He then sold that place and bought his present ranch near Collbran, on which he has since resided. In 1882 he was married to Miss Lorena Colley, of Missouri. Three children have blessed their union, Olivia, Bertha and Emma. Mr. Romer has prospered in life by his own industry and is well fixed in the matter of property. He also stands well in the regard of his fellow men.

JOHN A. FITZPATRICK.

John A. Fitzpatrick, of Collbran, Mesa county, is a pioneer of 1878 in Colorado and of 1880 in the portion of the state wherein he now lives; and from the time of his advent among its people he has been active and zealous in the development of the section and the promotion of the general welfare of its inhabitants. He is a native of Canada, born in 1840 in Glengarry county, province of Ontario, and is the son of Hugh and Margaret (Ross) Fitzpatrick, also natives of the Dominion, who passed their lives in that country engaged in farming. The mother died in 1843, leaving five children, of whom John was the fourth, and the father in 1879, he being at the time of his death sixty-five years old. Their son John remained at home with his father until twenty-one, receiving his education in the schools near by and learning the business of agriculture under the direction of his parent on the homestead. When he reached his majority he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin where he was employed in lumbering two years. The next year was spent in Minnesota in the same occupation, and the next at his Canadian home. He then came over into New York and farmed for a year, then made a trip to Massachusetts, returning again to Canada. Two years later he came to

Colorado and located at Denver. In 1880 he removed to Buena Vista, where he kept a hotel for two years. In 1882 he settled on his present ranch, and some time later started the livery and feed business he is now conducting at Collbran. He has business capacity and enterprise, and has prospered in all his undertakings. At the same time he has built himself up in public estimation as a wise and progressive citizen, and is now held in general esteem throughout his section of the county. In 1872, at Montreal, Canada, he was married to Miss Eliza Farlinger, a native of Glengarry county, Ontario. They have nine children, Jeannette G., John A. R., Chester C., Edgar T., Nellie, Lloyd, Milton, Lillie and Ruby. In business circles, in social life and in the public affairs of the community Mr. Fitzpatrick is an important and influential man, and he is worthy of his place.

ZACHARIAH BERTHOLF.

One of the original pioneers of Mesa county, coming to seek his fortune amid its prolific resources and abundant opportunities in the early days of its history, and impelled to the move by the hope of thereby benefiting his wife's health, Zachariah Bertholf, of the Plateau valley, who lived one mile south of Collbran on a good ranch which he had made comfortable with all the appointments of modern husbandry and fertile through careful industry and persistent effort, succeeded in both aspirations, finding his wife restored to vigor and good spirits by the healing air of the section and his own condition in life well provided for in a worldly way and secure in public esteem. He was a native of Indiana, born in 1837, and the son of Andrew H. and Electra (Macumber) Bertholf, whose history is given at some length in the sketch of his brother, John M. Bertholf, to be found elsewhere in this

work. Mr. Bertholf remained at home until he attained his legal majority, receiving a district school education and acquiring a thorough knowledge of farming by practical experience in his father's fields. His first independent engagement in the business of life was in the line to which he had been trained and was on farms in his native state. In 1883 he came to Colorado and located in Mesa county on the ranch which was ever afterward his home. The story of his early struggles with hardship and danger, and of his systematic and well-applied industry in making his farm habitable and productive, is an oft-told tale in American history. It is sufficient to say that he found the conditions of life primitive and full of privation and hazard, and he met and overcame them with a manly and self-reliant spirit, as his ancestors had done elsewhere in this country from time to time where they were pioneers. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Melissa Carrothers, of Indiana, where the marriage occurred, and their union was blessed with nine children, all but two of whom are living. They are Dora, Ida, Harvey, Eva, Elsie, Arthur and Forest. The first born child, a daughter named Letitia, died at the age of thirty-five, and another named Myrtle at that of eleven. Mr. Bertholf gave the affairs of his ranch close and careful attention. But he nevertheless found time to indulge his passion for hunting at times, and he had a great reputation as a Nimrod in the state, having to his credit many deeds of prowess in this line of sport. On one occasion with five shots he brought down three bear and two deer, which is strong proof of his skill and accuracy as a marksman, as well as a high tribute to his courage and success as a hunter. His journey hither with his family, from their Indiana home, was made with teams and portions of it were through a trackless wilderness; and they traveled, not in an armed and well protected train, but alone and with

no guards but themselves; thus showing the true spirit of the pioneers, which is ever undaunted amid dangers, and ever at home amid Nature's benignant manifestations and multifarious scenes of life. In the community which he helped to found and aided in developing Mr. Bertholf was held in the highest regard as a wise and progressive man and a good citizen. His death occurred on October 16, 1903.

GEORGE GIBSON.

In the veins of George Gibson, of Mesa county, who constructed and now owns and operates a saw-mill near Plateau City, the blood of the southern cavalier of this country mingles with that of the sturdy Scotch Highlander, his father, James R. Gibson, being a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Mearns, of Scotland. The father left his native heath when he was young and became a pioneer in Illinois; and his mother came to this country with her parents in early life and found a new home in the same great state. There they became acquainted and were married, and there their son George, who was the fourth of their eight children, was born in 1864. In 1882 the family moved to Kansas, where both parents died in 1898. George was eighteen years old when he became a resident of Kansas, and although before that event for about two years he had been shifting for himself, he accompanied his parents thither, and during the first two years thereafter was engaged in farming in that state. He had received a common-school education in his native place, and was well prepared for the industry with which he has been largely connected since reaching his maturity by practical training on his father's farm and others in Illinois. In the spring of 1890 he settled in the Plateau valley, in this state, and in that section he has since continuously re-

sided prominently connected with its development and deeply interested in a practical and leading way in its enluring welfare. In this part of the state he first located near the village of Vega, and there for some years carried on a flourishing business as a rancher and stock grower. Later he moved to the vicinity of Plateau City and built a saw-mill which he has since been operating greatly to the advantage of the community and his own profit, through it furnishing a much-needed commodity for multitudinous uses in the surrounding country, and reaping the rewards of his enterprise in a large and expanding patronage. While neither ostentatious nor self-asserting, he takes an important part in the public life of his section, and is highly esteemed as a citizen of lofty tone, breadth of view and progressive ideas.

WILLIAM S. COOK.

The childhood of William S. Cook, a prosperous ranchman of the Plateau valley, Mesa county, this state, living about two miles north of the village of Collbran, was darkened by the shadow of bereavement in the death of his mother when he was but nine years old; and portions of his later life were oppressed by poverty and apparently unremunerative toil, with their incident hardships and privations. But now, through his unconquerable energy and his unvarying frugality and thrift, he is well fixed in a worldly way, and can look back with composure over the storms and trials through which he has passed. He was born in Benton county, Missouri, March 25, 1852, and is the son of George E. and Mary A. (Matthews) Cook, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of England. The father migrated to Iowa in his youth, and later to Missouri. In 1857 he moved his family to Kansas, where his wife died in 1861, aged

about forty years. In 1878 he came to Douglas county, Colorado, and a short time afterward went to California, since which time he has never been heard of by his son. William S. Cook remained at his home in Kansas until he reached the age of nineteen, securing a meager education in the public schools and earning his own living for some years at various occupations. At the age of nineteen he came to this state and located in Douglas county, having at the time, as the sum of his earthly possessions, the clothing he wore and ten cents in money. He remained in Douglas county ten years employed in riding the range and herding cattle. On October 2, 1882, he landed in Grand valley, Mesa county, and two years later took up his residence in Plateau valley on the ranch which is his present home. Since that time he has been a resident of this section and has been actively engaged in developing a profitable farming and stock business and in his way promoting the general growth and progress of the community in which he lives. He was married in 1870 to Miss Ida Jones, a native of Douglas county, Colorado. Eight children have blessed their union, of whom six are living, Madge, Lena, Flora, William S., Jr., James and Albert B. Those deceased are Maud, who died in 1881, and John who died in 1898.

RICHARD HUMPHREY.

Born to a destiny of toil, hardship, danger and privation, and obliged almost from childhood to make his own way in the world, Richard Humphrey, of Delta county, the owner and manager of a fine ranch of two hundred and forty acres lying on Ash mesa eight miles from Delta, has bravely confronted every difficulty and successfully overcome every obstacle. He was born July 25, 1834, in the state of Kentucky and is the son of James and An-

gelmo (Tanner) Humphrey, both natives of Kentucky. The father died when the son was but one year old, leaving a family of three children, all of whom are living. Richard was reared on the farm and owing to the conditions of the family and the need of every available hand in getting through with the farm work, he had but few and short opportunities for attending school. Yet such was the natural force and aptitude of his mind that he acquired a fair degree of knowledge of the elementary branches of school learning and because of the very difficulties of his situation gained self-reliance and resourcefulness—qualities of great service in every emergency of his subsequent life. He remained at home assisting his mother in managing the homestead until October 22, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry. In this regiment he served to the close of the Civil war, being discharged on July 29, 1865. His command was always at the front, and he was never absent, passing through the terrible conflict without receiving a wound, being taken prisoner or spending a day in the hospital. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Brentwood Hills and Nashville, went through numerous skirmishes in which danger was ever present, as the fighting was fast and furious, and took part in many other engagements of note. After his discharge he returned to his old Kentucky home, and remained there until 1887, when he came to Colorado. He was at that time fifty-three years of age, with all his powers of body and mind in full vigor and his wisdom matured by an extensive and varied experience. He has applied his knowledge and ripened judgment to his business and the general improvement of his sections in this state, and the result is that he has gained a competency here for himself and been of signal service to others and his community in general in pushing forward the

progress and development of every material and moral interest around him. On his arrival in 1888 in Delta County, in the spring of 1888, he bought a portion of the place on which he now lives, and he has since bought an addition of one hundred and sixty acres, so that he has at this time two hundred and forty acres of good land on which he raises excellent crops of hay and grain. In 1903 he produced on ~~one hundred~~ ^{about twelve hundred} acres about twelve hundred bushels of corn, and on his sixty acres of grass large and valuable yields of first-class hay. It is his present intention to devote his land principally to the production, as this seems to be its best and most profitable crop. Mr. Humphrey was first married on May 10, 1860, to Miss Mary Asher, a native of Kentucky. She died on May 10, 1870, leaving three children, Matilda A., Allen J. and Arrie C., all of whom are living. On April 20, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Granger, who bore him one son, Carl H., who was killed in February, 1897, at the age of twenty years, in a coal mine in Kentucky. The second wife died on May 10, 1877, and on May 30, 1883, he married a third, Narcissa Cucklin, who was born in Davis county, Kentucky, on April 17, 1851. They had one child, which died when it was only four days old. Although taking an active part in local affairs involving the welfare of his section of the county and state, Mr. Humphrey is independent of party control in politics. In church relations he is a Baptist. He is a good citizen, a progressive business man, an earnest promoter of every public interest, and is well esteemed wherever he is known.

LEMUEL T. STEWART.

Lemuel T. Stewart, of Mesa county, living in a good stone house which he built on Roan creek and which was one of the first erected on that stream, he being among the earliest

settlers in this region, is a native of Ohio, born in 1850. He is the son of James and Nancy (Turner) Stewart, both of the same nativity as himself. His father was a shipbuilder in his younger days, and later became a farmer in his native state. He died there in 1856, at the age of sixty-three; and his wife died the same year, aged fifty-eight. They had seven children, of whom the subject was the last born. Thus doubly orphaned at the early age of six, he was thrown on his own resources while he was yet very young. His boyhood was passed at Bellefontaine, in his native state, working on a farm and going to school. At the age of twenty-one he migrated to Illinois, and some little time later to Kansas. Here he taught school four years, then came to Colorado, locating at Denver, where he remained about eight months. From there he moved to Blackhawk, Colorado, and kept a hotel for some time, after which he was employed for two years in mining at Caribou, Boulder county, and during the next four in the same occupation at Leadville. In 1880 he made a trip through Arizona, New Mexico and Utah prospecting, and in 1882 located on Roan creek near where he now lives. He was, as has been noted, one of the first settlers in this section and built one of the first dwellings on the creek for the residence of a white man. The house is of stone and stands just west of the Continental divide. Mr. Stewart has lived here continuously since his first occupation of the land, and has been busily occupied in farming and raising stock. His ranch is historic ground, lying along the trail taken by the Ute Indians after the Meeker massacre. In 1890 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Annie Meyer, and their union has been blessed with one child, their daughter Lula. The father has been very active in public affairs, particularly in school matters, having served as president of the school board from its or-

ganization until the fall of 1902, when he declined to serve longer. He is one of the representative men of this section.

ROBERT EATON.

Robert Eaton, one of the leading business men of Debeque, Mesa county, began life with the shadow of a double bereavement, losing both his parents when he was but four years old, and has had a varied and interesting career, worked out mainly by his own efforts and capacity. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Susan (Carey) Eaton. His father was a Scotchman and his mother a Pennsylvanian by nativity, and both died in 1854. The father came to this country early in the 'forties and settled in Pennsylvania. Later he moved his family to Zanesville, Ohio, where he and his wife ended their days together. Their son was one of twins, a son and a daughter, born to them, their offspring numbering four in all. After the death of his parents he was taken to the home of an uncle in Illinois, and there he grew to the age of twenty and received a fair district-school education. In 1870 he came to Colorado, and after spending a few months at Denver, moved in 1871 to Weld county, where he remained three years employed in herding cattle and riding the range. In 1874 he went to Boulder county and turned his attention to mining, and in 1878 followed the same pursuit at Leadville, continuing his operations in this line at that place until 1882. He then came to Mesa county and settled on Roan creek, being one of the first dwellers on that fruitful stream. Two years later he moved to Gunnison county, and was engaged in mining in that prolific region until 1885. At that time he returned to the creek and went into the cattle business for awhile, then moved again to Leadville, and

while there was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature. At the end of his term he returned to his ranch in Mesa county, and after living there a short time, sold it and opened a real estate business at Debeque. This he has prosecuted vigorously and built up into an enterprise of considerable moment, being always ready to meet the demands of an exacting though active market, and directing its course along lines of healthy development. He is one of the leading men of this part of the state.

RALPH W. OSTROM.

Ralph W. Ostrom, a respected citizen of Debeque, who has been active in the industrial and commercial life of the community, was born on shipboard in the waters of China in 1859. He is the son of Alvin and Susan (Boylan) Ostrom, natives of New York. The mother died in 1865 and was buried in her native state. The father was a missionary in China during the greater part of his life, and later was occupied similarly in the Hawaiian islands, where he died and was buried in 1895 at the age of seventy-two. Ralph was the youngest of their three children. He was reared to the age of eighteen in California, and there received his education in the public schools. At the age mentioned he started out in life for himself, going to Arizona on a prospecting tour and remaining about one year. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and locating at Pueblo, was employed in painting houses and other buildings for two years. He then spent short periods at Gunnison and Grand Junction, after which he took up his residence in the vicinity of Debeque on Roan creek. A short time afterward he returned to Grand Junction where he remained and followed house painting until 1887. At that time he returned to Debeque, and selling his ranch devoted himself to mercantile business for eight years, at the

end of which he sold his store to H. A. Stroud, and then lived a retired life in the village which he helped to build and which bears the marks of his enterprise and progressiveness. In the fall of 1904 he opened a meat market and grocery in the postoffice building and here commands a large and increasing patronage. In 1888 he was married to Miss Pearl Neel, a native of Kansas. They have two children, their daughters Helen and Hazel. In all the relations of life Mr. Ostrom has been acceptable to the people of this community, having been enterprising in business and in public affairs, upright and genial in his private life, with breadth of view, an enlightened public spirit in considering and promoting the best interests of his section, and a lofty and inspiring patriotism in his devotion to the welfare of the whole country. No man in the community is more widely esteemed.

CORNELIUS M. GUINEY.

Cornelius M. Guiney, of Debeque, Mesa county, foreman of the water service there for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is a native of Canada, born in 1859, and the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Roach) Guiney, both natives of Ireland. The father came to this continent in 1856 and settled in Canada, and six years later moved to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1900. The son was reared from childhood to the age of twenty-one in Pennsylvania, and received a district school education there. At that age he came west to Kansas and for two years was employed in a powder-mill in that state, then moved on to Colorado, and during the next two years was engaged in mining at Leadville. From there he changed his base of operations to the San Juan country, where he mined and prospected for fifteen years with varying success, having the usual fate of men engaged in this exciting

and during but uncertain occupation. From Colorado he went to New Mexico, and during the next four years found remunerative though hard work in teaming, after which he made a trip to Seattle, Washington, and from there returned to Colorado and went into the service of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Pueblo, and following his engagement with the company at that point he became its foreman of the water service at Debeque, Mesa county. Since locating here he has acquired some property in the neighborhood, one piece of especial value being a prolific orchard not far from the village. One of his brothers was in active service during the Spanish-American war, and was shot in the knee at the battle of San Juan Hill. He is now in the Philippines in the military service of the United States government. Mr. Guiney was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Drounell, a native of England, the marriage occurring at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where she was living at the time. They have four children, Nora, Frank, Ella and Etta. In the community of his present residence Mr. Guiney has risen to consequence and public esteem, and is regarded as a worthy man in every way.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

Coming to Colorado about thirty-one years ago, Samuel Martin has passed more than half his life in this state, and during that time he has been of material service in its development and improvement in a number of occupations in different places, cultivating the soil, helping to keep the peace as a civil officer, sawing lumber for buildings and other structures, and in numerous other ways. He brought to his destiny here a frame enfeebled by exposure and accident, and an experience of life in several states and employments in peace and war, and a natural aptitude to see and seize opportunities

and make the most of them. He was born on September 8, 1836, in Sussexshire, England, and is the son of John and Hannah (Perry) Martin, also English by nativity. The mother died in her native land and the father in Ohio in 1853. On his arrival in this country the father lived for awhile in the state of New York, then moved to Ohio where he passed the rest of his days. He was a farmer in England and a builder and contractor in America. In politics he supported the Republican party. Four of the six children born in the family are living, James and Sophie in England, William and Samuel in Colorado. Owing to the early death of his parents the subject received a meager education. He came to America in 1850 and, losing his health while working in the East, sought its recovery in the West, removing to Buchanan county, Iowa, where he learned to be a sawyer of lumber. He became interested in the Indians and, desiring to learn their language and modes of life, went among them in northwestern Iowa and in Minnesota. After sharing their wild life several months, he returned to civilization at McGregor on the Mississippi, and followed his trade as a sawyer in the pines. Here he remained until 1856, then moved to New Madrid, Missouri, and in that region he was engaged in hunting and trapping until June 26, 1860. Game was abundant and he found his occupation very profitable. While so occupied he was a passenger on the river steamer "Ben Lewis" when she was blown up near Cairo, and was so seriously injured that he was laid up two years. At the beginning of the Civil war he offered himself as a volunteer in the Union army, but on account of his physical condition was not accepted. He was, however, accepted as a scout and in this service was once captured by the Confederates. After the close of the war he returned to New Madrid and was appointed deputy sheriff. He remained there until 1873

variously employed, then came to Colorado and settled at Boulder, which at that time was a small place with but few inhabitants. Here he farmed until 1876, when he was appointed under sheriff, and after two years' service in that office was appointed marshal for Boulder county for one year. From 1880 to 1884 he farmed on leased land, and in the year last named moved to the White river valley and bought a portion of his present home on Coal creek, five miles northeast of Meeker. He has purchased additional land until he has two hundred and forty acres and the tract is supplied with sufficient water to enable him to cultivate two hundred acres. He raises hay and cattle in large quantities and some grain and vegetables. In political allegiance he belongs to the Democratic party, and he supports its principles with ardor, not now and then, but all the time and every day. He served as county commissioner in 1901, 1902 and 1903, and his work in the office was highly esteemed, as he is himself.

H. A. STROUD.

H. A. Stroud, for about fifteen years a merchant at Debeque, Mesa county, and now a member of the mercantile firm of McKay & Stroud, dealers in general merchandise of every kind, is a native of England, born in 1863, and the son of John and Anna (Layton) Stroud, who were also natives of that country. In 1865 they brought their family to the United States and settled in Iowa, afterward moving to California, where the father died in 1891, aged seventy-seven. The mother died two years later, aged seventy. Their family comprised seven children, of whom the son, H. A. Stroud, was the last born. He came with his parents to the United States when he was two years old, and grew to the age of nineteen on the Iowa homestead, assisting in its labors

and attending the winter schools. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located at Grand Junction. A year or two later he began freighting between Grand Junction and Aspen, this state, continuing the enterprise until 1888. At that time he established a feed and sales stable and a hay, grain and coal emporium at Debeque, and a few years later bought the interest in the stock of general merchandise belonging to Ralph W. Ostrom, and since that time the firm has been known as McKay & Stroud. Under their joint management the enterprise has been greatly enlarged and the trade vastly increased until it is now one of the most extensive in this part of the state, laying a large scope of country under tribute to its trade. Mr. Stroud has been active for years in the public life of the community, serving two or three times as mayor of the village. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, with membership in Roan Creek Lodge, No. 125. In 1888 he was married to Miss Emma Dixon, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, Herbert L. and Nettie M.

JASPER N. RHOADS.

Born in Missouri and reared amid the wide sweep and stirring activities of the agricultural life of that great state, and later following his chosen vocation on a large scale in Kansas, Jasper N. Rhoads, of Garfield county, Colorado, living about five miles north of the village of Debeque on Roan creek, came to be an important factor in the farming industry of his section after thorough preparation in the business and having learned it in every detail by actual practical experience. His life began in 1865, and he is the son of Harvey and Memory (Evans) Rhoads, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Soon after their marriage they moved to Missouri, and after a residence of many years in that state

took up their abode in the territory of Oklahoma, where they are now living. Jasper was the second born of their twelve children, and was reared to the age of nineteen on the Missouri homestead, and received his education at the district schools near by. At the age mentioned he took up the contest of life for himself, going to Kansas and there engaging in farming for six years. In 1890 he came to Colorado and settled at Grand Junction, but he lived there only a short time, removing soon after his arrival in the state to his present home, which by industry and close application he has made valuable in productiveness and improvements, and beautiful with artistic appliances well adapted to its natural attractiveness. His land is pleasantly located along Roan creek, in the midst of a region fertile and responsive, and here he carries on a farming industry of good proportions and increasing profits. He was married in 1885 to Miss Mary Hays, a native of Missouri but living at the time of her marriage in Kansas. They have six children living, Meda, Estella, Victor, Harvey, Charles, and Lester. Two others, Fern and Clarence, died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads are among the leading people of their community, and have the last respect and esteem of their large circle of friends and the citizens generally. Mr. Rhoads takes an active interest in the welfare of his county and state and does his part faithfully toward its promotion.

FRANK P. CANNON.

From the seething agricultural industries of Ohio, amid which he had acquired a thorough knowledge of farming through active practical experience, Frank P. Cannon, of Garfield county, came to Colorado when he was something over twenty years of age, and since then he has been actively connected with the

progress and development of this state in various lines of useful effort, taking into the range of his operations almost every occupation peculiar to the country, but devoting himself mainly to the one to which he was bred. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1854, and is the son of Israel and Ruth (Sheels) Cannon, prominent and successful farmers there where they are now living. The father was a native of Massachusetts, reared as a farmer and following that industry during almost the whole of his life. In 1833 he moved to Ohio where he has since resided. During the Civil war he was a recruiting officer for the Union army. The mother was a native of New York, and belonged to a family of ardent Union men, five of her brothers being in the Federal army and doing valiant service in defense of the perpetuity of the Union. She was the mother of nine children, her son Frank being the first born. He was reared on the Ohio homestead, and in 1875, soon after completing his twentieth year, determined to seek his fortune in the West, and for this purpose came to Colorado and located at Littleton, about fifteen miles from Denver. Here he remained some six years engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock. In 1880 he removed to Gunnison county, and was there engaged in mining until 1884. In September of that year he settled on the ranch which has since been his home, which is beautifully located on Roan creek, and here he has since vigorously pushed his stock and farming industries to broad development and profitable returns. He was married in 1883 to Miss Christia Sugar, of Nauvoo, Illinois. They have four children, Gladys, Lester, Allen and Ruth. Mr. Cannon has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He secured the establishment of the postoffice at Highmore and the county road leading by it, which is one of the important thoroughfares in the county.

and also the Highmore public school, aiding materially in building the house for the same. and serving the local board as secretary for a period of twelve years. He was largely instrumental in having the first election precinct laid off in this section of the county, and was one of the influential forces and most active workers in securing the construction of the Roan creek reservoir for irrigating purposes, which has been one of the main sources of progress in the growth and development of this portion of the county. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and takes an influential and serviceable part in all the proceedings of his lodge. Active and forceful in every element of improvement and advancement of his section from the time of his advent among its people, Mr. Cannon is one of the most respected and representative men of his community, and has well exemplified in his career the best attributes of its broad-minded and wide-awake citizenship.

G. P. O. KIMBALL.

G. P. O. Kimball, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and stock men of Garfield county, this state, whose fine ranch is located on the creek which was named in his honor lies fifteen miles north of Debeque, is a native of New England, and he learned the business in which he is engaged in that section of the country, where the conditions of the industry are widely different from those of his present home, but the underlying principles are the same. He was born in New Hampshire, at the town of Hanover, in 1846. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Blaisdell) Kimball, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Maine. The father moved to Maine as a young man and there was married. He was engaged in farming and sawmilling until his death, in

1869, at the age of fifty-six. The mother survived him fourteen years, dying in 1883, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of three children, of whom their son G. P. O. was the last born. His boyhood and youth were passed on a farm in his native state, and at the age of twenty-one he moved to Pennsylvania and went to work in the lumber industry. For four years he was thus employed in that state, and in 1870 came to Colorado, settling at Central City, where he remained a year. From there he moved to Middle Park and there was engaged in mining until 1884, then changed his base of operations to the vicinity of Collbran, Mesa county, where he resided a year. At the end of that period he took up his residence on the ranch he now occupies in Garfield county, where he has since made his home. He was the pioneer of the stock industry in this section, having been the first man to bring cattle in numbers into the region, and since starting it here he has steadily engaged in it and has helped to augment it to its present large proportions. When he came into the region it was necessary to transport everything in by pack animals. He was very poor then but is now well-to-do. For three years he gave the county faithful and valued service as a county commissioner, and has been otherwise prominent in public affairs. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Masonic order. In 1888 he was married to Miss Sarah C. Frasier.

FRED D. WILLSON.

Born in rather humble circumstances in Massachusetts and removing from there with his parents to the wilds of Wisconsin when he was but five years old, and in that state reared to a life of toil on a farm in the newer and more undeveloped section of what was then the West, Fred D. Willson, of Garfield

county, Colorado, had neither the favors of fortune to give him a start in life nor the advanced education to prepare him for one. He began with nothing but his own natural endowment of determination and persistent energy, and his unrelenting self-reliance, and all the progress he has made is the result of his own efforts and capacity. His life began in 1859, and he was the third of the seven children born to his parents. About the year 1863, when he was yet a child of but four years of age, the family moved to Wisconsin where his father, Daniel S. Willson, ended his days, dying in 1891, at the age of sixty-two. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Woods, was also a native of Massachusetts, and is now living in Wisconsin. The parents were industrious and thrifty farmers, and sought in the new state to which they moved better opportunities of rearing and providing for their offspring than their native place seemed to offer. But they found the conditions of frontier life less fruitful and more difficult than they anticipated, and they could at best give the children good training in active industry and the example of faithful performance of duty; and in this way they inculcated lessons of self-denial and self-reliance, which after all may have been the best estate they could have conferred. Their son Fred passed his boyhood and youth in his new home, attending school in the neighborhood as he had opportunity and acquiring habits of useful labor and a practical knowledge of agriculture on the paternal homestead. At the age of twenty-two he started in life for himself, working on farms near his home. He continued this line of activity there two years, then came to Colorado and settled at Red Cliff in Eagle county. He passed two years there engaged in prospecting and mining, and at the end of that time moved to where he now lives on a ranch in Garfield county, located on Roan creek, about sixteen

miles north of the village of Debeque. Here he has since been engaged in farming and raising stock, improving his land and increasing its productiveness, and helping to develop the resources of the section and promote its progress. He has been active and serviceable in all public affairs and, with an eye single to the general good, has aided in pushing forward every commendable enterprise for the welfare of the section in which he lives. In the social and fraternal life of the community he has been a helpful factor, being a prominent member of Roan Creek Lodge, No. 125, of the Masonic order, and influential in all commercial, industrial and educational movements. His ranch shows the marks of his enterprise and skill, and his impress on the general activities of the section has been pronounced and beneficial. His position as a leading and representative man is unquestioned and his hold on public confidence and esteem is equally well established, as it is well merited.

DAVID BAKER.

David Baker, one of the substantial and successful farmers of Garfield county, whose attractive and well improved ranch lies on Conn creek, twelve miles north of the village of Debeque, has lived in several states and mingled with the agricultural interests thereof in a practical way, mastering the business and indulging a natural taste for rural life and pursuits. He was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1849, and is the son of David and Mary (Miller) Baker, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. The father settled in Ohio in early life, and later lived in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, ending his life in the state last named on January 30, 1903, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in Iowa in 1857. They were the parents of three children, David be-

ing the second. His boyhood was passed in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and owing to the migratory life of the family his opportunities for regular attendance at school were few and interrupted. At the age of seventeen he entered upon the task of making his own livelihood, and during the next eight years was variously employed in the neighborhood of his Missouri home. In 1873 he came to Colorado and remained a short time in Douglas county, then returned to Missouri. The next year he again became a resident of this state, locating in El Paso county, where for eleven months he was employed in logging. From there he moved to the San Luis valley. Here he was engaged eight years as a range rider and herdsman for W. D. & J. G. Coberly, a portion of the time being spent in Huerfano county and a portion also in Grand county. In 1883 he moved to where he now lives in Garfield county, locating on an excellent ranch on Conn creek which he has since greatly improved and increased in productiveness. In 1897 he was married to Miss Lizzie Armstrong and they have two children, John D. and Mary E. Mr. Baker's life has not wholly passed in the pursuits of peace. In 1868 he enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, for a campaign of six months against the Indians, and rendered valiant service, and in every way has always been ready to take his part of any public burden.

DR. W. W. TICHENOR.

Born amid quiet rural scenes in the interior of Wisconsin in 1854, Dr. W. W. Tichenor, of Rifle, one of the leading physicians of Garfield county, this state, and also a prominent fruit-grower, saw little in the circumstances of his early life to suggest the stirring scenes of turbulence and danger through which he was destined to pass. He is a son of

Alphonso F. and Elizabeth (Utt) Tichenor, natives of New York, and was the second born of their six children. His father was a prominent physician in his native state, Wisconsin, and also in Iowa. He now resides at Portland, Oregon. During the Civil war he enlisted in defense of the Union in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry but did not get into active field service, being assigned to the hospital at Madison as surgeon in charge throughout the term of his enlistment. He had a brother, however, who laid his life on the altar of his country, dying in Libby prison. The mother died in 1864. Dr. Tichenor was reared and educated in Wisconsin and Iowa, and received his professional instruction at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873. He went at once to Dodge City, Kansas, and began practicing his profession. Seven months later he moved to Bazine, Ness county, in that state, and there took up a homestead which he developed and reduced to cultivation in connection with his practice. During the time of his residence in that county he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served through the times that were so full of trouble with horse and cattle thieves. His life was frequently threatened, and he had numerous warnings tacked on his door that unless he left the country he would be killed. He had no idea, however, of running away from duty and dared his threateners to do their worst. Persevering in the performance of his official duties, he aided materially in reducing the lawless element to subjection and restoring peace and order in the county. In 1887 he came to Colorado and settled at Rifle, where he has since lived and practiced medicine, except during four years when he gave up professional work on account of the state of his health. He is still in active general practice and has a high rank

in professional circles, and is well esteemed by his large body of patrons. In addition to his regular business he has a fine orchard of choice fruit trees about one mile and three-quarters from the town, which yields abundantly and is a source of profit and great pleasure and pride to him. In 1876 he married Miss Clara Brown, and the union resulted in two children, Maud and Alphonso, the latter named for the Doctor's father. In 1894 he married a second wife, Miss Marion Arnold, and they have three children, Wilfred, Marion and Mabel. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Rifle Lodge, No. 303. He has been actively connected with all undertakings for the improvement of his community and throughout its extent and a much wider area is highly esteemed as a leading and representative citizen, a civic force of potency and usefulness, a man of broad professional attainments and a gentleman of elevated social culture.

ISEM W. GRAHAM.

With a prosperous and steadily expanding farming and stock industry to engage his time and energies, and so well established in the esteem and good will of his community that the plateau on which he lives has been named Graham mesa in his honor, the subject of this brief review has found in this western world the success in business and influence among his fellow men for which he is well fitted by nature and attainments, and is justifying the promise of his early life made manifest by even youthful exhibitions of energy and capacity. He is a native of Springville, Wisconsin, born in August, 1856, and the son of Lewis and Electra C. (Shown) Graham, natives respectively of Illinois and Indiana. His father was a miller by trade and followed his craft in connection with farming for many years in

Wisconsin. The family then moved to Minnesota, where he died in 1879, aged fifty-three years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, serving in that regiment until the close of the Civil war. The mother died in 1880, at the age of forty-seven. Her father was a veteran of the war of 1812, and regaled her childhood with stirring tales of events in that short but decisive contest. The family comprised five children, of whom Isem was the first born. He lived in Wisconsin to the age of twelve, then moved with the rest of the family to Minnesota. In 1881 he came to Colorado and located in Park county. For five years he was employed in a store there, then moved to the vicinity of Rifle, where he now lives, and settled on a ranch on Graham mesa, which, as has been noted, was named in his honor. Since then he has made his home on this ranch and has been actively engaged in farming and raising high-grade stock. He was married in 1889 to Miss Jennie Mullen, and they have had six children, Elmer, Claud, Albert, Henry, Eber and Violet, the last named dying in 1902, at the age of ten months. Mr. Graham is a prominent member of the order of Woodmen of the World. He is successful in business and prominent in public life, and is widely esteemed in the community where he has so long lived and successfully labored.

MARTIN H. STREIT.

Martin H. Streit, of Parachute, Colorado, who has during the last nine years faithfully and capably discharged the duties of postmaster of this progressive and enterprising little town, is a native of Erie county, New York, and was born in 1845. He is the son of Michael and Magdalena (Ley) Streit, natives of Lorraine, one of the provinces wrested by fortunes

of war from France by Germany, who came to the United States about the year 1840 and settled in New York, where they remained until 1852, then moved to Indiana. There the father was a prosperous farmer and died in 1872, at the age of fifty-seven. The mother is still living in that state and is past ninety years of age. Her father was a soldier under Bonaparte and her childish fancies were kindled with his stirring accounts of the battles and marches in which he took part under that great commander. The family numbered eleven children, of whom Martin was the third. He began to earn his own livelihood at the age of eleven, being then employed in a furniture factory at North Vernon, Indiana. In 1859 he left that town and took up his residence at Louisville, Kentucky, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and where he remained until the beginning of the Civil war. He then returned home and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, for a term of three years. His regiment was soon in active field service, and he saw much of the horror of the mighty conflict until he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. There he received three wounds, being shot in the leg and the right wrist and injured in one of his eyes. He was soon afterward discharged on account of the disabilities thus incurred, and sent home. After drifting around a few years at various occupations, he located at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business during the next ten years. In 1879 he came to Colorado and settled at Gunnison. Here he remained four years prospecting and mining, then went to work for the Denver & Rio Grande Express Company as a messenger on trains. He remained in the employ of this company three years and a half, and at the end of that time, late in 1887, moved to Parachute in Garfield county, Colorado, and started an enterprise in

ranching and raising cattle which he afterward abandoned and turned his attention to dealing in real estate, in which he is now successfully occupied. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Parachute, and he has held the office continuously since that time, giving general satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties. He was the first Republican, and for a number of years the only one, in this locality. In the development and improvement of the section he has taken an active part, having been one of the originators of what is now called the Wilcox Ditch and Grand Valley Improving Company, and a forceful factor in other works of public utility. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sadie B. Powell, a native of Davis county, Iowa. Mr. Streit is one of the founders of the town of Parachute, he having helped to lay out the town site and start the village on its way of progress and vitality. This prosperous village has since changed its name to Grand Valley. He is at present one of its leading and representative citizens, and manifests a warm and serviceable interest in every element of its welfare.

ENOS F. YEOMAN.

After years of storm and danger since reaching man's estate, and enduring hardship and privation in almost every form, Enos F. Yeoman, of the Parachute creek region, Garfield county, has found a peaceful home amid the abundant opportunities and large rewards for systematic labor offered in the state of Colorado. He was born in 1842 in Fayette county, Ohio, the place of nativity also of his parents, Levi and Mary J. (White) Yeoman, well-to-do farmers of that state. The mother died in 1855 and the father in 1863. Their offspring numbered seven, Enos being the second. He was reared on the farm and bore his part in its useful labors until the beginning

of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, in which he served three years, six months and fifteen days. Soon after the close of the war he settled at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and found employment as a government scout. He was sent to Fort Bowie in the Chiricahua mountains in Arizona, where he remained until 1876, then returned to Wyoming and was employed as a scout in the Sioux war of that year under Generals Crook and Merritt and in this campaign saw hard service and had many narrow escapes. He was with Thornburg at the Mill Creek massacre and in many other of the noted engagements of the time. After the close of this war he went to Nebraska and in 1880 was married to Miss Ellen Shimel, of Iowa. He then moved to where he now resides on Parachute creek and where he has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. He takes an active interest in school affairs, being secretary of the local school board, and in other phases of the public life of his community. He is a social member of the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, Melvin, Elmo, Blanch, Jessie, Clifford, Grace and Lela. Another daughter named Maud died in 1900, at the age of seventeen. Mr. Yeoman is diligent and faithful in all the duties of citizenship and no man in his community is more highly or more generally esteemed.

DAVID J. HOFFMAN.

The fifth of thirteen children born to his parents, and obliged by the circumstances of the family to begin earning his own living early in life, David J. Hoffman, of Parachute, Garfield county, had but limited educational advantages except in the rugged but thorough school of experience, and his rise to comfort and consequence is therefore the result of his

own endeavors and force of character. He was born June 11, 1838, at Lapeer, Michigan, where his parents settled some years before, and is the son of Peter C. and Sarah (Taylor) Hoffman, now both deceased. The father was a German by nativity and came to the United States in 1811, locating and living for a number of years near Boston. Later he moved his family to Michigan, and after a long course of industry at his trade as a cabinetmaker, died at Lapeer in 1866, aged sixty-nine years. The mother was born and reared in New York, and died in 1873, at the age of eighty-two. Their son David grew to manhood in his native town, and after reaching his majority went to work at his trade as a carpenter in the neighborhood of his home, remaining there thus engaged until 1862. He then enlisted in defense of the Union in Company I, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and served his full term of three years in that command. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and soon after went to Ohio and began business as a contractor in railroad construction work, especially building bridges. He continued actively occupied in this line eight years, and in 1879, during the Leadville, Colorado, gold excitement, came to that place. Until 1884 he remained there prospecting and mining, and following other occupations, then settled on the ranch which he now owns and resides on near Parachute, Garfield county. His ranch is pleasantly located on Parachute creek and comprises a large body of fertile and productive land; and on it he has conducted a profitable and expanding farming and stock industry. He also runs a cafe in the village and carries on a thriving business at his trade. In 1861 he was married to Miss Ellen Hyde, who died in 1885, leaving three children, Gerland, Ida and Cora. In 1891 Mr. Hoffman married a second wife, Miss Sarah Brown, whose death occurred July 8, 1904. His war experience

was a severe and trying one, and he keeps alive its memories and companionships by taking an active interest in the affairs and meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding his membership in the post of the order at Rifle. He is an industrious, law-abiding citizen, with a deep and intelligent devotion to the welfare of his country in general and the section of his residence in particular, and he is well esteemed wherever he is known for his breadth of view, his public spirit and the sterling qualities of manhood generally which he exhibits.

EDWARD G. BARTHEL.

Edward G. Barthel, now a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock man of Garfield county, living in the neighborhood of the village of Parachute, has had a varied and interesting experience, in the course of which he has dwelt in a number of places and engaged in several different pursuits. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1866, at the town of Stratford. His parents were Louis and Rachel (Kastner) Barthel, both natives of Ontario, where the father acquired and wrought at his trade as a machinist. In 1879 they moved to Colorado and settled in Gunnison county, remaining there until 1887. At that time they changed their residence to Garfield county, and there the father died in 1889, aged fifty-three years. His widow survived him eleven years, dying in 1900, at the age of fifty-eight. They were the parents of ten children, and their son John, the second born, was obliged to begin making his own way in the world at an early age. At the age of twelve he became an office boy at Peoria, Illinois, and three years later came to Colorado, and locating in Gunnison county, passed several years in mining. In 1890 he moved to the Parachute creek country and followed farming in that fertile region. Several years afterward he

went to Prescott, Arizona, and there clerked in the store of Aitkin & Robinson four years. At the end of that time he went into mercantile business for himself in the gents' furnishing and haberdashery line, and during the next three years carried on a flourishing trade throughout a large scope of country. Tiring of mercantile life, he returned to Parachute and again engaged in farming and raising stock, at which he has since been occupied with successful results. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Wilson, a native of Chicago, Illinois. They have one child, their daughter Bessie. In the various places of his residence Mr. Barthel has won warm commendation for his advanced ideas, force of character and strong and upright citizenship. He stands high in his present community and has hosts of friends.

JAMES T. McCARY.

The scion of an old Virginia family that staked its all on the fortunes of the Confederacy and lost all, James T. McCary, of Garfield county, this state, was obliged to begin life with nothing and make his way in the contest for supremacy among men by his own efforts. He was born near the historic city of Richmond, in the Old Dominion, in 1858, and is the son of Craven P. and Mary (Weigand) McCary, also natives of Virginia. At the beginning of the Civil war the father enlisted in the Southern army and during the four years of the awful conflict he was in active service, following his convictions through one deluge of death after another until the last flag of his cause was furled in final and unconditional surrender. He moved his family to Colorado in 1872, and for a number of years thereafter was actively engaged in farming and raising cattle. He retired from active pursuits some time ago on account of the infirmities of ad-

vancing age, and now makes his home with his son. His wife died in 1885, at the age of fifty. Several of her brothers were also valiant soldiers in the Confederacy. Her son James was the first born of her thirteen children, and passed his boyhood in his native place in the very midst of alarms, for their home was at the very front in the hostile section and was wasted by both armies in turn. At the age of fourteen, in 1872, he came with his parents to this state, and soon afterward engaged in the cattle business in company with his father. In 1882 he sold his interests in the business and removed to Grand Junction, Mesa county. Here he began farming on his own account, and seeing the promising conditions for fruit culture in this now prolific section in this product, he planted the first orchard in the region. In 1892 he left there for Cripple Creek in hope of making a rapid and substantial improvement in his fortunes by mining. During the next five years he followed this engrossing but delusive occupation, and in 1897 turned his attention once more to farming and the stock industry, locating on the ranch which he now occupies and owns on the banks of Grand river in Garfield county, known as the "Evergreen Fruit Farm." His attention has more recently, however, been absorbed in fruit culture, his place being well adapted to this industry, and his fine orchards being abundant in their yield. Mr. McCary is proprietor of the Evergreen Fruit Farm, the finest in the county, consisting mostly of apple and peach trees. He has all carefully selected varieties, showing him to be master of his chosen enterprise. His is strictly a fruit farm and he is a fruit man, clearly understanding the propagating and care of trees to insure the highest quality of fruit, and today Mr. McCary is known as one of the leading orchardists in Garfield county. In 1885 he was married to Miss Josie Lomar, who died in 1887, at the

age of twenty, leaving one child, their daughter Josie. Two years later he contracted a second marriage, his choice on this occasion being Miss Mary Evans, and they have three children, Vida, Dolly and James. Mr. McCary is one of the enterprising and progressive men of this part of the state, and stands well in the respect and good will of all who know him. He is prosperous in his business, driving it with energy and intelligence, and he brings to the service of his community the same qualities, which he applies to matters of public interest with breadth of view and a patriotic devotion to the progress and welfare of his county and state.

JOSEPH M. DYER.

The scion of an old Virginia family, which, like many others, sought a new home and larger hopes in the undeveloped West, Joseph M. Dyer, of Garfield county, Colorado, true to the traditions and practice of his ancestors, became a pioneer and has materially aided in building up his portion of this state as they did portions of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. His grandfather, John Dyer, was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Ohio, where Joseph's father, also named Joseph, was born and where he was engaged in farming for a number of years after reaching his maturity. He married Miss Margaret McClintock, and soon afterward they moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and here Joseph, the immediate subject of this review, was born August 12, 1836. Four years later the father died, aged about forty years, and the duty of rearing her family of eight children, of whom Joseph was the fifth, devolved on the mother. She took up her task with a faithful and resolute spirit and, although she was unable to give her offspring all the educational and social advantages she wished, she did prepare them for the business

of life by teaching them habits of industry and frugality, and lived to see them well established and prosperous in their several localities. She passed away in 1871, at the age of sixty-four. Joseph passed his boyhood, youth and early manhood on the home farm, remaining with his mother until the beginning of the Civil war, when, in August, 1861, at the age of twenty-five years, he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company A, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. His regiment was soon in the midst of active field service, and he participated in a number of leading battles, among them the contest at Farmington, Mississippi, the siege of Corinth and its subsequent defense, the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Vicksburg, and many others. He was discharged from the service at Springfield, Illinois, on October 11, 1864, and at once turned his attention to farming in that state, remaining there and so occupied until 1883. In the meantime he served these seven years as justice of the peace and one year as township assessor. In 1883 he moved to Colorado and settled at Tincup, Gunnison county, where he prospected and also worked in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad for about four years. He then moved to the Balzac ranch, on which he has since lived and conducted a flourishing stock and farming industry and raised fruit on a scale of considerable magnitude. He has taken an active interest in public affairs also, especially in the cause of public education, having served some years as school director. He was married in 1855 to Miss Hannah Hall. They have four children, Nettie, Frances M., Mary J. and Alexander.

EDMUND F. CAMPBELL.

Edmund F. Campbell, a prosperous and enterprising ranchman and fruit grower, living on the Battlement ranch, five miles east of

Parachute, Garfield county, which he owns and farms, and a prominent public man and valued official in his neighborhood, is a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born June 1, 1847, and is the son of William and Christy (Frazer) Campbell, the father a native of the island, where he was a farmer and sea-faring man, and where he died in 1870, aged eighty-five. His parents were born and reared in Scotland, of which country his wife was also a native. She died in 1890, at the age of eighty-five. Their son Edmund was reared and educated in his native land, and was specially prepared for business at the Eaton & Frasee Commercial College, where he was graduated in 1877. At the age of thirty-two he came to Colorado and located at Central City where he was engaged in mining for about six months. He then moved to Redcliff and during the next five years was occupied in mining there. Turning his attention to politics, he became the first clerk of Eagle county, and was also justice of the peace and police justice for two years. From Eagle county he moved to Garfield and took up his residence on the ranch he has since owned and occupied, and here he has conducted a thriving business in general ranching and fruit culture. He has also been a justice of the peace eight years in this county, for two years was superintendent of the state fish hatchery, in 1902 was horticultural inspector, and is now treasurer of the school district. He is a Democrat in politics, but is a broad-minded and progressive man, deeply interested in the welfare of his community and held in the highest esteem by all classes of its people. Although he has never married, Mr. Campbell manifests as earnest and intelligent desire for the promotion of every element of greatness and progress as any man of family, and gives himself as vigorously as any other citizen to the aid of every commendable enterprise involving the best interests of the people.

MCKAY RUSSEY.

McKay Russey, of Rifle, Garfield county, is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born in 1845, and the son of William and Elizabeth (Davenport) Russey. His father was a North Carolinian by nativity, and was prominent in the oil business in the early days of its history. Later in life he kept a hotel at Hartford City, Indiana, and died there at the age of seventy-two, when his son McKay was quite young. The mother was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and died in 1893, aged seventy-six, leaving six children, of whom McKay was the fourth. He remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen, attending school in the neighborhood when he could, and looking forward eagerly to making his own way in the world. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, for a term of three years or during the war, and was discharged in December, 1865. He was in a number of important battles, especially the one at Nashville and those of the Atlanta campaign. After the close of the war and his discharge he went to Texas and engaged in the stock industry for about two years. He then took up his residence at Parsons, Kansas, and there opened a livery business which he carried on seven years. From there he came to Colorado and located at Glenwood Springs where he again engaged in the livery business until 1887, when he moved to Rifle, and at first turned his attention to raising stock, afterward starting a livery business here also. He is now solicitor for the Colorado Stage & Transportation Company, with headquarters at Rifle. Mr. Russey's varied and active career has given him good business experience and capacity which make him a valuable adjunct to any enterprise requiring energy, knowledge of men and breadth of view, and

his services to the company for which he is now working are highly valued. He is also much respected as a good citizen and leading man, and one who has the essential good of the community very much at heart.

WILLIAM H. WILKINSON.

Belonging to a military strain active in the service of their country at different times and places, losing an uncle at the battle of Tippecanoe, and himself a valiant soldier in the Civil war, William H. Wilkinson, of Garfield county, now prosperously engaged in raising fruit and live stock on a fine ranch located some eight miles east of Parachute, has shown, as have other members of his family, the same patriotic spirit when the integrity of the land was threatened in war as he has exhibited by his useful and productive industry in times of peace. He was born February 28, 1837, in Illinois, not far from Peoria, where his parents, Aaron and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, settled on arriving from their native Virginia and Ohio, respectively, in 1835. They were well-to-do farmers and ended their days there, the father dying in 1894, at the age of eighty-two, and the mother in 1901, aged eighty-seven. Her father, Moses Harlan, was a prominent man in his section and served at times in the Illinois legislature. William, the second of the eleven children in the family, was reared to manhood on the paternal homestead and at the breaking out of the Civil war was attending Lombard College at Galesburg, in his native state. After the riot in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, he promptly enlisted in Company A, Second Light Artillery of Illinois, under Captain Davidson, for a term of three years. He saw much hard and dangerous service and participated in a number of important engagements, among them the battles

of Pea Ridge, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay, and the siege of Vicksburg. At the last he was overcome by the heat and suffered a severe sunstroke, from which, however, he seems to have suffered no serious permanent injury. Being mustered out of service on September 14, 1864, he turned his attention again to farming in Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Colorado and settled at Boulder. After a residence of three years there he moved to Summit county and followed prospecting and gulch mining for some time. He then formed a partnership with Edwin Carter for the purpose of making a collection of birds and animals. They succeeded in getting a valuable collection together, which is now one of the choice contributions to the study of natural history at Denver, but on account of the state of his health Mr. Wilkinson was obliged to abandon the enterprise and he sold his interest in the work and bought the ranch on the Grand river on which he now lives. This was in 1882, and since then he has made his home here and been actively engaged in raising live stock and fruit. He was married in 1890 to Mrs. Catharine (Willet) Robeson, of New Jersey, a widow with two children, Fannie and Charles. Mr. Wilkinson belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, holding his membership in Marion W. Reed Post, No. 108, at Rifle. When he came into this country the means of transportation were crude and primitive. All supplies and every kind of commodity had to be brought in from Grand Junction, a distance of fifty miles, on pack animals, and the conveniences of life in the neighborhood were equally crude and primitive, so that he and his early companions had their share of hardships and privations, and know how to appreciate at full value the better advantages and enjoyments now prevalent in this section under its rapid progress and development.

CHARLES B. SEWELL.

Losing his father by death when he was sixteen years old, Charles B. Sewell, of the Thompson's creek region, with a fine ranch and home in Pitkin county, but having his post-office at Carbondale, Garfield county, began life for himself at an early age and has had to make his own way by arduous effort and his own capacity ever since. He was born in 1851 in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Robert and Caroline (Baker) Sewell, of that county, where the father passed his entire life as a farmer, dying in 1867, at the age of fifty-three. The grandfather on the paternal side, Ebenezer Sewell, was a native of Vermont and a veteran of the war of 1812. He died in 1868, at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Sewell, the mother of Charles B., was born and reared in Connecticut and now lives in Erie county, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-three. Her father, Samuel Baker, was a direct descendant of one of the Pilgrim fathers who came over in the "Mayflower." He died in 1850, past seventy years of age, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was one of the earliest settlers and a veritable pioneer. Charles B. Sewell remained at home and was sent to school until the death of his father. He was well educated, completing his course at the excellent seminary then conducted at Northeast, in his native county, in 1868. His father's death, which occurred a few months before, made it necessary for him to go to work at once, and he turned his attention to the oil fields of Pennsylvania as a promising place of operation. He continued to operate in this region with varying success until 1880, when he came to Colorado and locating in Custer county, followed blacksmithing for a period of two years. From there he moved to Silverton, San Juan county, where he remained until 1886 engaged in mining and blacksmithing. He then moved

into Pitkin county, a distance of some two hundred miles, and bought the ranch he now owns and occupies in Crystal River valley, on Thompson's creek, and since then he has devoted his time and energies to ranching and raising stock, and has succeeded well in the business. He was married in 1888 to Miss Clara M. Thompson, a daughter of Myron P. Thompson, one of the first ranchers in this valley. They have two children, Robert O. and Caroline A.

JOHN L. THOMAS.

John L. Thomas is one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive ranchmen and stock-growers of Pitkin county, with a well improved and wisely cultivated ranch on Crystal river and Thomas creek, and both in his business relations and his citizenship he stands well in his community. He is a native of Rushville, Indiana, born in 1861, and is the son of George L. and Catherine (Lewark) Thomas. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Indiana, and they came to live in Colorado in 1877, settling at Lake City. Later they lived at Leadville and Aspen, and finally located the ranch in Pitkin county which they sold to their son and which he now occupies, and themselves retired from active business pursuits. Their son John grew to manhood in Iowa and Kansas, beginning life for himself at the age of eighteen. During his first year in Colorado he burned charcoal at Leadville. He then went to Mexico and bought a train of burros which he brought to Leadville, and during the next three years used them in a freighting enterprise. On November 1, 1881, he located on the ranch which is now his home on Crystal river, pre-empting a claim. Later he purchased his father's ranch near by and since then he has given his whole time and attention to improving his property

and building up his business in the stock industry. He has, however, never failed of a warm practical interest in the welfare of his community, and during the last seven years has served it well and faithfully as a justice of the peace. In 1887 he was married to Miss Cora Facer, and they have six children, Bessie, Annie C., Charles E., Frank L., Nellie and John W. Mr. Thomas is an interested member of the Woodmen of the World, holding his membership in the camp of the order at Carbondale. The cattle industry in Colorado is an extensive and valuable one, and many of the best men in the state make it their chief business. Among them Mr. Thomas is entitled to a high rank both for the vigor and success with which he conducts his business and the excellence of its output, and also for his excellence as a man and citizen and his genuine good fellowship.

LUCIUS LAKE.

Starting in life for himself at the age of twenty, and since then residing where he now lives on Garfield creek, in the county of the same name in Colorado, Lucius Lake, whose well improved and skillfully cultivated ranch is near Newcastle, is thoroughly identified with the interests of the section in which he has cast his lot and to whose development and advancement he has essentially contributed. He was born in 1868 in Illinois, and is the son of Roderick and Anna (O'Neil) Lake, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. Soon after their marriage they settled on the virgin prairie of Illinois, and there they lived and flourished until 1879, when the mother died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving five children, of whom Lucius was the first born. In 1886 the father moved his family to this state and settled at Aspen in what is now Pitkin county. He afterward moved to Newcastle,

Garfield county, where he now resides. He is a veteran of the Civil war who saw years of awful havoc and hardship in the momentous contest, and received a serious wound at the battle of Antietam, which the great Southern commander considered one of the best fought and most creditable engagements of his memorable career. A brother of Mr. Lake's father, who was also a Union soldier, died in a Southern prison. Mr. Lake accompanied his father in his change of residence, remaining at home and assisting in the work of the homestead until he reached the age of twenty. He then started out for himself, locating where he now lives on Garfield creek, and where he has since been engaged in an active and expanding stock business. He has given his attention earnest to the cultivation and improvement of his ranch, and the building up of his business and the interests of the section in which he lives, and has to his credit achievements in both a private and a public way that are highly appreciated and commended in the community. His chief aim is to do well what he has to do from day to day without seeking public station or political advancement for himself; and in this he has succeeded well, and won the regard and confidence of his fellow men at the same time.

ANDREW DOW.

Andrew Dow, of the Garfield creek section of Colorado, living on a pleasantly located and highly productive ranch not far from the village of Newcastle, Garfield county, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1846, and where his parents were born and reared, and his ancestors had lived and labored for many generations. He is the son of William and Isabella (McPherson) Dow, prosperous farmers in Scotland, who ended their lives and their labors there, the father dying on July 24,

1889, aged seventy-four, and the mother on January 3, 1886, aged sixty-one. The offspring numbered six children, of whom Andrew was the third. He remained under the paternal roof-tree until he reached the age of seventeen, aiding his father on the farm and at times with his work as a stonemason, a craft he often followed in connection with his farming operations. In 1868 the son came to the United States and located in Jasper county, Iowa, where he worked a rented farm for nine years. In 1870 he moved to Colorado and settled at Leadville when that place was at the height of its mining excitement. He continued to live there engaged in mining and milling until 1886, when he moved to Garfield county and, in partnership with John Murray, took up a ranch near the head of Garfield creek. Here he maintained his home and conducted a flourishing enterprise for a number of years, then sold his interest in the ranch and its business and bought the ranch on which he now lives on the same creek, but farther down the stream. On this tract he has built up a very prosperous and active industry in general ranching and raising stock, and has become one of the leading and substantial men of his portion of the county. He is widely known and highly respected, and takes a leading part in all public movements for the improvement of his community and the greater convenience and comfort of its people. He has the Scotchman's proverbial thrift and shrewdness, and a spirit of public enterprise in accordance with the most admired tendencies of American progress and development.

WILLIAM P. KENNEDY.

William P. Kennedy, of Glenwood Springs, the county assessor of Garfield county, this state, and who has had a long experience in public office, which he has always filled with

credit to himself and advantage to the people whom he served, is a native of Jackson county, Iowa, born in 1865. He is the son of E. J. and Bridget E. (Reed) Kennedy, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. The mother died in 1877, at the age of thirty-six, having been the mother of ten children, William being the sixth in the order of birth. The next year after the death of his wife the father moved his family to Colorado and for some years thereafter engaged in ranching. Then selling out his interests, he lived retired from active pursuits until his death, which was caused by his accidentally falling from a bridge at Glenwood Springs in November, 1901, when he was about sixty-eight years old. The son, William P. Kennedy, was reared to the age of twelve on the paternal homestead in Iowa, then started to make his own way in the world by working on farms in the neighborhood of his home, which he did in his native state for four years at six dollars a month. In 1885 he came to Colorado and, locating at Rifle, was employed for two years in riding the range and herding cattle. In 1887 he moved to Aspen, where he was engaged in mining until 1893, when he took up his residence at Debeque, Mesa county, where for two years he published a newspaper called the Debeque Era, one year of the time serving as mayor of the town. From Debeque he moved to Rifle and bought a one-half interest in the Rifle Reveille, which he edited and managed, serving two terms also as justice of the peace. He made his home at Rifle until elected to his present office of county assessor in 1901, when he moved to Glenwood Springs, where he has since been living and occupied with his official duties. He was married in 1893 to Miss Emma Marchesi, and they have three children, Fred H., Alma I. and William Edwin. Mr. Kennedy is highly respected as a citizen and has won high approbation as a public officer.

JOSEPH T. MCBIRNEY.

A native of Pennsylvania and a son of Irish parents, Joseph T. McBirney exemplified in his career the versatility and adaptability of his nationality, and the lessons of industry and thrift taught in the great state of his birth. His life began in 1866, and he is the son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Telford) McBirney, who were born, reared and married in Ireland and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1891, when they followed their son Joe to Colorado. Here the mother died in 1898, aged over seventy years, and the father is now living with his son. He was the fifth of their five children and remained at home until he reached his legal majority. He then went to work in a machine shop, and a year later engaged in the manufacture of shoes, which he also followed for a year. At the end of that period he began to learn the trade of a carpenter and after acquiring facility at it followed it with varying fortunes and in different places fifteen years. By that time the West had engaged his attention and he came to Colorado, settling at New-castle, Garfield county. During the next ten years he wrought at his trade, then bought the excellent ranch on which he now lives on Garfield creek. To the improvement and cultivation of this tract he has since sedulously devoted himself, and with such good results that he has transformed its once wild and unpromising conditions into a valuable and attractive home, worthy of the approval in which it is generally held and full of promise for future good on an expanding scale. It is not, however, to be supposed that these results have been attained without ardent and well-applied industry and judicious business management. Mr. McBirney has earned his success by his own efforts, and is entitled to all the satisfaction it justly affords him. He has also gained his firm and elevated place in the regard of his

neighbors and friends on merit, deserving their good will by his sterling manhood and obliging disposition and holding it by every commendable attribute of good citizenship.

JOHN WALKER.

John Walker, an active, industrious, progressive and successful rancher and fruit-grower of Delta county, living four miles and a half up the Gunnison from the town of Delta, is a native of that great hive of productive industry, Pennsylvania, where his life began on September 8, 1849. His parents, Isaac and Jane B. (Fields) Walker, also were born in that state, and there they passed the whole of their lives, never leaving the state. The father was a surveyor and found profitable use for his knowledge in this line most of the time. He also owned a farm, on which he worked when not employed in surveying. He died in his native state in the summer of 1880, and his widow died there in 1892. Their son John attended the district schools in boyhood and youth and worked on his father's farm assisting him also at times in surveying. He remained at home until he was thirty-seven, then in 1886 came to Colorado and located in Delta county, where he now lives. Soon after his arrival he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and moved on it in January, 1887. He at once began to improve the place and bring the land to productiveness, but it was five years before he had water for irrigation, and his progress was necessarily slow. The first dwelling occupied by the family on the ranch was nearer the river than the present one, and when a general system of irrigation was put in operation the water of his well became strongly alkali and he thereupon built a new residence further back and sunk a new well. The dwelling he now occupies is one of the best in the neighborhood and is modern

in every respect. It was erected in 1899. Four years prior to this time Mr. Walker set out twelve acres of his land in fruit, mostly apples, and during the last five years he has been getting good returns from this enterprise. In 1903 he sold one thousand boxes of apples at good prices, and the crop promises to increase in volume and value as time passes and enlarges the fruitfulness of the trees. The rest of his place is devoted to grain and hay. He has eighty-five acres in hay and this acreage yields about four hundred and fifty tons of first-class product a year, which sells at four dollars or more a ton in stacks on the place. Forty acres of the original ranch have been sold, but Mr. Walker still has enough to occupy all his time and energy to good advantage, except what he devotes to public improvements, in which he has always been greatly interested. He was one of the leading promoters of the relief ditch in the valley, which was begun in 1890. To build it a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Walker was the first president. He was later the superintendent and has been a director in the company ever since it was organized. The ditch is a good one, never without water, and has been of great service to the valley. The company started with nine men and Mr. Walker owned one-fifth of the stock. It now has forty-three stockholders and he owns one-tenth of the stock. The par value of the stock is fifteen dollars a share, but it is worth twenty-five on the market and only three shares are for sale at that price. A share represents sufficient water for two and one-half acres of land. In other respects Mr. Walker has been of great and continuous service to the community. He was road overseer two years, and from the time of his arrival in the county he has been very active in the cause of public education. He helped to get the first school building erected in the valley, and from that time on he

has spared no effort to advance the school interests of the county. He also takes an earnest interest and an active part in fraternal matters, having helped to organize the first Odd Fellows lodge at Delta, and he has been one of its main supports ever since. On November 9, 1874, he united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Martin, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of William and Louisa (Amy) Martin, who were both New Yorkers by birth. The father was a millwright. Both parents have been dead for a number of years. Mr. Walker's father was a captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and when the Civil war began he was anxious to take the field in defense of the Union, but was rejected on account of his advanced age. There were two children in the family, Mr. Walker and his sister. Five children have been born in the Walker household, Archie, Rose A., Bessie M., Fred S. and Heath M. The oldest is twenty-eight and the youngest eight years old. The head of the house is a Democrat in politics and always has been. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 116, at Delta, and Western Slope Encampment, No. 39.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

George W. Miller, of Hotchkiss, who since November 19, 1903, has been the dutiful and attentive postmaster of the town, and was for many years prior to that time one of the active and progressive promoters of the state's interests in a number of commendable ways, was born in Delaware county, New York, on May 19, 1842. He is a brother of Charles R. Miller, of near Hotchkiss, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and the son of Putnam G. and Margaret (Roff) Miller, natives of the same county as himself. In 1854 they moved to Iowa, and years afterward they died there. In 1861, when he was but eighteen

years of age, Mr. Miller enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war, becoming a member of Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, his regiment later becoming the veteran regiment of the army, it being the first to re-enlist at the end of its first term. It was first under the command of Col. A. B. Porter and later under that of Col. Edward F. Winslow. The command formed a part of General Grant's army at the siege of Vicksburg and in 1864 was with Sherman. Mr. Miller was taken prisoner on October 11, 1862, and kept in captivity about three weeks. He was then under parole three months before he was exchanged. In a desperate charge his horse fell with him and seriously crippled him, but this did not keep him from again seeking active service. In August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Iowa, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Colorado and located in Clear Creek county for a short time, being engaged in mining. In the summer of 1876, he was in the Black Hills of South Dakota, while that region was at the height of its boom and mining excitement, but in the fall of that year he returned again to Iowa, remaining until the fall of 1880, when he came back to Colorado and located at Pitkin, where he passed the time until 1883 in mining. In that year he made another visit to Iowa and Dakota, and again in the fall becoming a resident of this state, locating in Delta county, where he started an enterprise in ranching and raising stock, which he conducted until 1891, then opened a drug store at Hotchkiss and included an extensive line of harness in his stock, but still retained his ranch of forty-five acres adjoining the town, of which he has twenty acres in fruit. In the spring of 1900 he sold his store and devoted his time to his ranch thereafter until November 19, 1903, when he was appointed postmaster at Hotchkiss, an office he is still filling

capably and with satisfaction to its patrons. His ranch was raw land when he bought it in 1891, and the improvements he has made on the first purchase and an additional forty acres which he pre-empted in 1893, are all the results of his own enterprise and well-applied industry, making the property into one of the best fruit ranches in that part of the county. Mr. Miller was married on September 2, 1866, to Miss Mary Mead, a native of Rockford, Illinois. Some years after her birth her parents moved to Chickasaw county, Iowa, where the mother died and the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, Gertrude, Harry and C. Lloyd, all living in Colorado. The head of the house belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Republican in politics, though seldom an active participant in public affairs.

ABRAM E. HYZER.

The power of acquiring great wealth is a blessing to any man if he have at the same time the knowledge and the disposition to use it properly and employ the opportunities which it brings for enterprises of moment in which the welfare of his fellow men is involved. Tried by this standard, Abram E. Hyzer, of Gunnison county, and one of its leading ranch and stock men, is entitled to a high regard. He has accumulated by his own endeavors and business acumen an ample fortune, and he has made his earnings and his enterprise subservient in a thousand ways to the good of the section in which he lives, and conferred benefits on his fellow citizens there, which are material and of magnitude, even though they may not always have been appreciated at their full value by the recipients. Mr. Hyzer was born in Delaware county, New York, on April 26, 1852, and was trained to thrift and usefulness on his father's farm, securing his scholastic

training in its earlier stages in the public schools near his home, and afterwards attending a good college at Monmouth, Illinois. His parents, David and Margaret (Laidlaw) Hyzer, were also natives of the Empire state and passed their lives within its borders, carrying on extensive and profitable farming operations. Their son Abram remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, then worked on a farm in the vicinity until 1876. In that year he moved to Hodgeman county, Kansas, and there during the next four years he kept a general store at the town of Marino. In the spring of 1880 he became a resident of Colorado, locating in Gunnison county in April on a portion of his present ranch three miles north of the county seat on Ohio creek. He has added to his domain by homesteading and subsequent purchases until his ranch now embraces seven hundred and fifteen acres, and has been converted into one of the most valuable and highly improved places in the county. The land has been vigorously improved and cultivated as it came into his possession, water has been abundantly supplied until the land is practically all well irrigated, good buildings have been added, and profitable employment has been furnished on it to numbers of persons from the time when its enterprising proprietor first occupied any of it. The principal crop raised on the ranch is hay, of which it yields about seven hundred tons per annum, but good crops of grain and other products are also raised. An average of six hundred cattle, nearly all well-bred Durhams, are generously supported here, Mr. Hyzer having one of the choice herds of the region, and with commendable pride in them as one of his most pleasing productions, and with the spirit of devotion to his business which seeks its best results, and to his section of the state which aims to keep the standard of its yield in everything up to the highest mark, he always keeps his stock in excellent

condition. While a loyal Republican in political affairs, he is not an active partisan worker, rather seeking in his public activities the substantial good of his community than partisan advantages. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery at Gunnison, and also with the order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World there. On December 19, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Melissa (Clark) Wilkins, a native of Wisconsin. Pursuing the modest tenor of his way, without ostentation in his life or bearing, Mr. Hyzer is universally recognized as one of the most progressive and useful citizens of his section of the state, and enjoys in a high degree the esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THEODORE W. SCOTT.

Theodore W. Scott, a younger brother of Thomas B. Scott, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, on June 2, 1861, and is the son of Frederick and Ann (Wheeler) Scott, more extensive mention of whom will be found in the sketch of their son Thomas B., elsewhere in this work. He grew to the age of fifteen on the Wisconsin homestead and then, in 1876, moved with the family to Harrison county, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools, and remained at home until 1890. At that time he came to Colorado and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land six miles south of Steamboat Springs, Routt county. In addition to this he bought one hundred and sixty acres, and on these two tracts started an industry in the stock business which he conducted successfully and profitably for four years. He then sold his possessions in that section and moved to Grand Valley, locating on the farm which is now his home, six miles northwest of Grand Junction, arriving there in the autumn of 1894. He bought forty acres

of wild land without improvements, to which he has added thirty of the same kind by a subsequent purchase. On this he has established himself and built up a prosperous and expanding fruit business, improving his place with a good, modern residence and other necessary buildings, and giving his attention to the cultivation and enlargement of his orchards. He has twenty acres in fruit, which yield large crops of excellent quality, the returns for his labor in 1903 being more than four thousand five hundred boxes of apples and two hundred boxes of pears. By his industry and skill he has redeemed his land from the wilderness and made it productive and smiling with fruits of peaceful husbandry and made a desirable home of what was before a barren waste. On July 11, 1899, he married with Miss Luella Rogers, a native of Harrison county, Iowa, and daughter of John W. and Sarah A. (Riley) Rogers, natives of Ohio, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married. In 1886 they moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Harrison county, making the trip overland from their Ohio home. John W. Rogers served three years in the Union army during the Civil war. He is now a highly respected citizen of Mesa county. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have three children, Rex R., Glenn G. and Fred F. In politics Mr. Scott is independent, and is always keenly alive to the best interests of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM L. CHAPMAN.

The subject of this brief review, who is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and representative citizens of Mesa county, and whose attractive home, located five miles northwest of Grand Junction, is wholly a product of Colorado. He was born and reared on her soil, he was educated in her schools, he began the battle of life in her productive activi-

ties, and he has conducted his business operations wholly amid her people. He is therefore fully in sympathy with her aspirations, identified with her interests and filled with the spirit of her citizenship. Mr. Chapman's life began at Canon City, Colorado, on September 7, 1872, and he is the son of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Cooley) Chapman, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Indiana. In 1868 the family settled in this state, making their home at Canon City. For a number of years the father was engaged in freighting between that place and Fairplay and other points, and afterward was occupied in farming. He died at Canon City in 1881. The mother is still living and is now the wife of James L. Duckett, of near Grand Junction, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Mr. Chapman grew to the age of twelve at Canon City, and in 1884 moved with his mother and the rest of the children to Mesa county. He received a public-school education, and in 1890, when he was but eighteen, began farming on rented land. This he continued in various parts of the county until 1903, when he bought the twenty acres of land on which he now lives, and where he carries on a flourishing industry in farming. On August 16, 1896, he was married to Miss Zella Howell, a native of Adair county, Iowa, the daughter of Emerson G. and Helen (Arnold) Howell, the father a native of Iowa and the mother of Ohio, both of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two children, W. L. Lovell and Hilton W. In politics Mr. Chapman is independent, and in fraternal relations belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World. His ways have been for the most part ways of pleasantness and all his paths have been along the lines of peaceful industry; yet none the less is he interested in the enduring welfare of his community and the progress, comfort and con-

venience of the people among whom his lot has been cast. And as he has been a substantial contributor to their advantages, so he has won an elevated and lasting place in their regard and good will.

GEORGE T. CHAPMAN.

George T. Chapman is a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, where he was born on October 12, 1864, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Cooley) Chapman, the former of the same nativity as himself and the latter born in Indiana. The father was a farmer in his native state, but believing in the possibilities of the farther west, in 1868, he brought his family to Colorado and settled them near Canon City. For a number of years thereafter he was occupied in freighting out of that city to Fairplay and other points, working hard at his business but making good profits from his labor. He died at Canon City in 1881, and three years later the mother moved with her children to Mesa county, where in time she became the wife of James L. Duckett, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. His educational advantages were few, however, as he was obliged to go to work for himself at an early age and continue to make his own living from that time on. When he was but fifteen he owned a team and freighted between Canon City and Leadville, the intervening country then being wild and unsettled and his business being almost every hour fraught with danger and excitement. At the age of seventeen he sold his outfit and found employment on a ranch in Wet Mountain valley; and two years later he rented land in that valley which he farmed on his own account until 1884. At that time he moved to Mesa county with his mother and younger brother, and soon afterward he rented land near his present home and engaged in farming, contin-

uing his operations in this way for a number of years. In 1892 he bought twenty acres of the land on which he now lives, subsequently adding by another purchase the other ten. To the improvement of his farm he has sedulously devoted his energies, and it is now one of the choice farms of the neighborhood and is enriched with a comfortable cottage dwelling and other necessary buildings. Mr. Chapman was married on November 28, 1888, to Miss Martha A. Smith, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, on April 12, 1869, and is the daughter of Robert and Anna (Ferguson) Smith, the former a Kentuckian by birth and the latter a native of Illinois. The mother died when Mrs. Chapman was about seven years old, and in 1880 the father came to Colorado and became a farmer in Wet Mountain valley. Two years later Mrs. Chapman joined him there, and she has been a resident of this state ever since. He died at Pueblo in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have two children, Elsie and Roy Manson. Mr. Chapman is a Prohibitionist in politics and he and his wife are charter members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel, which they helped to organize and of which he was one of the first trustees. He is still serving the church as a trustee and is one of its most zealous and useful members.

REV. HARVEY D. CRUMLY.

The offspring of Quaker parents, and bred in the lessons impressively inculcated by the members of that faith, Rev. Harvey D. Crumly, of Mesa county, living on a good ranch six miles northwest of Grand Junction, has exemplified in his life the principles of peaceful industry, fair dealing and considerate interest in the welfare of mankind which distinguish the sect. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, near the village of Pleasant Plain, on

February 2, 1868, and is the son of Isaac H. and Rachel (Beals) Crumly, natives of eastern Tennessee, where they were reared and educated. From there they accompanied their parents, respectively, to Jasper county, Iowa, and there, soon after reaching years of maturity, they were married. In a short time after their marriage they settled on a farm in Jefferson county, that state, where the father died in 1896. The mother is still living there on the old homestead. The father was held in high esteem in the county and was chosen to administer some of its official duties from time to time, serving as county surveyor for twelve years. He had been previously married and had four children by the first union. Of the second marriage there were seven children, six of whom are living, the Rev. Harvey being the fifth born. He was reared in his native county and attended the public schools there, afterward taking a course at the Pleasant Plain Academy, being graduated there in 1890. He then entered Penn College at Oskaloosa, from which he was graduated in 1895. For three years thereafter he was principal of the Havi-land (Kansas) Academy, and to the duties of this position he brought the wisdom gained in teaching two years previously during the vacations in Iowa. In October, 1898, he came to Colorado and located in Mesa county where he taught school two years. He then bought the farm of thirty-one acres on which he now lives, making the purchase in December, 1898. Two years before, in the fall of 1896, he had been ordained minister in the Friends church, and in 1903 he served the church at Glenwood, Iowa, as its pastor. With the exception of that year, he has resided on his ranch ever since purchasing it. But his interest in the church has never waned, and he has devoted his energies to its welfare in the section of his present home, helping to organize a mission of the Friends at Pomona schoolhouse, of which he is now pas-

tor. His ranch is devoted principally to fruit. He has eighteen acres of apple and peach trees, nearly all in good bearing order, and a considerable space in strawberries. His business is prosperous and its returns are commensurate with his efforts and intelligence in conducting it. On August 5, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Olive Folger, a native of Illinois, but reared and educated in Kansas. She is the daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Josephine (Cutler) Folger, natives of Illinois, the father being a minister in the Friends church. They reside near Carthage, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Crumly have one son, Lorenzo T., now five years old. In politics Mr. Crumly is independent, a Prohibitionist in principles. He and his wife have passed many of their winters in evangelistic work, devoting their summers to their ranch, on which they have recently completed and now occupy a comfortable and convenient residence.

CHESTER E. JAYNES.

Prominent in the fruit industry of Mesa county, and in business and political circles, Chester E. Jaynes, whose fine fruit farm is located one mile and a half north of Grand Junction, is one of the best esteemed citizens of his portion of the county, and exemplifies in his daily life the best attributes of Colorado citizenship and business enterprise. He was born at Joliet, Illinois, on August 31, 1874, and is the son of Ezra E. and Mary A. (Klinger) Jaynes, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Pennsylvania, and now living at Grand Junction. Mr. Jaynes grew to the age of eighteen in his native state, and received his education in the public schools and the business college at Joliet. In the spring of 1892 he came to Colorado with his parents and located with them at Grand Junction which has been his home ever since except one year passed at Colo-

rado Springs, where he conducted a cigar and confectionery store. In the spring of 1899 he purchased thirteen acres of wild and uncultivated land near Palisades, on which he set out fruit trees and made improvements, and which he sold two years later at a profit of one thousand eight hundred dollars. In 1901 he bought the ten and one-half acres on which he now lives. The land is all in fruit, apples, peaches and pears. In 1902 he sold two thousand six hundred boxes of peaches, two thousand boxes of apples and six hundred boxes of pears; and in 1903 one thousand eight hundred boxes of apples, three hundred of peaches and six hundred of pears. His business, although varying in volume, is all the time successful, and the returns for his enterprise and labor are large. On January 31, 1901, he was married to Miss Florence L. Osborn, a native of Laveta, Colorado, daughter of J. W. Osborn, of Grand Junction. They have one child, their son Ellis. In politics Mr. Jaynes is an active and forceful Republican, always zealous in the service of his party and frequently a delegate to its conventions.

OWEN W. HOSKINS.

The fast-fading race of western pioneers, whose history at different times and places has varied in incident and feature but has been the same in privation, danger, heroic endurance and magnitude of achievement, is an oft told tale which never loses its interest, has an illustrious member in the person of Owen W. Hoskins, of Mesa county, this state, and others in his parents and other members of his family. This story is one of continual aggression against the wilderness and its savage denizens, and an unebbing tide of conquest over tremendous odds, where the spread and perpetuity of human civilization was the stake, and wherein men, beasts and nature herself seemed arrayed

in arms against the aggressors. Their paths were choked with difficulties, but their bodies and souls were hardened to meet them; they were beset with dangers, but these were the very spice of their lives; and the wilderness, rough, harsh and inexorable as it was, had for the hardy pioneers, fired with the spirit of conquest or the hope of gain, charms more potent in their seductive influence than all the lures of luxury and sloth. And the work of these conquering armies endures among us in busy cities, mighty marts of commerce, enormous industrial activities, and rich, powerful and beneficent commonwealths bright with all the radiance and fragrant with all the flowers of the most advanced and progressive civilization to which they opened the way. Mr. Hoskins was born at Pleasant Plain, Jefferson county, Iowa, on November 26, 1864. He is the son of Ellis and Ruth (Jones) Hoskins, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana. They became residents of Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1839, and were married there in 1844. They were pioneers in that region and had the usual experiences of the class on the frontier. The woods were full of wild beasts and wilder men, the soil was resolute in its tendency to natural luxuriant and untamed growth and yielded tardily to systematic culture. And the conveniences of life were almost wholly lacking. The father was a farmer and took up extensive tracts of land, at one time owning four hundred acres, and brought them to fertility and bountiful productiveness, reaping rich harvests of profit from his labors and becoming wealthy after the manner of his day and locality. The most of his land is still in the possession of the family, belonging now to his children. He died in the home of his choice on January 16, 1879. His widow survived him twenty-five years to the very day, passing away on January 16, 1904. Both were members of the society of

Friends. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the first and second born are dead. Owen was next to the youngest of the family. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead and was educated in the public schools and at Pleasant Plain Academy, remaining at home until he was twenty-four, when he married. His father died when the son was fourteen and after that the sons carried on the farming operations. After his marriage Mr. Hoskins of this sketch bought eighty acres of the home farm and farmed it four years. He then sold it and moved to a farm which he purchased in Wayne county, Iowa, but soon afterward returned to Jefferson county, and for three years was successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Fairfield. In September, 1903, he came to Colorado and located in Mesa county, where he bought for eight thousand dollars the fruit farm of eighteen acres on which he now lives, one mile and a half north of Grand Junction. His land is all in fruit, apples, peaches, pears and plums, with a considerable acreage in small fruits, and his crop of 1903 paid him twenty per cent. on his whole investment in the property. On January 26, 1888, he was married to Miss Josie Jones, a native of Brighton, Iowa. They have three children, Mary E., Hugh and Esther. In politics he is a staunch and active working Republican, and in church affiliation is a Presbyterian holding an active membership in the church at Grand Junction.

FRED HOSKINS.

This enterprising and progressive fruit-grower and ranchman of Mesa county, living two miles and a half north of Grand Junction, belongs to a family in which the martial spirit is high when occasion demands, and the devotion to pursuits of productive industry is equally strong when "Grim-visaged war hath

smoothed his wrinkled front." His grandfather, his father, two of his brothers and several of his uncles were gallant soldiers for the Union in the Civil war, one of the brothers dying of exposure on account of Hood's raid in Tennessee, where he was buried. The grandfather enlisted at the age of sixty-four in a Wisconsin cavalry regiment and served four years, being the oldest volunteer in the service from his state, if not in the whole country. Mr. Hoskins was born in Richland county, Wisconsin, on September 11, 1857, and is the son of Amasa and Jane H. (Murdock) Hoskins, natives of New York, where they were reared and married. Soon after their marriage they moved to Ohio and a little later to Richland county, Wisconsin, where they were pioneers. They entered a body of heavily timbered land on which the advance of civilization had as yet made no mark, and which was still the abode of savages and wild beasts that stubbornly resented their intrusion. There were few settlers in the neighborhood, and they were obliged to make their way in this wilderness almost alone and unassisted. The father erected the first saw mill in the county, and by its aid cleared his land and transformed it into a fine farm. Soon after the beginning of the Civil war he tried to enlist in what was known as the Iron Brigade, but was not accepted. Later he organized a company of his own, of which he was captain, and which became a part of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. In this command he served to the close of the war. After that he returned to his Wisconsin home, and there he died several years later. The mother is still living, at the age of eighty-four. The family comprised seven sons and one daughter, six of whom are living, Fred being the fifth in the order of birth. He was reared on the Wisconsin farm and bore his share of the burdens of conducting its operations, receiving, however, a good public-school

education and taking a course at the business college in Madison. After leaving school he learned the tinner's trade, and when nineteen years old went to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for awhile, then conducted a hardware business for a number of years. Selling out there, he went to Storm Lake, in the same state, and passed four years. In the spring of 1894 he came to Colorado and located in Mesa county, purchasing and settling on the farm of twenty-five acres on which he now lives two miles and a half north of Grand Junction. About fifteen acres of the farm had been planted in fruit trees, which were then young. He has planted three acres additional, and now has one of the best and most prolific fruit farms in the county. His crop in 1903 was two thousand three hundred boxes of pears, eight hundred of apples, one wine-sap tree yielding twenty-two boxes. These netted him one dollar and sixty-five cents a box, a very unusual return from one tree. On May 10, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary L. Sanderson, a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hubbard and Jane (Warner) Sanderson, natives of New York where they grew to maturity and were married. In 1845 they moved to Wisconsin and settled on a farm over most of which the city of Oshkosh has spread. Mr. Sanderson paid for his land in part in deer hides. In 1866 the family moved to Iowa and took up a homestead on which the parents passed the rest of their lives. They were pioneers in Buena Vista county, and the father was its treasurer two terms in the early days of his residence there. Their nearest railroad station at that time was Sioux City, eighty miles distant. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins have five children, Bertha M., wife of Truman Ketchum, of Seattle, Washington; Orda J., wife of V. G. Callanan, of Chicago; Jay L., a resident of Chicago; and Gregg and Ross, who are living at home. In politics Mr. Hoskins is a Repub-

lican, and in fraternal alliances is a Freemason and a Modern Woodman of America, with membership in these orders at Grand Junction.

GEORGE E. COWELL, M. D.

Dr. Cowell was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on April 27, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and in 1862, when he was nineteen years old, he enlisted in defense of the Union in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry. In that command he served eighteen months. At the battle of Chancellorsville he received five wounds and, being incapacitated for further service, returned home. In 1865 he moved to Grundy county, Illinois, and began to read medicine at Minooka in that county, afterward entering the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1871. He then located at Elwood, Illinois, where he carried on a successful practice until 1896. In that year he came to Colorado and purchased the fruit farm of fifteen acres on which his family now lives. It is one mile and a half north of Grand Junction, and one of the best and most productive in fruit in this part of the county. The Doctor became active in promoting the best interests of the valley, being enthusiastic over its resources and eager for their rapid and full development. Recently his health failed and he is now (1904) under treatment in a hospital. For a number of years he served on the board of pension examiners in this county, and also in Illinois, and while a resident of Illinois was a member of the city council of the town in which he lived, and president of the temperance society there. In politics he is a staunch and active Republican, zealous in the service of his party as he is in everything else in which he takes an interest. In fraternal relations he belongs to the order of Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married on November 8, 1868, to Miss Catherine M. Ferryman, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, by whom he has one daughter, Nellie G., who is living at home, and one son, Forrest, who was killed in a railroad wreck January 8, 1902, near Ogden, Utah. Her mother died in 1887, and in 1888 the Doctor contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Mrs. Josie L. (Linebarger) Brown, a native of Will county, Illinois, and daughter of John and Sarah (Linton) Linebarger, the former a native of North Carolina who moved to Indiana when he was eight years old, and the latter born in Illinois. They were married in Indiana, then moved to Will county, Illinois. The father was a farmer and prospered in his enterprise. Both are now deceased, the father having died in 1885 and the mother in 1903. Doctor and Mrs. Cowell have one child, their daughter Hazel, now fourteen years old. Mrs. Cowell's first husband was Ara Brown, who she married in 1881. He was a native of Will county, Illinois, where they were married, and where he died on his farm in 1882 lamented by all who knew him.

STEPHEN R. WELCH.

Stephen R. Welch, one of the leading fruit-growers and representative citizens of Mesa county, this state, whose postoffice is at Grand Junction and whose farm is three miles northwest of that city, is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, where he was born on April 4, 1857. His parents, Enoch and Eliza (Richardson) Welch, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and Ohio. The father came west when a young man and was married in Ohio. By this marriage he had two children. His wife died in that state and he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where he married a second wife, the mother of Stephen. He was a mason by trade and wrought at his craft in the various places

of his residence. In 1869 he moved his family to Benton county, Iowa, and three years later to Woodbury county, that state. He died at Sioux City, that county, leaving a third wife to survive him, his second having died at their Illinois home in 1866. The second marriage resulted in three children, all living, Stephen being the first born. He was reared in Illinois and Iowa, and received a public-school education. After leaving school he worked on farms in Iowa until 1874 when he returned to Illinois and located in Lee county, where he passed four years working on farms. He then moved back to Woodbury county, Iowa, but not long afterward again returned to Illinois. Soon after his marriage, in the spring of 1882, he settled in Clay county, Iowa, and there he remained engaged in farming until 1896. He then sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres at twenty-nine dollars per acre, having purchased it at twelve dollars per acre. He then came to Colorado, locating in Mesa county and bought the forty acres on which he now lives, about half of which had been planted in fruit trees a year before. He has brought his land and orchards to a good state of productiveness and reaps large returns from his labor, having in 1903 one thousand boxes of apples and eight hundred of pears, also sixty tons of hay and five tons of potatoes, which brought him an income of over two thousand dollars. These figures will be much increased as times pass, as his trees are just coming into full bearing order. On February 24, 1881, he was married to Miss Arella Geisinger, a native of Dixon, Illinois, and daughter of David and Sarah (Barrett) Geisinger, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. They are now living at Storm Lake, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Welch are the parents of three children, Leo W., Clara V. and Russell E. In political faith Mr. Welch is a Republican, and in fraternal alliance a Modern Woodman of America.

LESTER E. JAYNES.

One of the young and enterprising fruit-growers of Mesa county, where he has been a resident for about twelve years, Lester E. Jaynes is an active and helpful factor in promoting the growth and development of his section of the county, and is regarded as one of its best and most useful citizens. He was born in Will county, Illinois, on December 1, 1871, and is the son of Ezra E. and Mary (Klingler) Jaynes, of Grand Junction, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Jaynes grew to the age of twenty-one and received a district-school education in his native county, and in 1892 accompanied his parents to this state, locating in Mesa county, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival here he bought ten acres of land one mile and a half northeast of Grand Junction. This he partially improved, planting some seven and one-half acres in fruit trees, and in the spring of 1896 sold it and bought the farm of twenty-two acres on which he now lives, two and one-half miles north of Grand Junction. The land was in a condition of untamed nature when he bought it, and to the work of improving and developing it he has since devoted himself, transforming it into a pleasant and productive home, and making it an element of value in the general wealth and commercial life of the county. He has eight acres in fruit trees, a portion of which are in fine bearing order and yield abundantly, and the number of these is increasing year by year, so that his profits and the volume of his business are cumulative and steadily expanding. He was married on September 29, 1895, to Miss Nanna R. Rose, who was born at Def Norte, Colorado, and is the daughter of Thomas O. and Lucy (Herndon) Rose, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kentucky. The mother died in 1893 and the father is still living at Grand Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes have had two children, Harley Sterling, who died at the age of four, and another son who died in infancy. Mr. Jaynes is a Republican in politics and is always faithful to his allegiance and active in the service of his party. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Young, enterprising and knowing, the future holds out a gratifying promise to him in business. In the local public affairs of the county he takes a zealous and serviceable interest. He is universally esteemed and deserves the place he holds in the regard and good will of his fellow men, being the possessor of many estimable and valuable personal qualities.

GEORGE N. PATTERICK.

One of the great sources of strength in American manhood and enterprise is the conglomerate nature of our people. The country has laid all lands under tribute, and our independence and wealth of opportunity enable us to evoke the best elements of character from all and combine them into a force for productive energy that nothing can withstand. It is to Yorkshire, England, a section of country renowned throughout the civilized world for the extent of its manufactures and the thrift and enterprise of its people, that we are indebted for George N. Patterick, of Mesa county, the most successful and skillful market gardener in that portion of the state. He was born in Yorkshire on September 22, 1850, and although he came to the United States when he was but two years old, and therefore was almost wholly reared and wholly educated in this country, he still has the original fiber of the Yorkshireman, and has exhibited his best qualities in the management of his various pursuits in different parts of America. His parents, Thomas and Alice (Varley) Patterick,

were also native in that portion of England, and belonged to families resident there four or five generations, having originally come from Scotland and settled there. The father was a shepherd in his native land, but being impressed with the greater chance for progress in the boundless expanse of this country, came hither in 1852 with his family and settled in Will county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. His wife died there in 1873 and he in Chicago in 1891. Three of their children grew to maturity and two are now living, their son George and a sister who is younger than he. He grew to manhood on the Illinois farm and received his education in the district schools near his home. After his marriage, at the age of twenty-three, he bought a farm in Illinois, but he sold it soon afterward and moved to Buena Vista county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land which he improved into an excellent farm. In 1889 he moved to Storm Lake, the county seat, and for five years thereafter he conducted at that place a prosperous business as a paper hanger and painter. In 1894 he came to Mesa county and bought his present farm of twenty-three acres, on which he engaged in market gardening. In this he has been unusually successful, having skill and industry in the business and studying its needs with care and applying his knowledge with judgment. He has the finest market gardens in the county, and gets from them good returns for his labor. His land is enriched with a good dwelling and other buildings, and every appliance required for his work is at hand. On January 1, 1873, he was wedded with Miss Adelia Bohlander, a native of Cook county, Illinois, the daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Bassett) Bohlander, the former born in Germany and the latter in New Jersey. The father came to the United States with his parents when he was fourteen years old, and with them located in Cook county,

Illinois. There he grew to manhood and was married, and soon after settled in Will county, the same state, where he died in 1876. His wife is now living with her children, and is seventy-six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Patterick have four children: Alice R., wife of August Eastling, of Towner county, North Dakota; Charles W., of Grand Junction; and George H. and Rhoda L., still living at home. In politics both Mr. Patterick and his wife are staunch and earnest Republicans. He is a valuable member of the school board and serves efficiently as its treasurer.

LAWRENCE M. MILLER.

Lawrence M. Miller, of Mesa county, Colorado, who is comfortably settled on a thirty-five-acre farm one mile and a half northeast of Grand Junction, and is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of this neighborhood, might almost be called the special apostle of irrigation in his section of the county, so enthusiastic and enterprising has he been in promoting every phase of the work and so substantial in benefits to the community have been his services and the results of his inspiring example. He is a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, born near Williamsport on November 30, 1840, and the son of Ambrose and Belinda (Marshall) Miller, also native in that county, where they passed their lives, actively engaged in farming. Mr. Miller's maternal grandfather, James Van Camp Marshall, was selected at one time to make a treaty with the Indians on the Susquehanna, and one of the stipulations of his agreement with them was that they should vacate to the whites a strip of land along the river as wide as the distance a man could walk from sun to sun. He, being a great walker, measured the distance himself, and as the sun went down he threw himself on the ground and stretched out his arms to their

utmost length, then stuck a stake where the ends of his fingers touched. There were nine children in the family of Mr. Miller's parents, of whom he was the sixth, and only three are now living, one brother being a resident of Pennsylvania and another of Wisconsin. Mr. Miller grew to manhood in his native state, working on the farm in summer and attending the district schools in winter. He also attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport and a select school at Lewisburg a short time. At the age of seventeen he was obliged to quit school on account of his health, and going into the Cogan valley pines of his native state, remained two years, working for nine dollars a month and clothing himself. He was very frugal and saved one hundred dollars, with which he moved to Illinois and, locating near Springfield, hired out to work on a farm. He remained there two years, but as there was a strong attraction for him in Pennsylvania, at the end of the time specified he returned to that state and was married. After a residence of several years there and two in Maryland, he engaged in lumbering in Pennsylvania three years. In the fall of 1869 he moved to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where for a year he conducted a lumber business and after that was engaged in mercantile life, carrying on a large store for a leading lumber company. From Chippewa Falls he moved to Hodgeman county, Kansas, not far from Larned, where he started an industry in the cattle business. In 1885 settlers came there and he moved his cattle to Colorado, locating in the Grand valley where he found a range among the hills, and since that time he has been a resident of this section of the state. In 1890 he disposed of his cattle and bought fifteen acres of land now owned by Dr. Cowell, and turned his attention to raising fruit. He improved his place, making a fine fruit farm of it, putting twelve acres in orchard trees. In 1890 he bought the ranch

of thirty-five acres which he now owns and occupies. It was all raw land at the time and he at once set to work to develop and improve it for a home, building a fine modern brick dwelling and other necessary structures. A portion of the land was above the ditch and he put in a private pumping plant to irrigate it, and in 1900, in partnership with his son, began raising Angora goats, of which they now have about one thousand five hundred on the range. They have prospered abundantly in this enterprise, and Mr. Miller gives his son a large share of the credit for their success. On April 10, 1862, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Amelia Andress, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of William and Sarah M. (Jackson) Andress, the father a farmer who is now deceased, the mother making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Miller. One son has been born to the Miller family, Eben McKean, who is in business with his father. Mr. Miller is independent in politics, but while living at Grand Junction served two years as a member of the city council and two as mayor. He was also four years president of the Grand Valley Canal, and at present is president of the Grand Valley District Ditch. This enterprise is one of stupendous importance to the region in which it is located, being capable of irrigating sixty thousand to eighty thousand acres of arid land. In fraternal circles Mr. Miller is an enthusiastic Freemason, belonging to all branches of both the York and the Scottish rites.

LAURENCE HYNES.

Laurence Hynes, of the Grand valley, one of the prosperous and enterprising fruit-growers of Mesa county, whose productive little fruit ranch of seven acres is located two miles east of Grand Junction, has had a career full of storm and incident in several countries, and although now quietly pursuing one of the fruit-

ful vocations of peaceful industry, has lost none of his interest in public affairs and none of his disposition to stir up and concentrate public sentiment in behalf of the best interests of his community when the circumstances seem to demand such an effort. He is a native of the city of Cork in Ireland, where he was born on January 23, 1849, and the son of Laurence and Mary A. (O'Neill) Hynes, also natives of that historic old city. They emigrated to the United States in 1879 and settled at Denver, this state, where they died. Their offspring numbered nine, of whom five are living. The son Laurence was the fifth born of the children, and was reared and well educated in his native place. He learned the printer's trade there, and after having been imprisoned two years because of his connection with an uprising against the government there, he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to this country in 1879. He at once secured employment in newspaper work, being connected for a time with the old Denver Tribune and the Rocky Mountain News. In 1880 he became clerk and time keeper on the construction work of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and was so employed until the fall of that year. He then made a six-weeks visit to Ireland, and on his return to Denver at the end of that time opened a book store on Fifteenth street in partnership with a younger brother, William F. Hynes. In 1881 he and an older brother named James went to old Mexico and there they engaged in contracting on the Mexican National Railway, building one hundred miles of that great highway. After this Mr. Hynes remained in that country for a number of years operating farms in different places. While there a revolution sprang up around him and with the instinct of his race and impelled by a high sense of duty, he took part in it, but without disaster to himself. On his return to Colorado in the latter part of 1889 he established at Red Cliff the

first Populist paper published in Eagle county, calling it the Eagle County Comet. In 1893 he moved his plant to Grand Junction and established the Weekly Times there. In the ensuing October he purchased the Daily and Weekly Star and consolidated them with the Times under the name of the Daily Star-Times. Three years later he sold this and started the Weekly Union, which he sold a year later. He then moved to Victor and for a short time conducted the Weekly News at that point, then moved his plant to Golden and for a year ran the Daily Leader, which he started there. When he sold this he moved to Cripple Creek and took editorial charge and management of the Sunday Herald, and while conducting this established the Weekly News, which he carried on nearly a year, and with such force and vigor that he was assaulted by some of its opponents. He then sold this paper and during the next eight months assisted in publishing the Golden Circle at Cameron. In 1900 he again moved into the Grand valley and settled on the fruit ranch which has since been his home, and on which he conducts a thriving and expanding industry in fruit culture. On August 18, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Jessie (Worcester) Garver, widow of the late Andrew Garver. In politics he is independent and always aggressive and influential.

HERMAN RICHNER.

One of the prosperous and progressive ranch and cattle men of the Western slope in Colorado, and having come to this region with but little capital, Herman Richner, of Rio Blanco county, has won by his own efforts the condition of worldly comfort in which he finds himself, and has, in addition to what he possesses, the satisfaction that he has spent his life worthily and profitably in his present home and prospered through his own endeavors. He is

a native of Switzerland, born on August 15, 1850, and he was reared and educated in his native land, remaining there until he reached the age of twenty-one years. His father was a shoemaker, and when the son left school he learned the same trade. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Kansas on January 1, 1872. He passed the first five years of his residence in this country in Kansas and Texas, working at his trade. On August 15, 1877, he arrived at Leadville, this state, and during the next seven years worked at his trade and in the smelters there. He also dealt in real estate at that town to some extent. In 1884 he disposed of part of his interests at Leadville and, desirous of settling himself in a more congenial occupation, he moved to Rio Blanco county and pre-empted a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Hunter's gulch. On this he lived and made improvements until 1887, then sold it and bought a portion of his present home ranch. He has since increased his landed estate by the purchase of other ranches, and now owns four, comprising six hundred and forty acres in all. They are all under cultivation and yield abundantly. He also raises cattle on a large scale, and has become one of the leading and most prosperous men in the business in this portion of the state. He is active and useful in the improvement and development of the section, and has in a marked degree the confidence, respect and good will of its people. In political faith he is a Republican, with earnest interest in the success of his party, but without desire for official reward for his services. His parents were Jacob and Phrana Richner, like himself natives of Switzerland, where they passed the whole of their lives, the father dying there in 1884 and the mother in 1888. Both were Lutherans and well respected citizens. The father was an industrious shoemaker and gave faithful attention to his work and his duties as a citizen.

Their offspring numbered five, of whom Mary and Sophie have died and Herman, Anna M. and Louisa are living.

ADOLPHE BELOT.

Since the age of fourteen a resident of the Northwest, and during the last twenty-six years living in Colorado, Adolphe Belot, of Rio Blanco county, with a good ranch in the favored region which borders Piceance creek, has had good opportunities to acquire and the ability to use a thorough knowledge of the various industries of the state, and by so doing to aid in advancing its welfare along with his own, and become fully imbued with the spirit of its people and its institutions. He was born on May 1, 1849, in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, which the fortune of war wrested from France, and is the son of Navias and Celestine (Belot) Belot, of the same nativity as himself, who emigrated to the United States in 1853 and settled in Jefferson county, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives as farmers, both dying a number of years ago. They had seven children, of whom Virginia and Honorine are dead and Louis, Amelia, wife of Leon Piquette, Eugenia, wife of T. Turck, Adolph and Victoria, wife of Joshua Monti, are living. Adolphe received a common-school education, and in 1863, when he was but fourteen years old, came west to Virginia City, Montana, where he mined for wages eight months and then moved to Auburn, Oregon, being in the employ of the Oregon-Baker Company as a purchasing agent of mining claims. After two years in the service of that company he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming and raising stock until 1877. He then disposed of his interests there and again came west, locating in the Black Hills, where he was successful at mining, and discovered a number of valuable mining properties,

among them the Homestake. In 1888 he changed his residence to Leadville, this state, and after prospecting and mining there for a time, started the first transfer line in that place which he operated until 1884. In that year he moved to his present locality and pre-empted a ranch on Piceance creek, on which he has since lived and to which he has added until it comprises two hundred acres, of which one-half is under cultivation. The cattle industry and raising horses are his principal resources for revenue, but he also conducts a general ranching business with profit. He supports the Democratic party in political matters. On November 29, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Mundlein, who was born at Granite, Colorado, and is the daughter of John and Charlotte Mundlein, early settlers in this state, and now among its most influential and highly respected citizens.

ARTHUR COLLOM.

Although now a prominent ranchman of the Western slope of Colorado, and devoting his energies with well applied industry to the expansion and proper management of his business, Arthur Collom began life's duties as a miller and miner and followed those pursuits from his boyhood to maturity. He is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, born on May 17, 1862, and the son of Charles and Jeannette Collom, aged sixty-seven years and sixty years respectively, the former born in England and the latter in Canada. The parents came to Colorado in 1871, and here the father has become prominent in the industrial life of the state and made many valuable contributions in useful labor and mechanical inventions to its growth and development. The greater part of his life so far has been passed in mining and milling, and he is thoroughly familiar with all the details of these industries from practical ex-

perience in every phase of their work. With the attention of a true devotee to his chosen calling, he has been ever on the outlook for whatever might lessen its labors and expand its profits, and as he has an inventive mind, he has found abundant opportunity for the exercise of his study and ingenuity. Among the appliances with which he has enriched the mining industry is the concentrator gig of which he is the inventor. He gives his support to the Republican party in political matters, and with earnest devotion to his allegiance he works for its cause on all occasions with zeal and wisdom. During the last few years he has been engaged in the real estate business with special attention to handling mining properties. His wife died in 1869, and he now lives at Idaho Springs. Their offspring numbered four, of whom only two are living, Arthur and his sister Bessie. The former, owing to the circumstances of his early life, received but little schooling, and at the age of sixteen began working in the mines and stamp mills. He wrought at these vocations in his native land until 1871, when he accompanied his parents to Colorado and, locating at Blackhawk, passed a number of years working in the mines there, then moved to Idaho Springs. In 1880 he and his father installed a twenty-stamp mill at Independence, near Aspen, the first one set up in that part of the state, and they conducted its operation three years. Then quitting the mill, he helped to build the road between Twin Lakes and Aspen. In 1884 he turned his attention to another of the great industries of the state and became a ranch and cattle man. In this occupation he has since been continuously and actively engaged, and in it he has built up a large and profitable business. After locating his home ranch and giving some time to its improvement and cultivation with gratifying success, he bought additional land to the extent of two hundred and forty acres, and

of the whole tract of four hundred acres one-half is in an advanced state of tillage and productivity. He carries on an extensive cattle industry and farms his land with vigor and good judgment, realizing excellent returns for his labor in both lines of enterprise. When he located in the neighborhood there were but few settlers in that portion of the state, and all the conditions of frontier life confronted him. He has aided greatly in opening the region to settlement and bringing it to its present condition. On October 5, 1890, he was married to Miss Mary S. Herrick, who was born in Michigan. They have three interesting children, Verda, Ethel and Clifford.

JOSEPH E. KELLOGG.

The parents of Joseph E. Kellogg, a prosperous and enterprising ranch man of Rio Blanco county, Colorado, Joseph and Fannie Kellogg, are natives of Cattaraugus county, New York, where he also was born, coming into the world on February 17, 1852. When he was three years old the family moved to Wisconsin and four years later to Iowa, where the mother died in 1873. In 1880 the father became a resident of Colorado and now lives at Meeker. During the greater part of his mature life he has been a merchant, but he is at this time interested in ranches in Routt county and the marketing of their products. He is now, as he has been for many years, an earnest supporter of the Republican party. Five of the seven children born in the family are deceased. After receiving a common-school education of limited scope, the son Joseph became a clerk in a mercantile establishment owned and conducted by his father, whom he accompanied to this state in 1880, at the age of twenty-eight. Here he continued to serve other parties in the same capacity for six years at Fort Collins. In 1886 he moved to his pres-

ent home in Routt county which he took up as a homestead and which he has increased by purchase to one hundred and eighty-two acres. He cultivates seventy-five acres of the land with good results and raises cattle in large numbers, having interests in other ranches which aid in expanding his business in the stock industry. As an ardent Republican he takes an active part in the public life of his county. He served as county assessor in 1890 and 1891, and after the close of his term in that office passed another as deputy assessor. His ranch is well located eighteen miles southwest of Craig and is in a very advanced state of development. On October 15, 1872, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage with Miss Alma M. Cartner, a native of Illinois, born in Cook county near Elgin. They have had one child, their son Fred, who died in infancy. Peacefully pursuing his chosen lines of usefulness, with diligence in his work, with consideration for the rights and feelings of others while protecting his own, with studious devotion to the welfare of his county and state, and a deep and serviceable interest in the larger concerns of his country, and giving the aid of his active support and the stimulus of his example in behalf of every good enterprise, the life of this good citizen and energetic business man adds materially to the wealth and prosperity of the people around him and the elevation of their moral and intellectual standard, and has secured for him in return their lasting esteem and good will.

WILLIAM H. ROSE.

More than sixty years have passed since the birth of William H. Rose, at Buffalo, New York, on January 1, 1844, and more than twenty-five of them have been passed by him as one of the producing and distributing forces in the development and progress of Colorado. He

received a common-school education, supplemented by a course at a good seminary located at Alden, in his native county, and at Wyoming, New York. On August 4, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Infantry, and by fidelity and gallantry rose to the position of corporal and later to that of sergeant in his company, which was in active service to the close of the Civil war. Mr. Rose participated in many memorable campaigns and battles, among them the Gettysburg campaign, after Stewart's cavalry in October, 1862, the expedition to New Orleans under General Banks in November, 1862, the siege of Port Hudson in May, June and July, 1863, the Red River expedition in 1864, the battle of Donaldsonville July 13, 1863, and the various movements under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. In 1864 he was wounded in one of Sheridan's fights on Opequan creek, and in consequence of this passed some time in hospitals at Baltimore and Philadelphia, during which he studied civil engineering. Since becoming a resident of this state he has taken part in quelling several Indian outbreaks. After the close of the Civil war he returned to Buffalo, New York, and for two years practiced his profession of civil engineer in the employ of the Buffalo & Philadelphia Railroad. In the spring of 1868 he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, and in the line of his profession laid out the Wilbur addition to the city. There he was also employed professionally by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In 1872 he moved to Prescott, in that state, and there he served as county surveyor until 1878, when he took up his residence at Kansas City. In March, 1879, he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where he opened an office as a civil engineer and United States deputy mineral surveyor and became interested in handling mining properties. He re-

mained there until 1882, then moved to Craig for the purpose of prospecting for gold, which he found, but not in paying quantities. So turning his attention to ranching and raising stock, in the spring of 1883 he pre-empted the ranch on which he now lives. To his first claim he has added until he now owns six hundred and twenty acres, all of which he has improved. His ranch was the first taken up in the Bear river bottom where Craig now stands and he built the first log cabin in the Craig valley. He has since coming here been actively engaged in general ranching and raising cattle and horses, and has served three terms as county surveyor. He is also agent for the Craig Townsite Company, United States deputy mineral surveyor and United States commissioner. In aiding all undertakings for the improvement of the section in which he lives he has borne a cheerful and helpful part, assisting especially in building the Highline or South Park to Leadville owned by the Union Pacific Railroad. Always interested in the mining industry, he still owns mining interests at Leadville. Fraternaly he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and in political affairs supports the Republican party. He was first married on September 12, 1869, and by the union became the father of four children, Howard, Jessie, Minnie and Pearl, all of whom are deceased. He was divorced from this wife in 1878, on account of incompatibility of temperament, and on December 16, 1891, married a second one, Miss Julia La Reaux, a native of New York state. Mr. Rose's parents were Walter and Eunice (Farnham) Rose, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The father was a merchant for many years at Buffalo, New York, and afterwards a farmer. He was a Whig in political faith, and both parents were Presbyterians in church membership. Their offspring numbered seven, five of whom are

dead. Horace was killed in the second battle of Bull Run; Curtis died of injuries received at the battle of Antietam, although he lingered until 1895; Emily A. died in 1885, Delia L. in 1893, and Martha J. in 1874. Mr. Rose and his sister Helen M., wife of Orlando Coe, are living. The father died in 1865 and the mother in 1893.

MARTIN WEISBECK.

Martin Weisbeck, of Routt county, whose ranch of one hundred and twenty acres located near Craig, is considered one of the best of its size in the county, is one of the sturdy mechanics of self-reliance, perseverance and capacity who have helped so materially to develop the resources of this state and build up its industries. He was born in Erie county, New York, on December 1, 1849, and being the son of parents in moderate circumstances, he did not have much opportunity for attending school, but was obliged to work for the necessaries of life from his boyhood. He learned three trades practically, those of stone mason, plasterer and carpenter, and having a handy mechanical turn, found it more easy to master three than many do to master one. In his native state he wrought at these trades for a period of twenty-seven years, then came to Colorado and located at Central City. Here he worked at his trades and also did mining and teaming, continuing at his numerous occupations there until 1885. He then moved to the vicinity of Craig and took a homestead right to his present ranch. It was entirely covered with wild sage brush when he took possession of it, and its present condition is the result of his own indefatigable industry and skillful management. He made the improvements and brought the land to fertility and comeliness, and has been very successful in raising large crops of hay, grain and vegetables. There is an abundant supply of

water for sufficient irrigation, and his methods of farming are of the best. In political faith he is a Democrat, but he is not an active partisan. He finds enough to occupy his mind and time in his private affairs.

CHARLES A. RANNEY.

Charles A. Ranney, of Routt county, living in the neighborhood of Craig, is a younger brother of Frank B. Ranney, of the same neighborhood, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume, in which the family history can be seen. Mr. Ranney was born on May 1, 1867, in Belding, Ionia county, Michigan, and there received a high-school education, the conditions in his case not opening to him the way to anything beyond in the line of schooling. He was, however, diligent and studious and acquired sufficient knowledge and had sufficient self-confidence and force of character to begin teaching school at the age of seventeen. He followed this important vocation six years in his native state, then came to Colorado in 1890 and taught school at Craig four years. From 1899 to 1903 he conducted a drug store at Craig, and in the year last named he traded the store for the ranch he now owns and manages located on Fortification creek, twenty-six miles north of Craig. It comprises two hundred acres, of which about three-fourths can be cultivated. Hay and cattle are the most important products on the place, but grain, vegetables and fruit are also raised in quantities. Mr. Ranney, although not an active partisan, is a loyal and firm Republican in political faith. He was married on May 1, 1902, to Miss Josephine Bassett, who was born in Arkansas but reared in Colorado. Mr. Ranney is a progressive man and has a voice of influence in the local affairs of the county, aiding always in the promotion of enterprises of value and helping to give the proper trend to public sentiment in reference to public improvements.

SAMUEL A. ADAIR.

Samuel A. Adair, who was one of the earliest settlers in Routt county, and who is now living retired from active pursuits after many years of productive and active usefulness in this county, is a native of McMinn county, Tennessee, born on March 16, 1859, and the son of William C. and Maltie (Reid) Adair, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The parents were farmers and the father, who is still living in his native state, is an active Republican in politics. The mother died in 1885. Ten of their twelve children are living, William W., Samuel A., John, Clara (Mrs. John Colthorp), Gustavus, Nora (Mrs. T. B. Pain), James, Emma (Mrs. William Erwin), Vada (Mrs. Jesse Stringham) and Cora (Mrs. George P. Anderson). Samuel received a common-school education and has made his own way in the world since he was twenty years old, previous to that time assisting his parents on the farm. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located at Hahn's Peak in Routt county, where he wrought in the mines for wages until the fall of 1881. He then turned his attention to raising cattle on the open range on Bear river. This he continued until the autumn of 1882, when he sold his cattle and began raising horses, keeping at that until 1888. In that year he disposed of his horses and again began raising cattle. In 1882 he homesteaded on a ranch which is a part of his late home place. This comprises eight hundred acres, and on it until recently he carried on an extensive ranching and cattle industry. When he settled on his land it was all wild and wholly without improvements of any kind. He has brought the greater part of it to a high state of cultivation and has made many valuable and attractive improvements on it so that it is now one of the most productive and desirable ranch homes in his portion of the state. Recently he sold the ranch and his live stock

to Carry Brothers, and since then he has not been actively engaged in any business. He was a very progressive man, keenly alive to the needs of the section in which he lived and always foremost in providing for them. He aided in building the Brock ditch and numerous other works of local improvement, being ever in earnest with his effective influence and example in developing the section. Politically he is an ardent Republican, but he has never sought or desired official station. He was married on September 30, 1885, to Miss Cordelia Walker, a native of North Carolina and the daughter of William R. Walker, who became a resident of Routt county in 1882 among the first settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Adair have two children, Gordon B. and Mattie A. Beginning in this state with nothing, Mr. Adair has used his opportunities to good advantage and won from adverse circumstances a very good estate, at the same time helping to push forward the progress and improvement of the wild region into which he came and where he has labored to such good ends.

JAMES M. WHETSTONE.

James M. Whetstone, living on a fine ranch of eight hundred and forty acres two miles east of Hayden, is not only classed as a pioneer but as one of the most progressive men of Routt county, taking an active part in its political affairs as an ardent Republican and in its fraternal life as an enthusiastic Master Mason. He was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on October 30, 1855, and remained there until he reached the age of twenty-two. His boyhood and youth were like those of other country boys of his locality and station. He attended a district school a few months in the winter and worked on his father's farm, remaining under the parental roof-tree until he was twenty-two. At the age

of eleven his parents moved to Mahonoy City, Pennsylvania, where from the age of fourteen to twenty-two he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in stores. He then started out in life for himself. In 1877 he left his native heath and became a resident of Colorado. Locating at Breckenridge, he gave his attention to mining and prospecting until 1882, serving, however, in 1880 and 1881 as town clerk, an office to which he was elected on the Citizens' ticket. In 1882 he moved to Routt county and took up his residence on portions of his present ranch, which he secured on pre-emption and homestead claims. He has increased the land by subsequent purchases to eight hundred and forty acres and has what many persons consider the best ranch in the county. He can cultivate two hundred and fifty acres and raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables with some small fruits. His cattle, which are his main reliance, are all of high grades and registered and kept in prime condition. During his residence at Breckenridge Mr. Whetstone served as business manager of the Summit County Leader. He was married on December 30, 1890, to Miss Virginia E. Hooker. They have one child, their son Sidney H. Mr. Whetstone's parents were Elias and Hannah (Steigerwalt) Whetstone, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a man of many pursuits, a citizen of influence and a Republican in politics. He followed his sons to Colorado in 1881 and died in 1898 at Breckenridge, having survived the mother eighteen years, she passing away in 1880. Five of their six children are living, James M., Emma, wife of G. T. Bailey, John A., Hannah, wife of E. P. Phelps, and Amos E.

MATHIAS ELMER.

Although born and reared in Switzerland, where he was educated and learned his trade as a butcher, and having tried his hand at

the craft in Paris, France, Mathias Elmer, of Routt county, pleasantly located and established on a good three-hundred-and-twenty-acre ranch of his own in Bear river valley, has found in this country and state the proper field for his enterprise and the most congenial surroundings and beneficent institutions for a poor man struggling forward in the race for supremacy among his fellows. His life began in the land of William Tell on April 18, 1851, and he is the son of Oswald and Thoroth Elmer, also Swiss by nativity. The father, who is still living in his native land, farms and raises stock with success. He is a member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife, who died on February 12, 1902. They had a family of eight children. Of these Anna and Oswald died, and Henry, Mathias, Anna, Maria and Nicholas and Dorothy (twins) are living. Mathias had such educational advantages as are furnished by the state common schools. At an early age he learned his trade as a butcher, and at this he wrought in his native country until 1873, then went to Paris, where he was variously employed during his short residence in that gay capital. In 1874 he came to the United States and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, in 1876 becoming a resident of Colorado. After living a short time at Denver he moved to Central City and there worked at his trade until 1883, a part of the time for wages and the rest in a meat market of his own. In the meantime, however, he went to the Black Hills and endeavored to open a meat market, but found the Indians so troublesome that he was unable to proceed with the enterprise and returned to Central City. In 1883 he determined to turn his attention to ranching and with this end in view moved into the Bear river valley and took up a homestead and a pre-emption claim, each comprising one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, all virgin to the plow and

without the suggestion of any improvement. This tract of three hundred and twenty acres he has redeemed from the waste and made productive with the fruits of systematic cultivation, having one hundred and fifty acres now in good annual crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He has made the improvements on the land himself, so that the place as it is, one of the best and most desirable in the valley, is wholly the result of his industry, thrift and skill. It is plentifully adorned with fine trees of his planting and well supplied with comfortable buildings and other structures for its proper purposes. Moreover, such has been Mr. Elmer's interest in and services to the public welfare of the region that he is generally recognized as one of its influential and representative citizens. On September 29, 1881, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Geisel, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born on March 16, 1863. They have four children, Mrs. David Sellers, Ida M., Mattie M. and Emma L. Mrs. Elmer is the daughter of John J. and Maria R. (Stoll) Geisel, also natives of Wurtemberg. The father was a baker and sometimes a farmer, and both were Lutherans. They had twelve children, of whom four are living, Louisa, Bertha, Maria and Alvina. The mother died on September 16, 1863, and the father on January 23, 1889.

WILLIAM L. YOAST.

Born and reared at Humansville, in the northwestern corner of Polk county, Missouri, and living since most of the time in the rural districts of Colorado, William L. Yoast, of Routt county, whose well improved and highly cultivated ranch is located fourteen miles southeast of Hayden, has passed nearly the whole of his life on the frontier and is therefore well acquainted with every phase of its strenuous but interesting requirements. His life began

on November 14, 1852, and he grew to manhood on the paternal farm, assisting in its exacting labors, sharing its privations, incident to farm life in the far west at all times, and receiving such intellectual culture as was available at the primitive country schools of his day and locality. In 1873, when he was twenty-one years of age, he began the business of life for himself, farming and raising stock in his native county until 1888. With the industry and frugality which were parts of his home training, he succeeded in his undertaking. But his success only served to fire his ambition for larger results and accordingly he sought the wider and more varied opportunities for advancement offered by this state, and, coming to the neighborhood of Denver, he bought a ranch on which he lived until 1890. Then returning east some distance, he located in Ness county, Kansas, and tried his hand at raising sheep. A severe winter cleaned him up financially and cured him of the desire to continue his operations in that state and the line which had proved so disastrous. He then came once more to Colorado and again located in the vicinity of Denver in the fall of 1891, passing two years on a leased ranch. In 1893 he moved to the neighborhood of Williams Park and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land which was then covered with wild sage brush and had never felt the master hand of systematic husbandry. This he set to work to improve and cultivate with an industry and skill which have transformed it into a fine and productive farm, yielding large annual crops of hay and grain, and supporting generously his large and choice herds of cattle. In his section he is prominent and progressive, influential and intelligent in reference to public affairs and well esteemed by all who know him. Although an earnest Democrat in political faith and devoted to the success of his party, he does not seek public office, but prefers to

serve his community from the honorable post of private citizenship. On June 27, 1876, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary E. Swinck, a native of Kentucky. They have nine children, John H., James M., Mary A., William W., Bessie M., Elmer A., Frederick, Alva B. and Clarissa C. Mr. Yoast's parents, Hugh and Mary Yoast, were born, respectively, in Tennessee and Virginia. The mother died in 1886, and the father is still living and actively engaged in farming in Polk county, Missouri. Their family numbered eleven, of whom Allie, Susan, Columbus and an infant are dead, and William L., Frank, James, Annie, Margaret, Julia and Mary are living.

JOHN DUNCKLEY.

John Dunckley, whose name is a household word in Routt county and throughout a considerable extent of the surrounding country as a very progressive, enterprising and successful stock and ranch man, is a native of Huron county, in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on April 8, 1857. His parents, George and Grace Dunckley, natives of Ireland, emigrated to Canada at the age of ten years and were later married there. They moved from there to Kansas in 1868 and to Colorado in 1891. The mother died in this state on June 2, 1892, and the father is now living at Boulder. He has been a farmer from his youth, and has taken a leading part in local politics as a Republican. Fourteen children were born of their union, all of whom are living. They are John, Rowland I., Richard H., George W., William F., Susan (Mrs. George Campbell), Robert C., Thomas E., Edward, Anna (Mrs. Sershun), Walter H., Ella M. (Mrs. Brooks), Charles and Nelson. The parents belonged to and reared their children in the Methodist church. John, the first born of their offspring, received a common-school edu-

cation and aided them in the work of the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three, then moved to Kansas and after farming for a few months in Ottawa county, that state, removed in 1880 to Colorado and took up his residence at Canon City. Here he furnished ties for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under contract for two years, then returned to Kansas, where he worked on farms for wages until 1888. In that year he again became a resident of this state, locating on his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Routt county, which he secured by pre-emption and which is eighteen miles southeast of Hayden. He cultivates one hundred and twenty acres of his land with good results in hay, grain and vegetables, and with breadth of view for his own welfare and a patriotic and public-spirited interest in the substantial and enduring good of the stock interests in the county, he maintains fine herds of thoroughbred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, through which he has aided materially and extensively in raising the standard of stock in his neighborhood. His ranch is one of the best of its size in Routt county, and all its operations are carried on with skill, intelligence and according to the most advanced thought in the business. The land was wild and uncultivated when he took it up, unprofitably gay with wild sage and cherry growths and without the semblance of a human habitation or showing the mark of any attempt at cultivation. He has enriched it with good buildings, and, seconding the bounty of nature, always available to proper persuasions, has transformed the land from its state of rude barbarism to one of smiling plenty fruitful in all the concomitants of cultivated life. If the denizens of the older communities who build them greater and multiply their productiveness are entitled to credit, much more is one who, like Mr. Dunckley, steps boldly into the wilderness and summons it to the service of man and a new people worthy of all regard

and esteem; and this he enjoys in a marked degree among those who have witnessed and shared his labors and his triumphs.

HENRY SCHAFFNIT, SR.

Born in Germany and living during the last forty years in Colorado, and between the two places traveling through many parts of the United States to the Pacific and from the Gulf to California, suffering all the hardships and privations and encountering all the dangers of frontier life, escaping death by cholera and fever, by famine and flood, reveling at times in the wild existence of the mining camp and at times longing for the blandishments of civilization, and in his wanderings gathering together one of the most extensive and curious collections of deformed horns and antlers of elk, deer, antelope, gazella and roebucks in existence, the interesting subject of this sketch has had a career of unusual adventure and breadth of experience, and has made it all subservient to his own progress and advancement and the benefit of the region of his present home. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1833, the son of Martin and Elizabeth Schaffnit, also native in that country, where they were prosperous farmers and prominent citizens, the father serving as mayor of his home town for nine years. They were members of the Lutheran church, and died in their native land, the father in 1863 and the mother ten years later. Henry emigrated to the United States in 1851, after acquiring a common-school education and learning his trade as a blacksmith in Germany, and on arriving at New Orleans, the port to which he was bound, made his way to St. Louis, where he worked two years as a clerk and a gardener. On the way from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri, cholera broke out on the steamboat and nine persons died on the way up the Mississippi, and the boat was on this

account quarantined at an island opposite St. Louis and detained there some time. Mr. Schaffnit passed the winter of 1853-4 at New Orleans, then, to escape a virulent yellow fever epidemic, returned to St. Louis in the spring, and started for California under the influence of the gold excitement over that state, journeying up the Missouri and through northern Kansas until the party, composed of himself, Mr. Bush and Mr. Stephenson & Company, driving two hundred and fifty head of cattle and a number of ox teams, reached the Blue river in Kansas. This stream rose four feet in the night and flooded all the valley and all the cattle belonging to the train stampeded, being visible only when the lightning flashed. This circumstance so discouraged Mr. Schaffnit he determined to return east; but after a jaunt of fifty miles on the backward track, during which he was compelled to sleep on the open prairie at night, Mr. Schaffnit changed his mind and turned his face once more to the land of gold and promise, although his only possession was one blanket and a pistol. He soon fell in with another party in which he became well acquainted with Mr. Legan and Mr. Brassfield, of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and together they pushed on to their desired haven. The trip was full of incident and danger, at times the wagons having to be stopped on account of the immense herds of buffalo passing through, and consumed five months of wearying travel. But at length they reached Sacramento, where Mr. Schaffnit followed gold mining with success for five years in Shasta and Trinity counties, California. In the fall of 1859, when he gave up mining for a time, he saw the body of United States Senator Brodrik lying in state at San Francisco, he having been killed in a duel with Judge Terry, the chief justice of the state, and heard Colonel Baker, of the First California Volunteers, preach the funeral sermon. Leaving California then and proceeding

to his former home, on the steamer "North Star," under command of Captain McGaven, he was doomed to another disaster. The wheel of the vessel broke off in the Caribbean sea after leaving the Isthmus of Panama. In 1861, at St. Louis, Mr. Schaffnit enlisted in the Turner Zouaves, Third United States Reserve Corps, under Colonel McNeil, and in the three years service in the Tenth Illinois Infantry he rose rapidly to the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded at Flint river, in Alabama, after which he passed three months in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1864 he resigned from the army by reason of disability and came to Colorado to live, being among the first settlers here. On his journey overland from Atchison, Kansas, his party had trouble with the Indians, but arrived at Central City without serious mishap, and there he engaged in mining on the Bob Tail and Gunel claims. In 1865 he again became a soldier, enlisting in the First Colorado Militia under Captain Cousins for a campaign against the Indians, who were in hostility. A few months later he returned to Central City and continued mining until the spring of 1866, when he made a visit to his old home in Germany. When he came back to Central City before the end of that year, he started mining again, continuing his operations in this line successfully until 1877. He then became proprietor of the Washington Hotel and managed it for a year. Selling out in 1879, he moved to Leadville, having four years earlier made a trip into the Hayden valley in Routt county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land there. On this first trip, in 1874, he passed through the mining village of Hahn's Peak, and down to Snake river, Wyoming. On their return he came into an Indian camp on Elk river. The savages demanded of the party ponies and knives, and, being refused, ordered the new-comers to move out of the region. Mr. Schaffnit after-

ward made many trips between Hayden and Leadville, some on snow shoes, and suffered all the extremes of the winter seasons. But wild game was plentiful and furnished him with meat without much difficulty. His ranch is near Steamboat Springs, and he devoted his energies to its improvement and cultivation until 1888, but since then has leased it to other persons. In that year he built the first hotel at the Springs, the one now known as the Sheridan. He was married in 1868 to Miss Margaretta Kleinschmidt, a native of Germany. They are the parents of one child, a son. The father is one of Routt county's most prominent and best known citizens, held in high esteem throughout the county and worthy of it. He is a leading member of the Routt County Pioneer Association, and actively interested in all good works for the betterment of the county. They now reside at Steamboat Springs.

DR. JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

In the veins of Dr. John A. Campbell, of Steamboat Springs, the blood of the resourceful, ingenious and ever thrifty New Englander mingles with that of the industrious, productive and multifariously useful Pennsylvanian, his father, John Campbell, having been a native of Maine and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Furry, of that great hive of many-sided and highly serviceable labor founded by William Penn. They were successful farmers and raisers of good stock, and made their final earthly home in Fayette county, Indiana, where the Doctor was born near Connorsville on July 14, 1831. The father was a staunch Republican and both parents belonged to the Christian church. Of their ten children five are living, the Doctor, Daniel, James, Mary and Elizabeth. One son named Amos laid his life on the altar of his

country, fighting in defense of the Union at the battle of Arkansas Post. The Doctor was well educated, beginning his course of scholastic training in the common schools and finishing it at the Northwestern Christian University, in what is now Butler University, at Indianapolis, Indiana, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was also president of Ladoga Academy in 1861-2, receiving his university degree of Master of Arts some time afterward. In 1854 he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and for a number of years thereafter he filled the sacred desk, most of the time in his native state. He was graduated in medicine in 1875 and practiced his profession at Queensville, Indiana, for several years. In 1881 he became a resident of Colorado, locating at Evans, Weld county, for a short time, then moving to Denver, where he remained until 1883 engaged in various occupations. In the year last named he determined to turn his attention to mining, and to this end took up his residence at Breckenridge, where he discovered some valuable mines and remained until 1887 working them and other mining properties. He then sold his interests at Breckenridge and elsewhere at a good profit and moved to Routt county, locating at Steamboat Springs. Here he pre-empted a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which is near the town and is steadily growing in value, all the land being tillable and yielding good crops, particularly of hay. With a deep and abiding interest in the general welfare of the county of his adoption, and especially devoted to its moral and educational advancement, he served from 1889 to 1893 as county superintendent of the public schools, being elected twice to this important office. From the organization of the Routt County Pioneer Association he has been its faithful and highly appreciated historian. He also served as bill clerk in the state house of representatives, being appointed

as a Republican, he having always been a devoted member of that party and giving it earnest and loyal support. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. On August 10, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Charlotte Dyer, a native, like himself, of Fayette county, Indiana, born near Connersville. They have had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The two living are Dr. Lucian Dan Campbell, of Denver, and Miss Lucy, who is still at home. Mrs. Campbell's parents were natives of Virginia who passed many of their later years in Indiana, where they died. They had two children, one of whom, their daughter Casseltonia, died some years ago, leaving Mrs. Campbell the only survivor of the family. The Doctor is a very popular, prominent and highly esteemed minister and citizen.

JOSEPH HITCHENS.

Joseph Hitchens, a younger brother of William M. and James H. Hitchens, esteemed citizens and progressive ranch and cattle men of Routt county, sketches of whom will be found on other pages of this work, was born at Cornwall, England; on February 26, 1863, and remained in that country until he was eleven years old, making his own living in the mines from an early age. In 1874, having received a very limited education at the common schools of his native land, by attending them for brief periods at irregular intervals, he determined to seek his fortune in a country of greater possibilities and freer opportunities for young men of industry and perseverance, and, although then but a boy of eleven, he set sail for the United States, and on his arrival in this country located at Central City, this state, where for six years he worked in the mines for wages and operated leased properties in the same industry. In 1880 he purchased his present ranch of one hundred and sixty

acres, eight miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, on which he has since resided and carried on a flourishing ranch and cattle industry, raising good crops of hay, grain and hardy vegetables, but finding hay and cattle his main dependence. The improvements on the land were all made by him, and nearly the whole of his land has been brought to an advanced stage of tillage. To its improvement and development he has devoted himself and the results are the legitimate consequences of continued industry, skillful cultivation and good business capacity. He has changed a tract of wild land into a valuable and productive farm, provided with a comfortable dwelling and other necessary buildings, and has risen to a high rank among the progressive and enterprising stock and ranch men of the county. He is an active Republican in politics and in fraternal relations is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. On September 27, 1887, he wedded with Miss Jane May, a native of Cornwall, England, and six children have blessed their union and brightened their domestic shrine, Stanley L., Gertrude M., Charles E., Katie A., Frederick J. and Fremont E. Mrs. Hitchens is the daughter of Richard and Susan May, natives of England. Her father was a very successful blacksmith for many years, working at his craft to his own advantage and the benefit of his neighborhood. He is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying the fruits of his life of useful labor and secure in the regard and good will of his countrymen. He and his wife are Wesleyan Methodists. They have six children, Solomon, Charles, Mrs. James Philip, John, William and Mrs. Hitchens. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchens stand well in their community which they have done so much to build up and improve, and well deserve the general high estimate in which they are held. They are exemplars of that high sense of duty which slights no task

and shrinks from no burden that properly falls to their lot, and preserves a cheerful and encouraging demeanor through every circumstance of hardship and privation.

JOHN ADAM WHETSTONE.

The first settler on Trout creek, Twenty-mile Park, John Adam Whetstone, of near the postoffice of Eddy, Routt county, planted his foot firmly in the wilderness when it was wholly given up to the untamed growth and the savage denizens whose domain it had been for uncounted centuries, and, daring fate into the lists, determined there to establish a home, found a line and start the dawn of American civilization for this region. His faith in the promise of the country has been fully realized and his noble efforts to begin its conquest and colonization have been amply rewarded by the estate he has gained for himself and the esteem in which he is held by those who followed him into this remoteness and whom he has led in improving it and developing its resources. He is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, born near Tamaqua on January 23, 1854. His parents were persons of resolute spirit and determined industry, and from them he inherited these traits. Receiving a meager education by slight attendance at the district schools, he was dependent mainly for his intellectual development and preparation for the battle of life on the teachings of experience and his own resources. He remained at home and assisted his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, then, in March, 1876, he went to San Antonio, Texas, and from there, in June, he came to Colorado and began prospecting and working on ranches near Denver. The next year he prospected through Middle and North parks, meeting with no success and suffering many hardships. He moved on foot with his blankets packed on his back and accompanied

by his one companion, John Fredrum, to Breckenridge. He had twenty-five cents in money and they had a sack of flour weighing fifty pounds between them, his partner's only wealth being his share in this flour. As cash was necessary to the prosecution of their journey, they sold the flour for four dollars and a half, at Hot Sulphur Springs. At Breckenridge Mr. Whetstone went to work in the mines for wages, and also continued prospecting until 1879. When the massacre at Meeker occurred in 1879 he was among the Indians south of that place, but had no difficulty with them. In the winter of that year he mined for wages in the San Luis valley, and in the ensuing spring returned to Breckenridge, where he remained until 1886 ranching and mining with varied success. In June, 1886, he located part of his present ranch through a homestead claim, and to this he has added until he now owns six hundred and eighty acres, two-thirds of which can be profitably cultivated. The place is well supplied with water and he has provided it with comfortable buildings and other necessary improvements, making it one of the finest and most valuable ranches in Routt county. It is fifteen miles southwest of Steamboat Springs, and yields abundant crops of hay, grain and small fruits. Cattle form his main reliance, however, and these he raises in large numbers, their standard of excellence being high and the strain thoroughbred Shorthorns. He is universally regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive cattle men in the county, and one of its most prominent and representative citizens. An ardent Republican in politics, he gives his party generous and effective support, and takes an active and helpful interest in all the local affairs of his section of the state. On March 30, 1881, he united in wedlock with Miss Hattie Cowley, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had five children, of whom Lucien

C. died on December 1, 1886, and Guy H., R. Roy, Elise I. and Clyde C. are living. Mrs. Whetstone is the daughter of William and Mary Cowley, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. They passed the greater part and the conclusion of their lives in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where the father was much esteemed as a mine boss and good citizen. He supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party in political matters, and in fraternal relations was connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Eight children were born to them, three of whom have died and five are living, Mrs. Whetstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Faust, William, Lillie and Charles. The mother died in 1888. Mr. Whetstone is a brother of James M. Whetstone, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

JOHN KOLL.

Coming to Colorado twenty-four years ago, in the full vigor and hopefulness of his young manhood, and bringing with him the native thrift and persistent industry which is characteristic of his race and the habits of useful labor and self-reliance which he had acquired at his paternal fireside, John Koll, of Routt county, who carries on an extensive and profitable ranching and cattle industry on his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres twenty miles southwest of Steamboat Springs, has been of very material assistance in developing the resources of the state and building up its interests in many ways. He was born at Tyrol, Austria, on December 6, 1847, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Koll, also born and reared in the fatherland, where they passed their lives farming, the father dying in 1850 and the mother in 1859. Both were members of the Catholic church. Their son John was educated at the state schools and remained at home assisting

his parents on the farm until 1869. He then engaged in mining and followed this pursuit eleven years in his native land. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and located at Golden, this state, seeking the best field for the exercise of the craft with which he was familiar. There he mined for wages for a time, then moved to Louisville, Boulder county, and continued mining three years. At the end of that period he changed his residence to Central City, where he kept on mining under contract until he came to Routt county and located a ranch on Fish creek, getting it through a pre-emption claim. He improved this ranch and worked it four years, then sold it at a considerable profit, after which he homesteaded on his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Trout creek. He can cultivate with profit one hundred and thirty acres of his tract and gets good crops of hay and grain. His cattle industry is his chief reliance, however, and this he pushes to the highest development both in the number and the grade of his product. Politically he is a pronounced Republican, but he seeks no recognition in the way of public office at the hands of his party although his services to its cause are constant and diligent. On August 6, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Bitsker, like himself a native of Germany. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, John, Mary, Josephine, Joseph, Arthur and Clara. A son named Adolph died some years ago. Having come from a land teeming with industries and crowded with population, where all the conveniences and enjoyments of cultivated life were abundant, it would have not been surprising if Mr. Koll had found the wilderness of this country intolerable to him, and he had gone back to the scenes and conditions to which he was long accustomed. He was made of sterner stuff, however, and having made his choice he not

only abode by it, but entered into the spirit of his new surroundings and duties with zest and energy, and by so doing aided in creating around him the comforts he had deserted and at the same time found his reward in his own growing consequence, wealth and influence. He is well pleased with Colorado, and omits no effort to push forward its industrial, commercial and moral greatness.

JOSEPH B. MALE.

Joseph B. Male, a very successful ranch and cattle man and a highly respected citizen of Routt county, dwelling on and working a ranch of four hundred and forty acres of good land located on Trout creek, twenty miles southwest of Steamboat Springs, and owning in addition one hundred and twenty acres of coal land adjoining his farm, all of which he has acquired by his own industry and capacity, was a child of misfortune born to a destiny of toil and privation, and orphaned by the death of his mother and oppressed by the loss of his home when he was but twelve years old. His life began in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on April 21, 1857, and by reason of his condition and the death of his mother he had very slender educational advantages. At the age mentioned he began to shift and provide for himself, and until 1878 worked at various occupations in his native state. In that year he moved to the vicinity of Dodge City, Kansas, where he passed a year farming school land. He then changed his residence to Fort Scott, in the same state, but after a stay of about two months moved to Conway, Taylor county, Iowa, where he found employment as a farm hand at a compensation of thirteen dollars a month and his board. He also worked as a farm hand near Bedford, Iowa, and near Marysville, Missouri. In October, 1879, he transferred his energies and his hopes to Las

Vegas, New Mexico, where he devoted four years to driving oxen and making railroad ties for wages and under contract. In 1883 he came to Colorado and helped to build a stamp mill at Summitville, returning to New Mexico for the winter. From the spring of 1884 to 1888 he lived in Wyoming and was engaged in building ditches and freighting. Then in 1888 he located his present ranch, or a portion of it, adding to what he first took up until the ranch now comprises four hundred and forty acres, two hundred acres of which can be cultivated. And as has been noted, he also owns one hundred and twenty acres of valuable coal land adjoining the ranch. Taking possession of his land when it was wholly wild, he has made all his own improvements and brought about the fertile and productive condition of the land as it is at this time. Here he conducts with vigor and success a general ranching business and a cattle industry of large proportions, the cattle being his main reliance, although he raises good crops of the products usual in the neighborhood. Prominent and progressive as a ranch and cattle man, Mr. Male also takes a leading and active part in the affairs of the county, and a cordial interest in its fraternal life, being a Republican in politics and a Master Mason in fraternal circles. He was elected county commissioner of Routt county in November, 1904, to fill that position from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1909. He was married on March 12, 1903, to Mrs. L. D. Montgomery, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Isaac and Catharine (King) Schreengost. Mr. Male's parents were John C. and Annie (Spry) Male, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. They ended their days in Pennsylvania, the mother dying in 1869 and the father in 1897. While he was yet a mere boy the father aided in the construction of the Delaware & Hudson canal. In later life he was a farmer, and politically

supported the Republican party from its foundation. Of their seven children, a son named George died, and William, Joseph B., Mrs. John W. Van Wert, Miles M., James and Jonathan T. are living.

WILLIAM A. MCKINLAY.

If the environment of a man's birth and youth have any considerable influence on his tastes, his habits of thought and his destiny, much of value in the mental make-up and general disposition of the subject of this sketch may be attributed to the fact that he was born and grew to early manhood on the banks of the picturesque Hudson, amid the wonders and delights of that noble river where progression in spirit and cultivation in taste, besides all forms of a business mind are likely to be quickened by the busy traffic of the stream and the high state of development found everywhere along its banks.

Mr. McKinlay was educated in the public schools of New York and the University of Wooster, Ohio. He is the son of Daniel and Rachel McKinlay, the former a native of Scotland and of the same lineage as the late President. The father was manager for Garner & Company, prominent manufacturers at Wappingers Falls and other points in the Hudson river valley. When but a boy he became interested with his brother and other relatives who were the principal owners of the Licking Iron Company, which was the first to erect iron furnaces in the famous Hocking valley region of Ohio. In 1875 he came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, and after spending two years traveling in California and the West, returned to Colorado Springs, and was in North park and Routt county in the fall of 1879 just before the Meeker massacre. In 1880 he became interested with his associates in the mining machinery business at Denver

and Pueblo, and in the latter place their company erected a large machine shop and foundry. In 1888 he disposed of this interest there, returned to Routt county and located the well known McKinlay ranch on Elkhead creek. Since January 1, 1896, Mr. McKinlay has devoted his time wholly to political life, having been in the treasurer's office almost continuously since that time. In 1904 he was again honored by the Republican party with the nomination, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a county treasurer in Routt county. In June, 1900, he was married to Miss Dora J. Keller, whose father was one of the first settlers of the county, having located on Elk river in 1883.

JAMES LAFAYETTE NORVELL.

The subject of this brief review, who has wrought in many fields of labor during the twenty-two years of his residence in this state, has in each demonstrated his ability to meet every kind of responsibility and perform with success and credit all kinds of serviceable duties. He was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, on November 20, 1861, and is the son of Asbury and Nancy (Cox) Norvell, who were born and reared in Tennessee and lived there until the death of the father in 1897, since which year the mother has made her home in Colorado. The father was a prominent farmer in his native county, and was also active in local politics as a Republican. He filled a number of county offices from time to time, and to the end of his life was an influential and highly respected man. The son James L. received a common-school education and worked with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty years of age. In 1882 he became a resident of Colorado, after passing a few months in various occupations, at and around Dixon, Wyoming. On his arrival in

this state, in the fall of the year last named, he located a ranch near Craig which he improved and sold. He then took up a homestead, and while developing and improving that, and conducting on it a flourishing stock industry, operated a stage line between Steamboat Springs and Lay, continuing the latter until 1890. Since then he has given his attention to ranching and cattle interests, and in addition to the mercantile business, being the founder of the J. L. Norvell Mercantile Company at Hayden, of which he owns three-fourths of the stock. He now lives in Steamboat Springs. During his early years in the West Mr. Norvell experienced many hardships and privations. The conditions of life on this far frontier were hard to bear at the best, and his lack of capital rendered them additionally grievous in his case. But he was not made of the fiber that yields to difficulties. He felt within him the forces fitted to win success, and he steadfastly pushed his way over every obstacle toward his present substantial and pronounced prosperity. Since 1902 he has devoted a large portion of his time, in connection with his other enterprises, to the Christian ministry under the government of the Congregational church, and is accounted a man of great usefulness in this department of public work. Politically he is an earnest Republican, but while giving his party the benefit of his best services as a citizen, he has not been an offensive partisan or an office seeker in any sense. Seeing clearly and feeling deeply the needs of the community in which he had cast his lot, he has worked zealously for its welfare and been potential in promoting its best interests. On December 31, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hamilton, a native of Iowa. They have two daughters, Ruth L. and Edith M. In this and other Western states, nature is provident in furnishing opportunities for successful enterprise, and

Mr. Norvell is one of the sterling citizens of the section who has the clearness of vision to see her bounties and the energy to seize upon them and use them to his advantage, at the same time turning them to the lasting benefit of the community in which he lives. Throughout his life here he has been earnest and effective in making the most of his time and labor, and in doing this he has been of signal and appreciated service to every element of progress and improvement in his section of the state. Scarcely any higher tribute can be paid to a man's worth than to establish the fact that he has made all his chances subservient to his own advancement and the enduring welfare of those around him, whether his course has lain along the points and pinnacles of great affairs where history holds her splendid march, or amid the ordinary pathways of life where plain and simple duty lifts her daily voice. And this may be truthfully said of Mr. Norvell, that wherever he has been he has manfully met the requirements of his station.

JAMES C. GENTRY.

Although only ten years a resident of Colorado, James C. Gentry, of Meeker, has risen to consequence among her people and won a substantial business success amid her various interests and conditions of promise. He was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, on March 19, 1873, and is the son of John and Mary (Reeves) Gentry, also born and reared in North Carolina, who are successfully engaged in farming. They are the parents of six children, all living: James C., of Meeker; Callie, wife of R. E. Plummer, of North Carolina; Thomas, William, Jessie and Letcher. The father is an ardent Democrat and an enterprising business man. Always a man of great activity and energy, and daunted by no danger, he became an early tourist to the Pacific coast.



James C. Gentry

starting many years ago overland to California with a drove of cattle, and on the way he passed through Steamboat Springs in this state in 1859. The son James received a good education in the district schools and at Fairview College, in his native state. He also studied law in the professional schools at Denver and Boulder after coming to Colorado, paying the necessary fees and his living expenses out of his earnings. From the age of eighteen he was a school teacher for a number of years, part of the time in North Carolina and the rest at Fremont and Canon City, this state, having come hither in 1894. He was associated with the J. R. Witcher Lumber Company in the capacity of general manager until the business was sold in 1898. He then took a review course in law until 1900, when he began the practice of the profession at Denver. In 1901 he moved to Meeker where he has since been in active practice and also engaged in ranching and raising cattle and horses, having purchased on his arrival in this portion of the state the improvements on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Miller creek. To this tract he has added another of equal size which adjoins the town of Meeker. He can cultivate two hundred acres of his land and has an excellent supply of water for irrigation. He raises large crops of hay and grain and many cattle and horses. He is, however, wedded to his profession and makes it his chief employment, being regarded as one of the rising and successful attorneys of the western slope. In 1903, on January 1st, he was appointed county attorney and is making a good record in the office. In political faith he is an unyielding Democrat and is one of the influential workers of the party. In the fall of 1904 he was nominated as a candidate for district attorney, comprising the counties of Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco and Routt and was elected by a handsome plurality. Fraternally, he is connected

with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. On August 8, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Witcher, a native of Fremont county, Colorado, and the daughter of John R. and Salina (Foster) Witcher, the former born in Georgia and the latter in Iowa. The mother died in 1891, and the father is still profitably occupied in farming and raising cattle on an extensive scale. Of the six children born in the family, four are living, William J., Mrs. Gentry, John T. and Walter E. In the Gentry household the offspring number three. Of these John W. and Eva are living, and Mary V. has died. Mr. Gentry has found Colorado a pleasant place to live and a good field for enterprise. He has been successful in all his undertakings and won high standing among the people of his county and other portions of the state.

JOHN M. ELLIS.

John M. Ellis, one of the early settlers on Elk river, in Routt county, and one of the most active, progressive and prominent promoters of that highly favored section of the state, became a resident of Colorado when he was but two years old, coming hither from Pettis county, Missouri, where he was born on August 26, 1869, with his parents in 1861 among the early pioneers of the state. They settled in Denver where the father wrought at his trade as a blacksmith and became an active and successful Democratic politician, filling a number of public offices with credit, at the time of his death on July 4, 1880, being treasurer of the city of Leadville, to which he had moved some years previous. He was also prominent and popular in the Masonic order. His wife survived him eighteen years, dying in February, 1898. Of their four children but two are living, John M. and Minnie, now the wife of Albert Wagner, of Denver. John M.

the only living son, received a common-school education and began to make his own living at the age of fourteen. When he reached that of eighteen he formed a partnership with his brother, Curtis E. Ellis, and together they conducted a prosperous and profitable fish and oyster business, wholesale and retail, for a number of years. He was next associated with H. D. Steele & Company, Pioneer Grocery Store, and afterward devoted several years to the service of the Denver Packing Company. From 1893 to 1899 he was engaged in range riding and driving cattle from southern Colorado to Routt county, a service in which he suffered all the hardships and dangers incident to that wild life, being out in all weathers, and going without sufficient food at times for days together. In 1899 he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Elk river, which was unbroken land covered with wild sage brush. This he improved and sold at a good profit, and he now owns the Keller ranch of six hundred acres, of which he has three hundred acres under cultivation, on which he raises excellent crops of grain and hay and conducts a flourishing industry in raising cattle and horses of first-rate quality. The ranch is eleven miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, well located, abundantly watered and full of promise for great development and value beyond even its present condition of fruitfulness. Mr. Ellis takes an earnest interest in local affairs as an intelligent promoter of the county's best interests, and in national and state politics as a loyal working Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. On January 26, 1899, he was married to Miss Ivy May Keller, a lady of fine spirit and intelligence who has been devoted to his interest and ably seconded all his aspirations and his every effort for advancement, aiding to make his home a center of gracious hospitality to his friends and holding up before the com-

munity the ideal of an elevated American womanhood. Both are popular in social life and prominent in all the public affairs of their neighborhood.

THOMAS BENTON GIBBS.

This prominent citizen and progressive and enterprising ranch and stock man of Routt county, living in the neighborhood of Yampa, is a self-made man and glories in the fact. His fortunes have been builded by his own energies and capacity, and he is indebted to no favoring circumstances beyond his natural endowment of a determined spirit and an aptness of apprehension which enabled him to see opportunities where others overlooked them and make use of them for his own advantage. He was born near Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, on January 5, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Nancy Gibbs, natives of Tennessee, who moved to Missouri in the early days and afterward to Kansas where they made their final home, the mother dying there in 1856 and the father being killed in the Union army during the Civil war. The father was a successful farmer and an ardent Republican, and both were devoted members of the Baptist church. They had ten children, five of whom are living, Henry M., Thomas B., Rebecca, Mary and Rudie. Owing to the circumstances of the family and the troubled section of the country in which they lived during his boyhood and youth, Mr. Gibbs had very limited opportunities for securing an education in the schools, his only chance in this respect being fragmentary and irregular attendance at a primary country school in the neighborhood of his home. His personal experiences were valuable, however, in broadening his mind and giving him a large amount of that worldly wisdom which is acquired through no other avenue. He remained at home until he reached

the age of eighteen, then rented a farm in his native county which he worked until the spring of 1862. On March 12th of that year he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of the Fourteenth Missouri Militia, and after a service of one year in that command his regiment was consolidated with the Eighth Regiment, in which he became a member of Company L. In this he served nine months. After his discharge he returned to his farm and this he continued to operate until 1875, when he sold his interests in Missouri and became a resident of Colorado, locating near Florissant in what is now Teller county. Here he did ranch work until 1877, when he turned his attention to freighting between Colorado Springs and Leadville, which he followed two years. In this enterprise his labor was hard and his course full of danger. He was frequently exposed to the fury of the elements, swollen streams often obstructed his progress, Indians were sometimes at hand and hostile, and the lawless elements of the country looked upon all men engaged in his pursuit as their lawful prey. But the profits were large and the work was alluring because of its very difficulties, and he stuck to it until the increase in railroad transportation rendered it less profitable. Then, in 1879, he bought a one-half interest in a ranch at Florissant, to which he gave his whole attention during the next three years. The venture was successful and in the spring of 1883 he moved to Routt county and took up a part of his present ranch on a homestead claim. This he has increased to three hundred and fifty acres, of which two hundred are tillable, the land all being of a high grade of excellence. He has improved the place with first rate modern buildings and other structures, his dwelling being one of the best and most completely equipped in the neighborhood. Hay, grain and hardy vegetables are raised with success, and goodly herds of Shorthorn and Dur-

ham cattle are comfortably maintained on the ranch, and numbers of well-bred horses are annually produced for market. Mr. Gibbs, while one of the most progressive ranchmen of his county, is also earnest and constant in his devotion to the general welfare of his section. He is an ardent Republican in political allegiance, and a man of great public-spirit and enterprise in the matter of public improvements. He was married on November 20, 1866, to Miss Margaret Bird, a native of Tennessee. They had one child, their son Henry M., who died at an early age.

CHARLES WILLIS NEIMAN.

This prominent and enterprising ranch and cattle man of Routt county, whose fine ranch of five hundred and twenty acres, located three miles and a half southwest of Yampa, is a standing testimonial to his foresight, industry and skill as a farmer and his taste and good judgment in the erection and arrangement of improvements, is a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, born on March 24, 1861, and the son of Edgar M. and Harriet (Laird) Neiman, also natives of that state, where they lived until 1870, then moved to Kansas, and there engaged in successful farming until the end of their lives, the mother dying there in 1887 and the father on December 31, 1903. With the father farming was only a side issue, as he was a prominent physician and surgeon in active practice, both in Pennsylvania and in Kansas. He was also a man of prominence and influence in each state, and was held in high regard by his fellow citizens wherever he lived. They had a family of eight children, three of whom, Stella, Frank and an infant, died, and five, Charles W., Mrs. E. D. Eaton, Edith M., Mrs. John Eaton and Fay, are living. Charles was educated in the public schools and at the State Agricultural College

of Kansas. He remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen years, and then started out to make his own way in the world, which he has done ever since. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where for a few months he clerked in a grocery. But not being satisfied with the outlook in this state, he returned to Kansas in the fall of the same year, and from that time until late in the spring of 1883 he farmed in Kansas. His success was poor owing to repeated droughts. In the spring of 1883 he moved to Rawlins, Wyoming, and became a range rider for the L. 7 Cattle Company, in whose employ he remained a year, working hard and suffering many hardships. In 1884 he again came to Colorado and, locating in Routt county, he entered the employ of the Leavenworth Cattle Company, and later that of the Oro Haley Cattle Company, continuing to ride the range until 1895 for these and other outfits, with headquarters part of the time at Craig and part at Steamboat Springs. In the fall of 1895 he was elected sheriff of Routt county as the candidate of the Democratic party, and was re-elected in 1897, serving until 1899. In the meantime, in 1896, he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a part of his present ranch. To this he has added by purchase until he now owns five hundred and twenty acres of good land with water enough to cultivate five hundred. His crops, which are large and of good quality, comprise the ordinary products of the region, but cattle form his chief reliance. He gives his business his close personal attention in all its details and makes every effort to secure results commensurate with his outlay of time, capital and labor, and he is one of the most successful, progressive and prosperous men in the industry in his portion of the county. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat and to the interests of his party he devotes his continuous and

most effective energies. He is also deeply and actively interested in all forms of public improvement and always at the front with counsel and material aid in every commendable enterprise for the good of his county. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and in the proceedings of the order he takes an earnest and serviceable interest. On December 31, 1900, he united in marriage with Miss Ruby Carle, a native of Big Rapids, Michigan, and a daughter of Judge Carle, of that state, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have had three children. Edgar W. died in July, 1904, and Leslie M. and Willis C. are living. Mr. Neiman has passed twenty-one years, nearly half of his life so far, continuously in this state, during all of which he has been a resident of Routt county. He has here been employed in arduous and important work for others, and has pushed his own interests with vigor and success. He has also occupied an exalted and responsible official position for a number of years and performed its trying duties with fidelity and skill. In addition he has aided in every proper way in the progress and development of the county. In all lines of useful activity in which he has been engaged he has won and held the confidence and good will of the people, and is now justly considered one of its representative and influential men in reference to all the elements of good citizenship and upright, straightforward and helpful manhood.

FRANZ S. CHAPMAN.

Born near Hannibal, Missouri, on September 11, 1861, when that section of the country was thrilling with the early agony of the Civil war, and had for years before been in the straits incident to a desperate and wasting border strife, which, while its acts of violence may

not have been witnessed just there, had its depressing effect on all industries and aspirations of the people even remotely connected with it, reared with limited educational advantages, and turning his hand to mechanical labor at the age of fifteen, it would not have been surprising if the adverse conditions of his youth had made Franz S. Chapman, of near Pinnacle, Routt county, only an ordinary man, dampening his ardor and emasculating his ambition to a commonplace expression; and this they would have done but for his native force and determination, and his systematic industry and fortitude, which prepared him for usefulness under almost any circumstances and gave him the power to triumph over the difficulties of his later life, which were often more arduous than even those of his young manhood. He is the son of Hugh and Cordelia C. (Scarlet) Chapman, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Virginia. They lived in Ohio until 1859, then in Missouri until 1882. In that year they moved to Colorado and located at Denver, where they remained until 1887. From Denver they changed their residence to Pueblo, and in 1893 to Leadville. The father was a railway coach builder and worked at his trade in these various localities. He and his wife now live near Pinnacle, Routt county, and are engaged in ranching and raising cattle. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. The family comprised four children, one of whom, William A., died in 1858, and another is also dead. Two are living, David M. and Franz S. The latter, at the age of fifteen, left home and began learning the trade of his father, building coaches for railroad travel, and afterward he followed it until 1886. He had acquired some skill as a craftsman in wood before leaving home by assisting his parents through working in saw-mills on the Mississippi. He was employed at his trade at Den-

ver until 1882, at Brainerd, Minnesota, until 1883, at St. Paul six months, and finally at Hannibal, Missouri, until 1886. In the spring of that year he made a second trip to Colorado, and during the next two years was occupied in house building at Denver, working under contract. In 1888 he became a resident of Routt county, locating a pre-emption claim at Pinnacle, the first settler at that place. His land was covered with wild sage and buck brush, and a man less resolute would have been depressed by its unpromising appearance. But he had faith in the possibilities of the region and his own ability to call them forth to his advantage, and so he went to work improving his place and preparing it to minister to his wants by expanding and systematic productiveness. Some time after his arrival he bought an addition of one hundred and seventy-five acres to his ranch, and he has put this into good farming condition also, having now three hundred of his three hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation. Cattle and hay are his principal productions, but he also raises first-rate crops of grain. His only possessions when he came to this region were a team and wagon, and he had from time to time unexpected difficulties to contend with, being often snowed in for long periods in the winter, and frequently suffering from the want of moisture in his land in summer. But the abundance of wild game furnished meat for his table, and his spirits never flagged in the hope of ultimate triumphs over all obstacles. The results of his persistent industry amply justify his faith, and from the hard conditions of his beginning he has won a substantial estate. He is also well established in the regard of his people here, and since 1900 he has served them well as the postmaster at Pinnacle. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and gives proof of his loyalty to it in all its contests. On

June 24, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary P. O'Connor, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, reared at Hannibal, Missouri. They have five children, Ora M., Hugh M., Walter N., Arthur S. and Margaret L. Mr. Chapman has shown his deep and abiding interest in the stock industry of his section by introducing a line of thoroughbred cattle for its improvement, which has been of substantial advantage to the interest.

WILLIAM WARREN CARLE.

Prominent and successful in many lines of industrial and productive life in this state, William Warren Carle, of Yampa, during the forty-four years of his residence on its soil, has been a substantial contributor to the growth and development of the state, and both in private and official life has exhibited all the commendable elements of an upright, progressive and useful citizenship. He was born at Owego, Tioga county, New York, on September 28, 1835, and is the son of Aaron and Susan E. (Ogden) Carle, who were also born and reared in the state of New York. The father was a cabinetmaker and farmer, and prospered in both lines of his industry. Twelve children were born in the household, four of whom are living, Mrs. Phidelia Stage, Mrs. Charles Andrews, Phebe Stage and William. The father died in 1841 and the mother in 1889. Both were devout Baptists, the father being for long years a deacon in the church. In political faith he was an ardent Democrat. The son, William Warren Carle, received a good common-school and college education, attending the college at Kalamazoo, Michigan, he having become a resident of Kalamazoo in 1852, when he was seventeen years of age. After leaving the university he taught school in Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri until 1860, when he became a resident of this state.

While in Minnesota he laid out a town near St. Paul, which has long since been absorbed into that progressive city. His town was named Nineger. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits, as he did also at Kalamazoo, in partnership with his brother J. H. Carle, and taught school at the same time. He was successful in his business and as a school teacher he was highly esteemed. On his arrival in Colorado, in 1860, he located at Gregor, Gilpin county, whither he journeyed from Missouri by way of Atchison and the Smoky Hill route, his company bringing a wagon train loaded with supplies and provisions. These they traded for mining property in Gilpin county. The goods were in an excellent state of preservation although six months had been consumed in their transportation across the plains and over the mountains, and many obstacles and difficulties had to be passed on the way. Mr. Carle followed mining until late in 1861, owning and occupying the first and only two-story dwelling at Gregor during his stay there. In the fall of 1861, in partnership with his brother, he traded mining properties for ranch land near Boulder, and during the next four years he devoted his attention to ranching on this land. In 1865 he made a trip to Virginia City, Montana, during the prevalence of the excitement over the discovery of gold at that place, and for a time he mined there with good results. Returning to his Colorado ranch, he remained on it until 1868, then made a trip to his old home in Michigan. Concluding to remain in that state, he located at Big Rapids and opened a wholesale and retail furniture establishment, which he conducted until 1878, then sold the business. Two years later he came again to Colorado and took up his residence near Montezuma, Summit county, where he expended considerable money and labor in trying to develop mining properties but without profit. He abandoned mining

after a time, but he still owns his Summit county properties. In 1880 he moved to Routt county and through a homestead claim secured a good ranch near Yampa, being among the first settlers in that vicinity. He has enlarged his ranch by subsequent desert claims to three hundred and twenty acres, and by his own efforts he made two hundred acres of it fit for cultivation and generously productive. Here he gave his attention to ranching and raising stock until 1901, when he turned the management of the ranch over to his son-in-law, Charles Neiman, and purchasing a store at Yampa, became a merchant and the postmaster there. In 1903 he resigned the office and since then he has dealt extensively in real estate, and has also conducted a first-class bowling alley in the town. Since 1894 he has served as a justice of the peace, and he also filled a similar office six years in Summit county. He is a gentleman of wide acquaintance and high standing in the state, and in every place of his residence has given his influence and his personal prowess and energy in the defense and promotion of public order and the general welfare. In Colorado he belongs to the Home Guard, under the command of Col. David Nichol, and while living in Montana he took part in numerous skirmishes with the Indians. Mr. Carle was married in October, 1870, to Miss Lucy E. Pierson, who was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, February 1, 1844, and who taught in No. 1 Primary school, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for five years. They have had three children, one of whom, a son named Ernest, died in 1882. The two living are Mrs. Charles Neiman and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rice.

OSCAR HOLLAND.

Oscar Holland, the originator of potato-growing in the vicinity of Carbondale, and since he started it one of the most extensive

and successful promoters of the industry, is a self-made man, whose fortunes have been built by himself without outside aid or favoring circumstances. He is made of a fiber that would have found a vigorous growth anywhere, whatever the conditions, for he has eyes to see and energy to take hold of and properly use his opportunities, and even in adversities can find a means of grace to better his estate. He was born near Platte City, Missouri, on July 16, 1863, and is the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth E. Holland, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of West Virginia. The father, who is still living in Platte county of his native state, is a farmer and also engaged in general stock-growing on a large scale. He has been successful in his business and is comfortably fixed in the way of worldly wealth. The mother died in 1881. Of their five children three are living, William, Nora, now Mrs. John Cozine, and Oscar. The school advantages of the last named were very limited, being compassed within an irregular attendance at the common schools for a few months in the winter of two or three years. He assisted his parents on the home farm until 1883, when he became a resident of Colorado, coming hither without money or other capital except his natural abilities and determined spirit. He located in the Crystal river valley on his arrival, and for a time worked for wages there. He was industrious and frugal, and in a little while had accumulated enough money to venture upon a ranch of his own, which he took up by pre-emption, and which is a part of the one he now possesses and works. He has added by purchase to his original tract until he owns eight hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Carbondale in Garfield county, four hundred of which are easy to cultivate by natural and artificial irrigation for which he has sufficient water. Early in his experience here he introduced into the region the extensive cultivation of potatoes, and this has been his

crowning success in farming and is now his most profitable source of revenue. He also raises some grain and hay and has a good-sized herd of fine cattle. He has his land all well fenced, and the dwelling and other buildings he has erected on it are commodious and comfortable in scope and convenient and tasteful in arrangement. He is in the first rank of Garfield county ranchmen and owes his position to his own energy, enterprise and breadth of view. In political affairs he supports the Democratic party, and in fraternal life he is a Freemason of the Royal Arch degree. He was married on June 29, 1887, to Miss Hattie Thompson, a native of Missouri. Energetic, capable and successful in his business, earnestly and intelligently active in public affairs, thoroughly devoted to the welfare of his home neighborhood and county, and mingling freely, according to his opportunities, in the social life around him, Mr. Holland occupies a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens, and is easily one of the best and most representative men in his section.

JOHN WELSH.

A Canadian by birth and the son of English parents who were born in Devonshire and emigrated to the Dominion in 1850, then in 1863 moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and now a resident of one of the fruitful and progressive regions of this state, John Welsh, of near Wolcott, Eagle county, has had opportunity to see much of the world and make a choice of location from many inviting sections. That he has chosen wisely is proven by his present prosperity and the public estimation in which he is held, all of which he has won by his own industry and worth, without the aid of favoring circumstances. He was born on March 23, 1852, at New London, in the province of Ontario, and when eleven years old accom-

panied his parents, Joseph and Eliza Welsh, to Kalamazoo, Michigan. There he completed in the common schools the education he had begun in those of his native land, going to work at the trade of brick laying at the age of thirteen. His father was a carpenter and building contractor and died in 1878, his wife surviving him one year and passing away in 1879. Three of their children are living, William L., Richard G. and John. The last named remained at Kalamazoo until 1872, working at his trade. Then regard for health and hope of other advantages brought him farther west, and during the next three years he worked at his trade as a journeyman at Denver in this state. In 1873, in company with John Guyer, he made a hunting trip overland to Egeria Park, and realized well in the venture which consumed eight months, and was fraught with dangers and privations, but on the whole was pleasant. While in the park and during a portion of the time passed in getting there and returning they saw no human beings but Indians, and these were not always friendly or trustworthy. In 1875 Mr. Welsh moved to Alma in Park county, where he followed quartz mining for a year, then going to Saguache county, he located a squatter's claim which he sold in December, 1877, after improving it. His next move was through San Juan county to Leadville, and at the latter place he worked at his trade until 1881, in the winters freighting between Leadville and South Park. He also located a number of mining claims at Redcliff which in 1879 proved to be of no value. From 1881 to 1883 he conducted a dairy at Redcliff with good returns, and in the year last named moved to the ranch which is now his home, securing the first one hundred and sixty acres by pre-emption and afterward buying the addition of four hundred acres. This land he has redeemed from its growth of wild sage and transformed into an excellent ranch of

tillable land, on which he has a comfortable home and raises good crops of the products suited to the region, hay and cattle being the chief reliance. A nearby reservoir furnishes him a good supply of water for irrigation and his skill and industry do the rest to make his undertaking profitable. He is considered one of the most progressive and influential men in the community, actively supporting the Republican party and serving well as a county commissioner from 1889 to 1891. He has also been a leading member of the school board for many years. In fraternal life he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. On May 10, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shields, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have had three children, William, who died on December 9, 1881, Ursula, who died on September 6, 1880, and Sallie R., who is living. They also have an adopted child, Francis E.

ALONZO LAFAYETTE BAKER.

With all our stirring activity in this country, and our immense flexibility of movement, ease of transportation at this time and mighty achievements in all departments of science, mechanics and the arts, and the unaccounted shades of variety in occupation, enjoyment and condition which they give, we look upon life as commonplace and scarcely realize that we are writing history with a heroic pen and building enduring memorials as landmarks of time, so little impression do the events and accomplishments of our fugitive days make upon us until they can be viewed in a proper perspective and show forth their relative weight and magnitude. Yet what may properly be called the heroic age in any portion of our land, that period which now seems remote because of the rush rather than the lapse of time, wherein the wilderness was opened to

settlement and the foundations of its civilization were laid, is always pregnant with interest and full of salutary lessons, notwithstanding the short audience the present always gives to the past. The story of the pioneers, though often told, is never exhausted; and not yet has appeared the genius who can properly write its poetry, although each age is bringing us nearer to the full utterance of that stately epic. To this heroic age belonged, in greater or less degree, most of those whose lives and deeds are recorded in these pages. Among them Alonzo L. Baker, of Saguache county, this state, must be named with due consideration and respect, for he has been a pioneer in more than one state and has confronted and conquered the wilds amid widely differing circumstances. Mr. Baker was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on February 12, 1846. His parents, Nathan W. and Permelia (Wilson) Baker, came into life practically on the frontier, the former being a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky, and born at a time when both states were new and undeveloped. They have lived in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, since their marriage, and now reside at South Haven, Kansas. The father is a graduate of the Ohio State University, but has passed the whole of his life since leaving school in farming and raising stock, except the time passed by him as a Union soldier, and member of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war. Because of a disability which precluded him from active service in the field, his military service was rendered as a clerk in a hospital. The following children of the family are living, James, Charles, Alonzo L., William, George L., Mary and Hattie. The parents and many of the children are members of the Christian church. Alonzo attended the common schools near his home at short and irregular intervals, and remained at home working with his parents until he reached the

age of twenty-five. In 1872 he went to California, where he spent two years in ranch work, and then, after a visit of a few months at his Iowa home, caught the infection of the Black Hills gold fever and journeyed to that promising region, determined to reach it whatever obstacles might interpose. He was obliged to go on foot the long distance between Fort Pierre, as it was then, and the Hills, and arrived at Deadwood after many privations and dangers, now surrounded by threatening savages, who, however, did not attack the party, and now encountering wild beasts, rugged travel or the fury of the elements, and sometimes all combined. But all his toil and trials were for naught, for after prospecting and mining in the Hills region from the fall of 1876 to that of 1877, he found himself with scarcely enough for "grub stake," and so resumed his weary march in search of more promising rewards, and returned once more to the fertile fields of Iowa, making the homeward journey on a boat belonging to Dr. Burleigh which started from Yankton but which burned to the water's edge and sank in the night at Hot Springs, on the Missouri. In August, 1878, he again turned his face westward and came to Alamosa, Colorado. Here he found a wild, unsettled country, and pushed on to Saguache, passing only two houses between the two villages. On his arrival at the latter he assumed the management of the Pumphrey ranch, of which he remained successfully in charge until 1880. He then went to prospecting and in time located the Klondike claims, which in 1899 he sold to the Woods Investment Company at Cripple Creek. Yet he did not wholly abandon his interest in ranching and raising stock, but has had a share in those industries ever since his advent in the state. For a period of eleven successive years he served as a deputy sheriff in the county, and made a record in the office for efficiency, cour-

age and resourcefulness that any man might be proud of. He is a staunch Republican in politics and has always taken an interest in county affairs at once active and serviceable. On December 16, 1870, he was married to Miss Stella A. Tucker, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Alma E., Nellie, Annie and Alonzo. But all his years have not been passed in peaceful industry, or even the dangers of the frontier. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Company K, and in his term of eight months had much arduous and trying military duty to perform. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. Saguache county has no more worthy or respected citizen.

JOHN WILLIS COOK.

This enterprising, far-seeing and progressive citizen of Saguache county, who, as the owner and editor of the Saguache Crescent, is one of the leaders of thought in southern Colorado, and one of its representative men, is a self-made man and, having learned by trying experience the needs and aspirations of the plain people of this country, is well able to state and advocate them, as he does in his paper and in all his public utterances. He was born at Cook's Fort, a block house built by his grandfather, George W. Cook, as a protection against the pro-slaveryites, in Jefferson county, Kansas, on December 20, 1866, the son of William M. and Frances (Pennick) Cook, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Missouri. The family are of the good old Puritan stock, tracing their lineage as they do in an unbroken line from Francis Cook, one of the immortal band of Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock that bleak December day in 1620. They have ever followed the star of empire westward, moving to Hartford, Con-

necticut, in 1636, thence to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, to northwestern Indiana in 1816, to Iowa in 1852, to Kansas in 1854. Four patriots served in the war of the Revolution, two in the war of 1812 and one was wounded at the storming of Chapultepec in the war with Mexico. William M. Cook and his two brothers, the only male members of the family old enough for service, fought for the Union through the great Civil war. True pioneers, they have ever been found in the vanguard of American civilization and he it said to their credit they have ever stood for the cause of freedom and right. George W. Cook, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was obliged to build a stout block house on his Kansas claim on account of the pro-slaveryites who were determined to drive out the free-soilers and make Kansas a slave state, he and his sons taking an active part in the Kansas war which raged round them until the adherents of slavery were driven from the new territory. The parents of the subject settled in Kansas before the Civil war, and lived together until death ended the labors of the father on September 25, 1903, near Hobart, Oklahoma, where he had drawn a claim at the Kiowa and Comanche opening. The mother is now living at Topeka that state. In 1859 the father came to Colorado and prospected and mined here until 1875 at various times and places, except for nearly four years during the Civil war, in which he served as a Union soldier in Company B, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, being mustered out of the service at Leavenworth on August 20, 1865. His occupation in Kansas was farming and raising stock, and in this he was measurably successful and prosperous. He was a staunch Republican in political faith. Seven of his children survive him John W., Ulysses E., Mrs. O. D. Henley, Mrs. A. C. Slykhous, Mrs. May George, Mrs. H. F. Browning and Mrs. Wal-

ter O. Hammond. The first born of these, John Willis Cook, received a good education in the common schools and at an early age began to earn his own way in the service of his parents. Later he took a course of instruction at the Strickler Business College at Topeka. Leaving home in 1887, he taught school, clerked in stores and spent several years at newspaper work on daily and weekly papers in eastern Kansas, and in Colorado. In 1896 he returned to Denver and while there wrote and published for his uncle, Gen. D. J. Cook, a noted Colorado pioneer, a volume entitled "Hands Up," it being the story of his forty years' life in the West. The General filled a number of important offices in troublous and trying times. He was United States detective city marshal, chief of police and chief of detectives, successively, and as major-general of the C. N. G., effected peace between warring factions and put down disturbing elements at Leadville in the great strike of 1880. He also served as sheriff of the county eight years. His life was stirring and strenuous to the last degree, and the story of it which his nephew wrote is full of interest as a true and graphic account of the times in which he was so important a personage and acted so prominent a part. It has been read by thousands with great interest, and is one of the best known and most appreciated narratives of early Colorado life. After completing the publication of this work, Mr. Cook moved to Crestone, in the mountain region of Saguache county, in 1898, and turned his attention to prospecting and mining, but without much success. In 1901 he was elected county clerk and recorder of Saguache county, and in March, 1903, bought the Saguache Crescent, a leading Republican newspaper of southern Colorado, of which he has ever since been the owner and editor. He has added to the capacity and equipment of the office in order to be able to meet all require-

ments for job work of the best kind, and has conducted the paper with intelligence, enterprise and sagacity, according to such lofty ideals of duty to the public and devotion to its interests as to have raised it greatly in the estimation of the community and made it a power in leading and directing public opinion in the territory of its circulation besides largely increasing its subscription list and other forms of patronage. On September 29, 1896, Mr. Cook united in marriage with Miss Anna L. Martin, a native of Jefferson county, Kansas. They have one child, their son Francis E. Mr. Cook belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World and Sons of Veterans. In addition to his newspaper work, Mr. Cook finds time to engage in mining, stock raising and politics, in all of which he has been measurably successful in recent years. He is a firm believer in the Rooseveltian doctrine of a square deal all around and has made his influence felt in that direction in a section of the state where political jobbery has long been dominant.

THOMAS MIRL ALEXANDER.

Well established in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Sagunache county, who have recently crowned his twelve years of useful labor and elevated citizenship among them with a convincing proof of their regard by electing him to represent them in the lower house of the state legislature, and with a large body of property which yields a comfortable income and enables him to take an active interest in several of the leading industries of the state and devote the forces of his well trained and energetic mind to the welfare of the people, fate would seem to have in store for Thomas M. Alexander a career of unusual credit and benefit to the state. If health and

strength serve him for the purpose, and his desire for it continues, there can scarcely be any question of his remaining in public life and occupying even more honorable positions in the future than he has in the past. For he has worthily met the requirements of his utmost duty so far, and as it is one of his strong characteristics to do all the time and everywhere, his public services will continue to be valuable and appreciated. Mr. Alexander was born at Prospect, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1853, the son of Robert D. and Martha M. (Ferguson) Alexander, who were also natives of that state and passed their lives within its borders. The father farmed and raised live stock successfully and profitably, and was a man of prominence in his county, filling several official positions there from time to time, and making a good record for capacity and fidelity in each. He was a Republican in politics and he and his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian church. Eight children were born of their union, of whom Thomas M. is the only one living. The father died on December 8, 1878, and the mother on November 11, 1881. The son received a good education in the district schools and at the Western Academy, in his native county. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, then turned his attention to drilling in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and after four months of varying success in searching for the unctuous fluid which was one of the money-making profits of the period, he came west on May 7, 1873, and located in Carroll county, Missouri. Here he taught school during the winter and worked on a farm during the summer until the spring of 1881, then went to Franklin county, Kansas, and bought a farm which he worked two years and then sold it. In the spring of 1884 he purchased another farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Coffey county, that state, and this he still owns.

In 1889 he came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, and also in search of a suitable location for a permanent residence in this part of the country in case he should find it necessary or desirable to remain. After traveling through this and other western states until 1892, he selected Saguache county, Colorado, as the most advantageous situation for his welfare, and bought a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres of tillable land eight miles southeast of the county seat, to the operation and improvement of which he at once began to devote his attention. His excellent judgment as a farmer and his good taste in the matter of improvements are shown by the present condition of the place, which is one of the most productive and attractive country homes in the county. The ranch is supplied with water from four artesian wells, is all well fenced, and has a full complement of first rate buildings covering every requirement for the extensive ranching and stock business which is carried on there. From his advent in the county Mr. Alexander has taken a very active and intelligent part in its public affairs. He has served as county assessor since the first of 1900, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1899. On November 8, 1904, he was elected a county representative in the state legislature as the candidate of the same party, having demonstrated his capacity and especial fitness for public service in his prior office. From 1896 to 1904 he was also engaged in saw-milling on an extensive scale, but sold this branch of his business in the year last named. He is interested in the Steele Canyon Mining, Milling and Investment Company, and the Saguache Home Mining Company, and gives to the affairs of each a goodly share of his attention. Being an earnest and far-seeing friend of the cause of public education, he has done much to promote the good of the school system in the county, both by

wise counsel and active efforts in its behalf. His home is in the town of Saguache, but no part of the county escapes his attention or is without the benefit of his active and serviceable interest. Starting with but little capital, he has so managed his affairs and worked his opportunities that he is now one of the substantial and influential men of the county and one of the most energetic promoters of every element of its progress and development. From the serious business of life he takes frequent recreation in hunting and fishing, of which he is passionately fond and at which he is skillful and successful. He is practically a self-made man and entitled on personal merit to the general esteem in which he is held and the universal popularity which he enjoys. In fraternal life he is a valued member of the order of Elks and the Odd Fellows, and in the latter he has passed all the chairs in his lodge. On January 16, 1877, he was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Kenble, a native of Youngstown, Ohio. They have had eight children. Of these one daughter named Jeanette is dead, and the following are living: Robert E., Joseph W., Thomas G., Elsie L., Sarah L., James A. and Myrtle M. Mrs. Alexander is a lady of accomplishments and great energy. She takes a prominent part in social life in and around the city, and is an active worker in the interests of the Baptist church, of which she has long been a member.

SAMUEL JEWELL.

Coming to Colorado more than twenty-five years ago as a young man, Samuel Jewell, the treasurer of Saguache county, entered at once into the spirit of the country and soon made himself known to its people as a man of unusual energy and business capacity, and taking his place cheerfully in the ranks of its workers, began a career of steady advancement in pros-

perity and public esteem which has continued until now and gives abundant promise of still further distinction and usefulness. He is a native of Chenango county, New York, born on Christmas day, 1852, and the son of Samuel and Matilda Jewell, who were born and reared in Massachusetts and moved to Illinois, after a residence of some years in the state of New York, first locating in Chicago and afterwards in McHenry county. There the mother died in 1858 and after that event the father moved to Kansas, where he passed away in 1865. He was a shoemaker and prospered in his vocation. In political allegiance he was warmly attached to the Republican party. Two children survive them, Samuel and his brother James. The former received a common and high-school education at Marengo, Illinois, and after leaving school followed various occupations in that state until he moved to Missouri in 1866. There he passed thirteen years in Johnson county, then in March, 1879, came to Colorado and located at Canon City. From that place he freighted to a number of different points and kept a general store at Alamosa. From the fall of 1880 to July, 1881, he made Alamosa his headquarters and continued freighting until the spring of 1881. He then turned his attention to raising sheep and cattle, with ranching as an additional venture, on his own account. His present ranch comprises four hundred and eighty acres, of which one hundred and sixty are grain land and three hundred and twenty are devoted to hay and pasturing. Six artesian wells supply the place with an abundance of water for stock purposes, and it is otherwise well improved. Mr. Jewell has been prominent and active from his arrival here. He is a firm and loyal Republican, and has never withheld his aid in the campaigns of his party, and has always made his efforts in its behalf tell to its advantage. In the fall of 1889 he was elected county treasurer as its

candidate, and at the end of his term in the fall of 1904 was triumphantly re-elected by an increased majority. From 1886 to 1890 he furnished by contract all the mutton used at the Aspen mining camps and ever since 1880 the town of Saguache has been his trading point, and for a number of years it has been the place of his residence. He is a shrewd, observant and progressive business man, and an exceptionally successful politician. In the fraternal life of the county he has been valuable and inspiring as a member of the order of Elks. On February 26, 1876, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Cleveland, a native of Missouri. They had two children, Sallie, who died, and Guy, who is living. The mother died in February, 1881, and on January 27, 1892, the father married a second wife, Miss Lucy Nichols, who was born in Illinois. The fruit of this union is two children, Hester and Edith.

THOMAS J. FRITZLER.

Thomas J. Fritzler, one of the progressive and public spirited ranchmen and influential citizens of Mesa county, living on a well improved and highly cultivated farm near the village of Snipes, was born in Iowa March 1, 1851, and is the son of Andrew and Polly (Ellis) Fritzler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. The father came to the United States when he was but eleven years of age, braving the heaving ocean for the larger opportunities offered to thrift and enterprise in this country and found a home of hope and promise in Ohio. He lived in that state until he reached the age of twenty-five, engaged in farming, and was married there. In 1840 he moved with his family to Keokuk county, Iowa, being among the pioneers, and in that state continued his farming operations until his death, in 1896, when he was seventy-nine years old. His widow is still living at

their Iowa home, over eighty years of age. Their son Thomas grew to manhood and received his education in his native state, remaining there until he was twenty-two, when he migrated to Utah and for a year worked in a mine and a smelter. At the end of the year he returned to Iowa, where he lived until 1878. He then took up his residence in Nebraska, and during the next thirteen years was engaged in farming on the enormous prairies of that state. In 1891 he came to Colorado, still devoted to agricultural pursuits, and, settling on the ranch he now owns and occupies, continued his operations in this line of useful industry and is still engaged in it. During the last two years he has been water commissioner in his district, although not desirous of public life, and has rendered faithful and efficient service to the people in this important capacity. He was married in 1882 to Miss A. M. Brooks, a native of Indiana, and living at the time of her marriage at Elwood, Nebraska. They have had five children, Alfred R., Harry C., Annie M. (died in 1884), Irvin B. and Andrew. Mr. Fritzier combines the German thrift of his father's people with the breadth of view and enterprise of the American character, and has been a very useful and highly esteemed man in this community.

DACRE DUNN.

Dunn's Ranch, located twenty-three miles southwest of the town of Saguache, in the county of the same name, represents in its present condition the enterprise of two generations of thrifty and industrious men, alive to every opportunity which fate has opened before them and ever ready to make the most of one. Although taken up in the very wilderness, hundreds of miles from any center of civilization less than thirty-five years ago, it now has many of the luxuries of modern life for the enjoy-

ment of its owner and his family, and is equipped with every convenience for its proper conduct which the sleepless eye of science has discovered and the skillful hand of art has fashioned for such work. That it is well watered, highly cultivated and improved with modern buildings and other appliances, need scarcely be said when it is remembered that it is a Colorado ranch in the possession and under the management of an energetic and progressive man; but that it should have an electric lighting plant of its own, flooding the dwelling and other buildings and the grounds with radiance at night, and be supplied with many other comforts usually unknown in rural sections, and especially on ranch properties, is not only surprising to all observers, but is a high tribute to the enterprise, breadth of view and modern spirit of its owner. He is a native of Sussexshire, England, born on January 26, 1877, and the son of Dacre and Julia Dunn, the former born and reared in Yorkshire, England, and the latter in Peoria, Illinois. They came to Colorado and located in Saguache county in 1870, and soon afterward secured three hundred and twenty acres of the present ranch by pre-emption and homestead claims, and by subsequent purchases increased their acreage to its extent of twelve hundred acres, all of which has since remained to it. The father was a prosperous and progressive ranch and stock man, raising both cattle and horses of good grades, and gave a large portion of his time and a liberal share of his earnings to the development of the county. He was one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and left his impress broad and deep on its industrial and civil life. He moved into the section of his home when it was almost without other settlers, and by his influence and example induced a number of other families to locate there, and in this way, as well as by the exercise of his enterprise in other directions, soon had the re-

gion a substantial contributor to the wealth, consequence and power of the county. In addition to his property here he had interests in some English coal mines, yet what they yielded was added to his resources for the development of his new home in the western wilds of the new world. He took an active and helpful interest in American politics as a Republican, and was one of the controlling forces in the councils and activities of his party. He died in the midst of his usefulness on January 19, 1900, and his wife passed away on June 19, 1901. Their son Dacre received a good business education in the schools and had in addition careful training under the supervision of his father in the lines of business in which he is now engaged. He has been a resident of the state since 1877, and during the whole of the period has been earnestly devoted to its welfare and progress. Since his father's death he has managed the ranch and all its work of every kind, giving every phase of its operations his close and careful attention and making the utmost of every element of progress and profit. The whole ranch is under good fencing, has a first-rate modern dwelling and other good buildings, an abundant supply of water and a private electric lighting plant, as has been noted, from which the residence and barns are well lighted. Nine hundred and fifty acres are given up to hay and produces an excellent quality of this commodity. The herds of cattle are well bred Herefords and there are large numbers of them. The horses also are of good breeds and well cared for. Mr. Dunn is a Republican in political faith and, like all other good citizens, takes an earnest and serviceable interest in the affairs of his party. In fraternal life he is prominently connected with the order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. On October 28, 1903, he united in marriage with Miss Edith Francklin, a native of Colorado and daughter of Harry and Alice Francklin,

who live near Monte Vista, and were early settlers in Colorado. Mr. Dunn has succeeded to his father's prominence and influence in public affairs, not as an inheritance from that worthy gentleman, but on his own merits, and is accounted one of the leading citizens of his section of the state.

D. M. WEBB, JR.

D. M. Webb, Jr., who resides with his father on Mormon mesa, in Plateau valley, and assists in conducting the extensive ranching and stock business which they carry on there, was born in Millard county, Utah, in 1872. His parents are D. M. and Eliza (Dame) Webb, the former a native of Wisconsin, and the latter of Utah, where she is now living, making her home in Millard county. During his boyhood their son lived in Idaho with his father, who was then a resident of that state. When he was thirteen years old they moved to Colorado and settled near where they now live in Plateau valley. In 1885 they took up their residence on their present ranch, and here has since been his home. He was educated in the district schools near his home, beginning in those of Idaho and finishing in those of Mesa county, this state. He is a young man of enterprise and progressiveness, with clearness of vision to see and persistent energy and influence to aid in procuring what the country needs for its proper and systematic development, and has given his best efforts to the wants of the section in the way of progress and improvement, having been one of the originators and builders of the Cottonwood lake reservoir for irrigation, in which he still has an interest, and helped in the promotion of many other works of public utility. He has also taken an active interest in public affairs in a local way, and been wise in counsel and diligent in action in leading opinion and effort concerning

them to the best and most satisfactory expression. Having begun his life here with elevated ideals of citizenship, and endeavored to follow them in practical work, no young man in this part of the county is more highly esteemed and none has before him a more honorable and promising career. He is made of the fiber of American manhood from which the best services and the most desirable results may be expected, and he is using his faculties and his opportunities to realize for his portion of the commonwealth its highest good in a material, educational and political way.

S. E. EWING.

For nearly twenty years the interesting subject of this brief review has been a resident of Colorado and has been a potent factor in the progress and development of the portion of the state in which he has resided. He is now one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Mesa county, living on a fine ranch which he has improved and cultivated for a number of years in the vicinity of Plateau City, and is connected in a leading way with the agricultural and commercial interests of the section, and contributes to its public life the force of his energy and the inspiration of a good example of upright and serviceable citizenship. Mr. Ewing is a native of Brown county, Ohio, where he was born in 1837, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Milton) Ewing, now both deceased. His father was born and reared in Ohio, and was a prosperous farmer in that state, remaining there until 1837, when he moved to Illinois and in 1857 to Kansas, where he passed the residue of his life, dying at the age of eighty-four. He served as a member of the territorial legislature and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of that state. His wife was a native of Virginia, who moved with her parents

to Ohio in early life and there grew to womanhood and was married. She died in 1876. Their offspring numbered eight, of whom S. E. was the fifth born. He was an infant when the family moved to Illinois, and he lived in that state until he became twenty-five years of age, being educated at the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and assisting in the work on his father's farm until the time mentioned, when he migrated to Kansas and started a farming enterprise of his own which he conducted successfully for a period of twenty-two years. He then came to Colorado and settled in Boulder county. For six years he lived there engaged in the same line of activity, then moved to where he now lives, taking up his present ranch on the Kansas mesa in 1888. Here he has since been operating as a farmer and stock-grower, and has prospered in the business and won a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens of this section. He was first married in 1861 to Miss Sarah A. Goode, a native of Illinois. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, William E., Frederick G., Oliver, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Hattie, Rose A. and Sylvanus V. The other one, a son named Thomas, died when he was ten years old. The second marriage occurred on May 15, 1902, and was to Miss Lillie Kerr, a native of Arkansas. They have one child, George E. Ewing. Mr. Ewing has ever been zealous and persistent in pushing forward works of public utility for the improvement of his neighborhood. He was active in promoting the construction of the Big creek reservoir for purposes of irrigation, and is now a stockholder in the enterprise, holding sixteen shares. Many other works of importance have had his earnest and serviceable support, and all of commendable value may count upon his countenance and substantial aid, for nothing of worth to the community fails to meet his approval and enlist his interest.

JOHN C. CHARLESWORTH.

John C. Charlesworth, of Mesa county, residing on the Mormon mesa in Plateau valley, is a native and a product of the West, born, reared, educated, married and engaged in business in various parts of the country in this section. He first saw the light of this world in Millard county, Utah, in 1852. He is the son of Thomas and Alice (Barrows) Charlesworth, both natives of England, the father born in London and the mother in Sheffield. At the age of eight years the father went to sea as a cabin boy and the hazardous but infatigating life upon which he had entered held his interest and kept him employed until he was nineteen; and during this period he visited many parts of the globe, and had the opportunity to observe and study mankind under a great variety of circumstances. In his young manhood he came to the United States and settled in Ohio, where he wrought as a brick-maker, a craft at which he had previously acquired some facility. In 1844 he moved to Utah and is now living in Millard county, that state, actively engaged in farming. His wife died there in 1896, at the age of seventy-three. Their offspring numbered twelve, of whom John was the fourth. He was educated in his native county, remaining at home with his parents until he was eighteen, then starting out in life for himself as a farmer there, and this occupation he followed in that neighborhood five years. At the end of that period he went to Arizona, and for six months conducted successfully the operations of a flourishing vineyard; but desiring a different kind of occupation as a farmer, he moved to Idaho, where he followed farming in general and raising stock for three years. His next employment was as a ranchman and stock-grower in Wyoming, which kept him busy for two years. He then came to Colorado and located on the excellent

ranch which he now occupies on Mormon mesa, in Mesa county; and on this property, which he has greatly improved, he has ever since conducted a prosperous and profitable business as a general farmer and stock man. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Ann Ferguson and they have thirteen children, Mary E., Francis, John M., Alice, Ellen, Gilbert E., Delroy, William, Leslie E., Lester E., Opa L., Violet and Amy.

RUFUS A. WOOD.

After spending several years of his mature life in a variety of occupations at different places in the middle and farther West, Rufus A. Wood joined the great host of industrial workers engaged in the peaceful and independent avocation of tilling the soil, thereby returning to the pursuit of his youth, and for which he had been trained by practical experience on his father's farm. He was born in Missouri in 1859, and is the son of James A. and Antoinette (Dayton) Wood, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Illinois. Both left their native states when they were young and became residents of Missouri where they formed an acquaintance and later were married. They were farmers by occupation, and two years after the birth of her son Rufus, and while she was yet a young woman, the mother died, passing away in 1861. Her husband survived her thirty years, dying in 1891, aged sixty-one years. At the age of thirteen Rufus began the work of making his own way in the world, first working on farms in Missouri where he remained until 1879. He then came to Colorado and located at Denver. Here he was employed in general work of various kinds for a year, at the end of which he moved to Pueblo, and in that city was employed four years in a freight house. From there he went to Trinidad where he was en-

gaged in lumbering three years, then located at Montrose, and during the next four years conducted a feed store at that place. Then determining to locate permanently and engage in a business of continuing employment and promise, he settled on the ranch which is now his home on the Mormon mesa, in Plateau valley, Mesa county. Here he has since resided and carried on a vigorous and profitable farming and stock industry. He was married first in 1875 to Miss Anna M. Smith, a native of Utah. She died in 1900, aged forty-four, and on January 27, 1903, he was married a second time, his choice on this occasion being Miss Emma Whiteside, a native of England, and living at Chillicothe, Missouri, at the time of her marriage. Mr. Wood is active in the public affairs of his county, and is highly respected by its people on every hand.

AUGUST F. STOLZE.

August F. Stolze, of Mesa county, this state, whose excellent ranch on the Mormon mesa in Plateau valley, in its present condition of advanced improvement and high cultivation, is the product of his industry and judiciously applied skill in husbandry, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1873. He is the son of Henry and Dorothy (Wickman) Stolze, also natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1881 and settled in Illinois, where they lived until 1889, when they came to where their son August now lives. Here the father died on May 24, 1900, and here the mother now lives, making her home with her son. He lived with his parents at their Dundee (Illinois) home until he was seventeen, and was educated at the public schools of the neighborhood. At that age he went to Chicago and during the next five years worked at the butchering business, learning both the mechanical and the commercial parts

of it thoroughly. He then returned to Dundee and, after remaining there a few years, came to Colorado and took up his residence in Mesa county on the ranch which is now his home, and since then he has devoted himself to farming and raising stock. His farm is one of the attractive and valuable rural homes of the neighborhood, and he has given to its development and improvement all his energy and the knowledge acquired in a varied experience and attentive study and observation, bringing it from a state of wildness to its condition of fertility and fruitfulness. He was married in 1889 to Miss Anna Heiden, a native of Germany. They have had three children, of whom their son Martin and their daughter Nettie are living, and Alma died in childhood. While unostentatious and unassuming in his daily life, Mr. Stolze has manifested a healthy and intelligent interest in the welfare of the county, and has aided in its development by every proper means at his command. He is ardently devoted to the interests of his adopted land and overlooks no element of merit in his county, state and country, and is at the same time earnest against all dangers that threaten their enduring prosperity.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Joseph Nicholson, of Mesa county, Colorado, was made an orphan by the death of his father when he was about one year old, and the condition of the family, consisting of a widow with nine children, of whom he was the eighth, rendered it necessary for him to take care of himself at a very early age. And his success in life is therefore wholly the result of his own energy, capacity and adaptability to circumstances. He was born in 1857 in Adams county, Illinois, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Spencer) Nicholson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana.

The father became a resident of Indiana in early life, and after his marriage there moved to Illinois. In 1849 he joined the emigration to California in search of a better fortune, but after a residence of three years on the Pacific coast, returned to his Illinois home, where he died in 1858. His widow at once took up the burden of rearing her large family and bore it bravely and successfully according to her circumstances, living to reap the rewards of her devotion in seeing her offspring all settled in life and doing well. She died in 1901, at the age of seventy-two years. Their son Joseph remained in his native county until he reached the age of twenty, securing a little schooling here and there in the schools near where he was employed on farms, for he was obliged to hire out to make his living while he was yet but a boy. When he was nearly of age he moved to Salt Lake City, and after a short residence there, came to the San Juan county in Colorado. There for three years he was engaged in freighting, then moved to the Fremont valley, in southern Utah. In that fruitful and progressive region he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ivie in 1883, and he remained there two years after his marriage occupied in farming. He then moved to San Pete county, Utah, and for five years thereafter was an active dealer in horses and other stock. After that he settled at Grand Junction, where he conducted a thriving livery business for two years. In 1889 he settled on the land which is now his home, and there he has since resided and was occupied in the cattle industry on an expanding scale until 1902, when he disposed of his cattle with the determination of devoting himself wholly to his farming operations. His ranch is located near the village of Mesa, about thirty-five miles northeast of Grand Junction, in a rich agricultural region which has been improved with good facilities for irrigation, which he has helped to construct and keep in

good working order, and is a very desirable and attractive piece of property. He has served the community well as foreman on the Mt. Lincoln irrigating ditch, and in other capacities of public utility from time to time. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Leroy, Essie, Willis and Jessie. Since locating at his present home Mr. Nicholson has also been engaged in mining to some extent, spending three years in that occupation.

JOHN KENDALL.

John Kendall, of Parker basin, Mesa county, was born at Detroit, Michigan, and is the son of John and Martha (Dickinson) Kendall, natives of Scotland who brought to this country the characteristic shrewdness, persistency and industry of their race, and on the soil of the new state in which they settled won success in their chosen line of action and general public esteem among the people surrounding them. The remainder of their lives was passed in Michigan, the father dying in 1864 and the mother in 1884, at the age of forty-three. Almost from childhood their son John took care of himself, working out to earn his living and going from one occupation to another as necessity required or inclination directed. One of his early engagements was as a foundry hand in Ontario, Canada, where he was employed eighteen months. He then worked on a farm until 1888, when he moved to Utah and in that state was employed variously for four years. From there he came to Colorado and located where he now lives, on a fine ranch in Parker basin, Plateau valley. He was married in 1891 to Miss Sarah A. Charlesworth, a native of Utah and living at the time of her marriage at Kanosh, that state. They have four children, George, Alice, and Floyd and Lloyd, twins. Mr. Kendall is wide-awake and vigilant, industrious and capable in his busi-

ness, upright and manly in his dealings with his fellows, public-spirited and far-seeing in reference to public affairs, and genial and companionable in social life. He is regarded as one of the representative men of his section, and has a voice of influence and wisdom in all matters affecting the welfare of his community. He is now in the prime of life, and with health, enterprise, breadth of view and intelligence to back up his laudable ambitions, he would seem to have many years of usefulness and an honorable career before him, even though he is not desirous of public life or official station. He has the qualities which make men serviceable in a public way, and they are not long allowed to remain idle in this country, especially in the great West.

JESSE T. GILLIAM.

Through varying scenes of adversity and prosperity, through alternations of hope and fear, through effort and vicissitude, Jesse T. Gilliam, of Plateau valley, Mesa county, living near Collbran, has come to his present estate of worldly comfort and success, and having been tried by both extremes of fortune and never overcome by either, he has all the more enjoyment in his prosperity of today through recollecting the trials by which he secured it. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, in 1837, and is the son of John and Eliza (Clark) Gilliam, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Tennessee. The father accompanied his parents from his native state to Missouri when he was but three years old, and there passed the rest of his days, dying in 1867, at the age of fifty-four. The mother lived to the age of seventy-nine, dying in 1894. They were the parents of nine children, Jesse being the oldest. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native county and at Savannah, Andrew county, whither the family

moved in his childhood. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, and afterward managed his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards, and in 1862 in Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. In this command he served until the end of his term of three years, and after his discharge re-enlisted as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. He was finally discharged on May 13, 1866, and returned home where he remained until 1872, engaged in farming and raising stock. He then moved to Kansas and continued his operations in these lines of industry in that state for five years. From 1876 to 1884 he lived in the Indian Territory, and the next three years was again in Kansas. In 1887 he came to where he now resides on Kansas mesa, Plateau valley, in Mesa county, having nothing when he settled there but the clothes he wore, his blankets and fifty cents in money. On February 24, 1903, he was married to Mrs. Susan E. Campbell, who has been of material assistance in building up his fortunes and making his home comfortable. Both are highly respected.

NELS P. JOHNSON.

Among the contributors to the growth and development of the United States, which number in their list every clime and tongue of the world that is not wholly given up to barbarism, and some even of them, scarcely any country has given more generously than Sweden, whose thrifty and industrious men and women have settled in all parts of the country where there was prospect of good returns for honest effort, and have aided in every kind of industrial and commercial enterprise, whatever the conditions, only asking opportunity to work and enjoy the fruits of their labors. Of the number of Swedish people who have settled

in Colorado and aided in her development and the increase of her wealth and the spread of the highest civilization on her soil, Nels P. Johnson, of Mesa county, a prosperous farmer and stock man residing near Mesa postoffice, is worthy of creditable mention in any compilation of progressive men for this portion of the state, both on account of his productive industry and his upright and manly character. He was born in Sweden in 1847, and is the son of Peter and Hannah (Hanson) Johnson, both natives of that country, from whence they brought their family to Utah in 1862. They engaged in farming in their new home and continued their industry in this line until death ended their labors, the father's occurring in 1871, at the age of seventy, and the mother's five years later, at that of seventy-five. Their son Nels was about sixteen when they came to America, and he stopped in Nebraska where he remained some time and then joined the others in Utah. He went soon afterward to Nevada, passing about ten years in the two states in various kinds of employment. After this he spent a year in Minnesota clerking in a hardware store. At the end of the year he returned to Utah, and four years later came to Colorado, settling on the ranch which is now his home, and has been since 1885. He was married in 1867 to Miss Angel Ida Jensen, a native of Denmark, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are living, Nels P., Jr., Mary, Philenda, Rosetta, Arthur S. and Florida. Frederick died at the age of sixteen, being drowned in Mesa lake June 17, 1900.

PETER LEFEVER.

Peter Lefever, the popular and well-known boniface at Plateau City, Mesa county, is a native of Bruges, Belgium, born in 1857, and the son of John and Mary (Moore) Lefever, also natives of Bruges, Belgium. They were well-

to-do farmers in that country, frugal and thrifty people of modest and unostentatious lives, but worthy of all regard for their uprightness and fidelity to duty. At good old ages they passed away, both dying in 1894, the mother aged seventy-two and the father eighty-seven. Their son Peter remained at their home at Bruges until he was twenty years of age, assisting on the farm and securing a good state-school education. In 1877 he came to the United States and, making his way at once to Colorado, located in Boulder county, where he lived fifteen years engaged in ranching. He then went to Pike's Peak and remained four years, after which he moved to Plateau valley and a short time after his arrival there began keeping a hotel at Plateau City which he is still conducting. He has made the house one of the best known and most popular hostleries in this portion of the state, and is known far and wide as a genial and accommodating host with every consideration for the welfare of his guests, and zealously providing everything needful for their comfort and pleasant entertainment. Both by nature and attainments he is well fitted for his business, and he enters into its inmost spirit with warmth and zeal. He was married May 27, 1893, to Mrs. Martha (Hubbard) Barter, a native of Maine. By her first marriage Mrs. Lefever had eight children, Cora, Minnie, Nellie, Mary, Sarah, Edwin, Lola and Hester, four of whom are living. Their son Edwin was drowned in 1882, in Boulder county, at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Lefever is a native of Maine and a daughter of James and Hannah (Adams) Hubbard, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New Hampshire, the father being a carpenter and shipbuilder by occupation. In 1856 the family removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and in 1862 to Boulder, Colorado, being pioneers of that region. Mr. Hubbard located on a ranch and became a breeder of fine horses and sheep.

He died in Boulder in 1876, aged sixty-five years, while his wife died there in June, 1904, aged ninety-one years. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom three are living, James, Sarah and Mrs. Lefever. Mr. Lefever has been an earnest advocate of all good public improvements, and has borne cheerfully his share of the burden they entail. In the public life of the community he is an important factor, having enterprise and influence, and using both to secure the promotion of the general weal and the substantial comfort and improvement of the people.

MRS. ELLEN T. (MERRILL) PALMER.

During the last twenty years this highly esteemed and most worthy lady, whose death occurred on the 24th day of January, 1904, was a resident of Mesa county, Colorado, and an ornament to the citizenship of the whole Plateau valley, useful in every way among its people and illustrating in her daily life the best traits of that lofty American womanhood which meets every requirement of its situation and conditions, and discharges with skill and fidelity every duty incident to its lot. She was a native of the state of Maine, born at Perham, Somerset county, and the daughter of Marshfield and Lucy C. (Tubbs) Merrill. Both parents were natives of Maine and were reared, educated and married in that state. Some time after their marriage they moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, and were there engaged in farming until their deaths; the mother dying in 1837, aged thirty-eight, when her daughter was about eight years of age; the father in 1849, aged sixty-seven. Mrs. Palmer passed her girlhood in her native state, remaining there until she was seventeen, when she joined her parents in Illinois. After arriving at her new home she taught school until her mar-

riage, in 1846, to Asa Palmer, after which she and her husband moved to Iowa and in 1858 from there to Kansas, where they remained until 1883, actively occupied in farming on an extensive scale. In 1883 they came to Colorado and took up their residence on a ranch near what is now Plateau City, and there Mr. Palmer died in 1896 aged seventy-four. Mrs. Palmer continued to live on the ranch and superintend its operations, and was successful in her work, cultivating the land with vigor and skill and conducting all the affairs of the farm with intelligence and in a progressive way. Her husband was an enterprising and progressive man. He built the first sawmill in Plateau valley and was instrumental in the erection of other works of public usefulness. They were the parents of seven children, Mary L., Clement K., Merrill E., Mercy R., Albina, Asa, and Henry L. Clement K. died in 1894 at the age of forty-two. The others are living.

ADAM H. JUDY.

Adam H. Judy, of Gunnison county, who owns and manages a fine ranch of four hundred and forty acres on Ohio creek, thirteen miles north of the county seat, is a native of Pendleton county, West Virginia, born on September 15, 1853, and the son of Martin and Christina (Harper) Judy, who were also born in that state. Living in the portion of old Virginia that remained loyal to the Union during the Civil war, and as a reward for its loyalty was raised to the dignity and consequence of separate statehood, and not far from its eastern boundary, he witnessed in his boyhood all the horrors and bitterness of civil strife at close quarters, wherein families were divided and homes rent asunder, and shared as well the disadvantages in the way of lack of early education and commercial and industrial opportunities incident to such a condition. His parents

were reared and married in that county and there the father passed his life, dying on the old homestead, which is now the home of the mother, in January, 1885. He sympathized with the North in the contest between the sections, but notwithstanding this he was drafted into the Confederate army and served two years under its banners. Then he procured a substitute, and during the remainder of the war was a scout for the Federal forces although not regularly enlisted in the army. Thirteen children were born in the household, ten of whom are living, Adam being the first born. He grew to manhood on the farm and attended when he could the district schools in the neighborhood, which was not often owing to the disturbed condition and consequent depression of the section. At the age of twenty-one he started a store at Circleville, in his native state, and also dealt in live stock, buying and selling horses and cattle on a scale that was extensive for that part of the country. After seven years of successful operations in these lines at that place he sold out there and in the spring of 1883 came to Colorado, soon afterward taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land on Mill creek, about six miles above where he now lives, and which is still known as the Judy Park. He later abandoned his claim and returned to Virginia, where during the next three years he kept a store at Union Mills, Fluvanna county, Virginia. But the Western fever was still strong in his system and could not be eliminated. So he returned to Gunnison county in this state in 1887, and for a number of years thereafter made it his summer home and passed the winters in southern Kansas, southwestern Missouri and Indian Territory. He has been a permanent resident of the Ohio creek country since 1890. Purchasing his present ranch in 1897, he has since then made that his home, having previously owned and occupied the ranch now belonging to and the home of John

C. Harris. His principal crop on his ranch is hay, and he also raises stock, chiefly cattle, in large numbers. On November 22, 1874, he was married to Miss Ruhanna Phares, of West Virginia. She died in that state, leaving four children, Charles P., Sallie T., John M. and Annie. On December 5, 1889, Mr. Judy married a second wife, Miss Nettie Nelson, also a native of West Virginia, but reared in Kansas. They have had eight children, three of whom are living, Robert B., Lillie S. and Alvin C. Those who have died are Bessie and Jessie, twins, and three who passed away in infancy, named Earl and Pearl, twins, and Martha, a twin to Robert B. Politically Mr. Judy is a Democrat and fraternally a United Workman, belonging to the lodge of the order at Gunnison.

DAVID ANDERSON.

A native of Scotland, where he was born March 10, 1846, and growing to manhood in that country and thereafter for a number of years working at his trade in its principal cities, David Anderson, of Plateau valley, Mesa county, came to this country in the full maturity of his powers and with his perceptions sharpened by practical experience with men, so that his naturally strong mind had additional preparation for the emergencies he was likely to meet with in a new country. He is the son of Peter and Betsy (Henry) Anderson, both natives of Scotland, where the whole of their lives were passed in the pleasing and independent occupation of farming, the father dying there in 1854, and the mother in 1902, after she had passed her eightieth year. They were the parents of ten children, of whom David was the sixth. He grew to manhood in his native land and received a common-school education there. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and for several years

followed it near his home and in all the leading cities of the country, as has been stated. In 1867 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Lynchburg, Virginia, and there working at his trade two years. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, where he engaged in ranching some time, then, under direction of his brother-in-law, learned the trade of a stone mason, at which he wrought until 1878. In that year he became a resident of Colorado, and after living for a short time at Denver, went to mining near Aspen and also did some freighting in 1880 and 1881. In the spring of 1882 he moved to what is now Mesa county, continuing work at his trade for about ten years in various parts of the state. He had located a ranch on Plateau creek, about two and a half miles below where Plateau City now stands, and there his family lived during the time he was working at his trade. He was among the pioneers of that part of Mesa county, there being but one other family in Plateau valley at the time he located there. In 1892 he purchased his present ranch on Grove creek. Here he has since resided and been occupied in ranching and raising stock. During the last six years he has also been employed by the United States government in guarding the forest reserve. He has been active and persistent in his efforts to secure public improvements in the section at all times, and was particularly forceful and effective in pushing through the construction of the Grove creek reservoir for irrigating purposes. In 1868 he was married to Miss Jessie Scrimgeour, a native of Scotland, living at the time of her marriage at Lynchburg, Virginia. They are the parents of four children, Grace, David, Mary and John.

CHESTER A. GREEN.

Postmaster and hotel keeper at Iola, Gunnison county, and in that neighborhood conduct-

ing a large and flourishing ranch and stock industry. Chester A. Green has found the favors of fortune by seeking them where they were to be found, and compelling them to come forth at the bidding of his sterling worth, honest industry and persistent and commanding efforts wisely applied. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on September 2, 1844, and is the son of Allen J. and Emma P. (Cleveland) Green, natives of New York state who became residents of Ashtabula county in early life and were reared, educated and married there. They were teachers in the public schools of the county before their marriage, and after that event the father became a farmer and also worked at cabinetmaking. The father died in Ohio and the mother is now living at Gannison, this state, aged eighty-one years. Orphaned by the death of his father when the son was but little over a year old, the latter was tenderly reared by his mother, whose constant attention to his wants and wise counsel were the forming influences of his character, and are among his most pleasant recollections. She valued education for her children highly, and sent him to a good academy at Kingston to complete his after a thorough course in the public schools. He was a schoolmate of the late United States senator, Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and some other men who won distinction in professional or public life. After leaving school he worked for a time at the trade of a machinist, having a decidedly mechanical turn in both metal and wood work. In 1867 he went to California, and in that state he lived twenty-one years, working as a machinist and engineer in the summer months and bookkeeper in winter. While so employed he made for himself a cabinet tool chest with twenty drawers, which he still owns, and which is a beautiful piece of workmanship as well as a most convenient depository for tools. It contains thirty different kinds of hard wood, all

polished and artistically finished, the raw material of which cost him one hundred dollars, the cabinet being now valued at five hundred dollars. As a specimen of the skill he has for and the work he can do in the higher, lighter and more graceful lines of his handicraft it is worthy of special admiration and mention, showing that had he chosen to devote himself to ornamental construction in wood and metal work he might have attained the rank of an artist. He also has a one-horse-power engine of the old style which he made almost wholly by hand several years ago. In 1888 he became a resident of Colorado, and locating in Gunnison county, engaged in the cattle business, which has since occupied his time and energies on an expanding scale and with cumulative profits. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred of them under irrigation and good cultivation, and runs a herd of some two hundred fine cattle. His ranch is on the Gunnison river and along the railroad at Iola, where he also keeps a hotel and is postmaster. The location is one of the picturesque places of the state, a long, narrow valley surrounded with grand old mountains and containing as fine trout fishing as can be found in the world. Many sportsmen spend time at this resort, and business men and others also make it the place of their summer outings. Mr. Green has yielded to the genius of the place in providing a good hotel for its visitors and ten cottages in addition for those who prefer to keep house. With these he has a profitable business while ministering to the comfort and enjoyment of hundreds of his fellow men. It goes almost without the saying that he is a popular and widely known boniface, and that his activity in promoting the welfare of his community is highly appreciated by its people. On Thanksgiving, 1878, he united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Lewis, who was born and reared in San Francisco, where her parents,

John R. and Fannie M. (Fotheringham) Lewis, natives of New York, were pioneers. Mrs. Green died in 1901, leaving four children, Abbie F., Emma J., Minnie A. and Chester A. Their father is a staunch Republican and active party worker. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, holding his membership in each in California. It should be stated to his credit, that although he has been mainly a man of peace, and in the work of the world belongs to the department of construction, during the Civil war, when Cincinnati was threatened by Morgan's invasion of Indiana and Ohio, in obedience to the call of the Governor for minute men to defend the city, he was a member of the Squirrel Hunters' Brigade that responded to the call, and now, when the momentous conflict is fading into the shade of his story, he often shows his honorable discharge from this service with commendable pride.

CHARLES JULIAN.

Charles Julian, an old settler and the leading liveryman of Crested Butte, is a native of near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, born on August 19, 1847. His parents, Richard and Susanna (Edwards) Julian, were born in county Kent, England, and lived there until 1847, when they emigrated to the United States with their four children, and after a tedious voyage of two months across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, located on a farm in Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives. In 1862 the father enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry for defense of the Union during the Civil war, and in that command he served two years and nine months, or to the end of the momentous conflict. His regiment took part in many sanguinary engagements and he was shot in the right hip at the battle of Gettysburg. One of

his sons, Richard, was in the United States navy before the war, also served through it, and soon after its close died of the black fever contracted in the service while on the St. Lawrence river. Charles was the fifth born of eight children, and was reared on the home farm in his native state, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1863, when he was but sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry for the Union army and was discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the service after being a year and three months at the front, being shot through the right wrist and in the left leg just above the ankle at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was also taken prisoner and held in captivity thirteen days and then paroled. After his discharge he returned home and worked in the mines in the vicinity and also in machine shops, remaining a number of years. In 1874, when the panic closed many of the shops and mines, and the oil boom was at its height, he moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly four years. In 1878 he was attracted to Colorado by the gold excitement and located at Leadville. There he worked in the mines about one year as foreman for the Colorado & California Tunnel Company. He took his family to Leadville with him, making the trip over the mountains by stage coach. In 1879 they moved to Gunnison county among the pioneers of this section, and locating at Irwin, passed six years in freighting with headquarters at that place. He then bought the livery barn at Crested Butte which he has since been so successfully conducting. His barn is well equipped with everything belonging to the business, and as the spirit of its management is a sincere and ardent desire to meet the wishes and promote the comfort of its patrons in every way, it enjoys a large and remunerative patronage. In politics Mr. Julian is an active

and zealous Republican, doing good work for his party in all its campaigns and enjoying in a large measure the confidence and esteem of its leaders. He has served the community as city councilman and two terms as mayor. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1869 to Miss Mary J. Williams, who was born in England and emigrated to the United States with her parents when she was ten years old. Twelve children have been born of this union, only two of whom are living, Susanna and Sadie. Mary J., two Ediths, Freddie, Thomas, two Eddies, Joseph and Bessie died at different times and ages. Mrs. Julian died in January, 1904, while on a visit to her old Pennsylvania home. Her remains were buried at Crested Butte.

HENRY S. TOMKINS.

After a long and successful mercantile career in various parts of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, England and the United States, in which he had charge of extensive and important interests and met his responsibilities in a manly and masterful way, Henry S. Tomkins, of Chaffee county, Colorado, turned to the vocation of the old patriarchs and has found in it congenial and profitable employment. He is a native of Liverpool, England, born on March 24, 1841, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the tea and coffee trade, having, however, first secured a collegiate education. Intending to devote his life to mercantile pursuits, he remained in the department of trade in which he started seven years, then became a commercial traveler for one of the largest wholesale houses in London. After being on the road in the interest of that house for a period of twelve years, he engaged in a commission business on his

own account which he continued three years. In 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and while on this side of the water made a tour of this country and Canada, visiting all the principal cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Being greatly impressed by this country and its opportunities for business, especially abundant and prolific in the West, he determined to erect his domestic altar here and cast his lot with the people of the United States. Accordingly, after remaining a year in England after his return to settle up his affairs there, he brought his family, consisting of his wife and five children, to Chicago, and during the next seven years he was employed in that great hive of industrial and commercial activity as store manager of the branch establishment of R. Hoe & Company, the most extensive manufacturers of printing presses in the United States. In 1885 he moved to Denver, this state, and engaged in the metalliferous milling business. Later he conducted a similar enterprise at Decatur, Summit county, and afterward moved to Winfield in Chaffee county, where he took charge of a large mill. Owing to failing health and the necessity for an outdoor life, he abandoned milling and turned his attention to farming and raising stock in 1887, and since then he has been extensively engaged in these pursuits. Taking up a homestead five miles from Buena Vista, he began his enterprise in ranching and stock raising in a small way, and he has since enlarged it to considerable proportions, adding to his domain by purchase until he owns several hundred acres of land and expanding his operations until he is now one of the leading farmers and stock men in his part of the state. Since coming to this country he has always taken an active and serviceable part in its politics, espousing the cause of the Democratic party after due deliberation and firmly adhering to his faith through all conditions, except

for several years, espousing the cause of the Populist party with such success he was made national committeeman for Colorado, for four years. In the tenth general assembly in this state he was chosen a representative of Chaffee and Fremont counties on the ticket of the Populists. He was afterward chief enrolling clerk of the state senate in the eleventh assembly. As the candidate of the Democrats he was elected to the fourteenth assembly in the fall of 1902, as a representative of Fremont and Chaffee counties and carried the district by a large majority. His work in the house of representatives has been generally commended by the members of all parties, his unquailing courage in standing for what he believed to be right winning the admiration of opponents as well as friends. In the industry to which he has latterly given his whole attention he is prominent and influential, being an active member of the Colorado Horse and Cattle Growers Association, and at one time on its executive committee. He organized the Chaffee County Association and has invariably been its delegate to the state association. His ranch is a fine one, well developed, highly improved and skillfully cultivated. Four of his grown sons are now at home and assist him in its management. In the social life of the state he has ever been prominent and influential. He is a cordial friend of United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, who was, like himself, raised in Liverpool, England. On July 12, 1864, Mr. Tomkins was married to Miss Fannie Tuson, of Liverpool, where the marriage was celebrated. They had five children, Harold, Charlotte E. (deceased), Albert, Fannie and Caroline. Their mother died on November 2, 1872, and her remains were buried in Liverpool. In July, 1877, Mr. Tomkins married a second wife, Miss Ellen Acton, a native of England, this marriage also occurring in his native city. They have four children,

George H., Ernest, Myron J. and Charles L. Throughout his residence in Chaffee county Mr. Tomkins has served on the district school board, and has given a decided stimulus to the cause of education there. He is a strong woman's suffrage man and his opinion upon that subject has been sought by several prominent writers in this country and Holland.

FRANK SIMMONS.

For a period of nearly thirty years Frank Simmons, an active, energetic and progressive ranchman of Delta county, living and conducting a prosperous business a mile and a half from Cory of the Grand river, has been a resident of Colorado, having come into the state in 1876. He has lived in various places in the commonwealth and taken part in a number of its leading industries. He has therefore an extensive knowledge of its people and their occupations, and also a good record of industry and citizenship to his credit. The place of his nativity was Jefferson county, Iowa, and he was born there on March 1, 1855. His father, William R. Simmons, a native of Tennessee, moved to Iowa at the age of nineteen years, and there he met with and married Miss Salatha Crenshaw, who was born in Illinois. They were industrious and well-to-do farmers in Iowa, where the father died, the mother now living. In 1873, when he was eighteen years old, and after receiving a common-school education, their son Frank left his father's home and started out in life for himself, going to Nevada where during the next two years he occupied himself in prospecting, teaming and ranching. In 1875 he returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1876 once more turned his face toward the setting sun, joining the stampede to the Black Hills where he mined until fall. At that time he came to Colorado and took up his residence in Douglas county. Dur-

ing the first three years he worked in the employ of a large cattle man, then engaged in freighting between Leadville and Colorado Springs. In the spring of 1880 he bought a team, and locating at Leadville, passed three years teaming in and around that busy and prolific camp. In 1883 he moved to Grand Junction, the next year to Delta county, where he improved and sold a ranch, and in the fall of 1884 went to Sagauche county and started an enterprise in the cattle industry which he carried on until 1889, when he returned to Gunnison county, and after prospecting there four years, located at Lake City, where he remained until 1901. He then changed his residence to Delta county once more, and in the spring of 1903 bought his present home, a ranch of sixty acres, which he is steadily improving and getting in order for raising vegetables on a large scale. He has a portion of the land in alfalfa and much of the rest is devoted to growing potatoes. On November 27, 1890, he was married to Mrs. Lucinda Flanary, a native of Illinois and a widow with one child dead and five living, one of whom has a home with Mr. Simmons. In national politics Mr. Simmons is a devoted member of the Democratic party, but in local affairs his first concern is the general welfare and advancement of the community, in which he takes an active and helpful interest. He is prosperous in business, enterprising in the development of the section of his home, faithful in all the duties of citizenship and generally well respected by his fellow men.

CHARLES T. BAKER.

The religious fervor, the stern self-reliance and the determined persistency that colonized New England, have left their mark ineradicably on all phases of American history. Wherever the voice of duty has led the spirit

of New England has responded, and its work is glorious in all places and all lines of life. Scarcely had it established a foothold on the rocky coast of the Atlantic when it began to go forth into the farther wilderness for new conquest and the spread of its beneficent activity. From it came the ancestry of Charles T. Baker, county assessor of Montrose county, whose forefathers in the paternal line were among the early settlers of western New York, locating near what is now the city of Buffalo, where he was born in 1848. His father, Thomas Y. Baker, was a native of that state, and spent his early life in New York city, serving when a young man as amanuensis to Horace Greeley. He afterward engaged in the newspaper business in connection with a publication famous later as the New York Ledger, in which he was associated with the well known "blood and thunder" writer, Ned Buntline. When he sold his interest in this venture he went into the book publishing business on Fulton street in Brooklyn, which he continued until the opening of the Civil war. Then being treasurer and lieutenant of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York State Guard, a military organization still in existence, he entered the Union army with his command and served three months. At the end of that time he returned home and raised a company in the Eighty-seventh New York Infantry, and as its lieutenant returned to the army and was assigned to active service, which he conducted in a manner so satisfactory that at the battle of Fair Oaks he was made captain. Being taken prisoner soon after this, he was confined in Libby prison and later at Salisbury, Missouri. After his exchange he went back to his New York home and from there came west to Wisconsin, and locating at Madison, engaged in the livery business until 1868, when he was burned out, after which he opened a hotel at St. Peters, Wisconsin, which he conducted for two years. Then buying out

a large boarding house in Milwaukee, he was in charge of that during the next two years, disposing of it to take a position at Omaha, Nebraska, as superintendent of the lumber department of the Union Pacific Railroad at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. A few years later he returned to New York city and died there in 1876, at the age of fifty-two. He was a Democrat in politics and a prominent Mason in fraternal relations. He was the son of John and Phoebe (Wood) Baker, the former a native of Pennsylvania who passed the most of his life on Long Island engaged in shoemaking, and dying in Westchester county, New York. Charles T. Baker's mother, Sarah S. (Worden) Baker, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1826 and married to Mr. Baker in 1847. She was the daughter of Philander and Isabella (Carter) Worden, her father a native of New York and her mother of New Hampshire. The mother was a descendant of John Worden, who came to America on the "Mayflower" in the early history of Massachusetts. She died in 1854, aged sixty, in New York city, where her husband also died, his end coming in 1858, at the age of sixty. He was a Democrat in politics and a son of James Worden, a prosperous New York farmer. Charles T. Baker passed his boyhood in New York and Brooklyn, and his youth in Madison, Wisconsin. In the latter state he completed his education at the State University, and after leaving school, in company with another young man, purchased six bicycles and went through portions of Wisconsin and Iowa teaching young men to ride them, hiring halls in various places for the purpose. Returning to Milwaukee, he was employed in the office of the Young Men's Christian Association in the clerical department for a year, then moved to Kansas and for seven years was engaged in farming near Independence. From there he migrated to Joplin, Missouri, and followed

teaming and hauling ore for G. B. Carson until 1877. Late in the spring of that year he came to Colorado and settled at Crested Butte, arriving there on July 3d, having been forty-five days on the journey with a team and covered wagon. In the fall he changed his residence to Rosita, where he bought a small ranch on which he lived three years, then sold out and moved to California. He remained in that state eight months, visiting various sections of it, and at the end of that period returned to Colorado and took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on North Mesa river on a pre-emption claim. He was occupied in farming this until 1889, when he was elected county assessor, an office he is still filling, and whose duties he is performing in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. He still owns his place, but since assuming his office has had it in charge of an agent or tenant. His principal crops are grain and hay, and as he owns water rights sufficient to provide proper irrigation, he can make his operations more profitable than many others. He is, however, interested in the full and adequate development of his section, and serves as secretary of the Loutsensezer Ditch Company of North Mesa. He is also prominent and active in road improvement and school work, and gives due attention to every line of useful activity in the general service of the community. He was married in 1876 at Neodesha, Kansas, to Miss Selina Gartin, a native of Missouri, who died in 1895, at the age of forty-two, leaving two children, Theodosia and Minnie. In the winter of 1902-3 he married a second wife, Miss Laura Ludwig, a native of Minnesota and daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Reko) Ludwig, natives of Germany but long resident in the United States. The father was a machinist by trade who came from his native land to Minnesota, and after a residence of some years in that state moved to Colorado. His parents,

Charles and Anna Ludwig, also came from Germany to Minnesota. Charles was an engineer, but passed the last twenty years of his life farming. Wilhelmina (Reko) Ludwig was a daughter of Christopher Reko, who, on his arrival in the United States from Germany, settled in Renville county, Minnesota, and died soon afterward. Mr. Baker has been long and favorably known throughout the county, and has enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the people. His public services have been valuable and appreciated and his private life has been one of industry and uprightness.

H. M. STARK.

With his childish fancy kindled and his boyish enthusiasm quickened by narratives of thrilling interest from the great wars waged at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in which his father was an active participant under the Prussian General Blucher, and who doubtless regaled his offspring with graphic accounts of his campaigns, and with the voice of America ever in his ear persuasively calling him to a share in her bounteous rewards for effort, energy and skill, H. M. Stark, of Montrose county, was early in life prepared for emigration to this country and for whatever might befall in its stirring activities and the requirements of its necessarily intense and strenuous life; and when he came hither at the very dawn of his young and ardent manhood, he was not disappointed in either the abundance of the opportunities for useful labor in the country, or the diligence and alertness needed to seize and use them properly. He is a native of the little village of Vilkenfelde, Prussia, born in 1846, the son of John Frederick and Anna (Retzloff) Stark, who were born and reared there and who at the end of life were laid to

rest beneath its soil. His father was a soldier in the Prussian army during the early part of his mature life and fought in many campaigns under General Blucher against Bonaparte. After quitting military service he retired to a little farm near the village, and on this his family was reared. He died about 1878 between eighty and ninety years old, leaving to his offspring but little more than the priceless legacy of a good name and a record of duty faithfully performed under all circumstances. The mother died in 1851 at the age of forty-five years. Their family numbered seven children, of whom H. M. was next to the youngest. He received a good elementary education in the state schools of his native land, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old, then came to the United States, making his first stop in this country at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, where he lingered only three months, then proceeded to Pittsburg. A few weeks in that busy city satisfied him with that portion of the country. His vision was set to the gauge of the swelling prairies and the farther mountains, and he promptly sought its gratification by going on to Indiana, and locating in the northern part of the state in the neighborhood of Plymouth and South Bend, where he remained several years engaged in farm work and other occupations. He then spent a summer in Illinois, and after that made an extensive slow tour of inspection through the southern states, and reached Indian Territory in the course of his wanderings and remained there about eleven months. From there he returned to Illinois and wintered. In the spring following he came to southern Missouri, and here secured an engagement to drive cattle across the plains from that section to Colorado. After stopping some time at Colorado Springs he went further west, then engaged in prospecting, freighting and road building, coming after a time with a load of supplies to Ouray, a section

of country with which he was not wholly unfamiliar, having previously visited Lake City and the Gunnison region. He built one of the first shanties for human habitation at Ouray, and in the vicinity of that village followed mining for a number of years, locating several valuable silver mines there, and taking out quantities of rich ore. In 1881 he settled on the ranch where Mr. Shores now lives, taking up two claims in association with a partner. A little later he bought his partner's interest and traded the land to Mr. McConnell and purchased the place on which he now lives after visiting a number of states with a view to securing a desirable location. On this he has made valuable improvements, built an attractive and commodious brick dwelling with good outbuildings, and developed an extensive and profitable farming and stock business, his principal crops being grain and hay, and his stock operations being confined to cattle. In 1882 he was married to Miss Mary Stokoe, a native of Quincy, Illinois, daughter of John and Hannah (Ascongh) Stokoe, of that state, who emigrated to that state from England. Mr. Stark has been prominent and active in the public life of the community and has been one of the serviceable factors in developing its material resources and building up its commercial and industrial interests. He is held in high esteem as a leading and progressive citizen. In politics he is independent, though keenly alive to the welfare of his county and state.

W. E. GODDARD.

W. E. Goddard, head of the firm of Goddard & Son, prominent ranchers and stock-growers of Montrose county, is a native of Maryland, born in 1837. His parents were John and Eliza (Abel) Goddard, also natives of that state, where the mother died in 1837 when her son W. E., the last born of eleven

children, was eleven days old. After her death a few months the father moved his family to Illinois, and settling on a farm in Bond county, lived and labored there until the fall of 1859, when he went to live with one of his daughters in St. Louis. He remained with her until his death, in 1861, and his remains were buried in that city. On the Illinois homestead W. E. Goddard grew to manhood and in the district schools of the vicinity he acquired a limited education. He learned the business of farming and raising stock by practical experience in every branch of it, and this has been his occupation almost ever since he started in life. His first independent move was to take charge of his father's farm when he was twenty-two years of age. After managing this for a time he went to Montana in the spring of 1865 and engaged in prospecting and mining for three years. Returning then to Illinois, he married Miss Sarah Scott, a native of Tennessee who emigrated to Illinois with her parents when she was young. The marriage was solemnized on January 1, 1866, and the young couple lived in Illinois until the death of the wife, in 1876, after which Mr. Goddard made his home with a brother in St. Charles county, Missouri, until 1879. He then came to Colorado and after passing seven years at Silverton and vicinity, he moved to the place he now occupies, purchasing it as unimproved land. Here he started an industry in general farming and stock-growing in partnership with his son, E. A. Goddard, the survivor of two born to him in his marriage, the other one, William M., having died in childhood. This enterprise has grown through judicious care and good management to large proportions, a high rank as to products and profits of considerable magnitude. The place at the same time has been furnished with good buildings of every needed kind for the business, and been made one of the most comfortable and restful country homes

in this part of the state. The firm produces a high grade of Shorthorn cattle, omitting no effort to keep the standard high, the breed pure and the condition of the cattle good. They also have a large and thrifty orchard of apple and peach trees from which they have abundant yields of excellent fruit. Secure against the winds of adversity, sheltered from the storms of life, at peace with all the world and firmly fixed in the good will and esteem of their neighbors and their fellow citizens generally, the father and son live on their comfortable estate and find occupation for all their time and energies in their expanding business except what are required for social duties and the claims of the community on them in a public way. To these they give a ready and serviceable response, performing with alacrity, cheerfulness and vigor all the duties of good citizenship and showing a wholesome and helpful interest in the general welfare of their neighborhood, county and state.

E. H. McDOWELL.

What was once the far frontier, the unmolested haunt of wild beasts and wilder men in this country, as soon as it became measurably settled and subdued to the requirements and began yielding the beneficent productions of civilization, became a fruitful source of the energies needed for the exploration, settlement and development of other and more remote sections, and sent its trained forces forward to the work. And so it happened that many of the vigorous and determined pioneers of the farther West were themselves natives of portions of the country in which they or their parents camped on the heel of the flying buffalo and reared their domestic altars where but a night before the panther leaped or the deer disported, and where the red man long lingered with intensifying grudge against their invasion

and sullen treachery or open hostility to its continuance and farther progress. Of this number is E. H. McDowell, of Gunnison county, whose achievements on the soil of Colorado are but repetitions of those of his immediate progenitors on that of Minnesota, where he was born in 1868, the son of Henry and Mary (Spencer) McDowell. His father was a native of New York, where he drove for many years on the Erie canal, and then moved to the wilds of Wisconsin when a young man and there settled on a farm which was as yet virgin to the plow and had never felt the persuasive hand of systematic husbandry. He then moved on to Minnesota and soon found it necessary to help defend the new home in which he had located from the venom of the predatory Indian, and in 1861 he enlisted in the force recruited for Indian warfare and served therein for three years. The mother was also a native of the East and, like other pioneer women of her day, braved the dangers of the frontier and endured its hardships with a spirit that would have done credit to the most resolute Roman matron. When their son who is the immediate subject of this sketch was two years old they moved to Kansas, and there he was trained for the duties of citizenship in the public schools and amid the administration of the civil affairs of the community around him, remaining in that state until he was nearly twenty-one years old. During this time he spent five years in going south and buying horses and taking them north to sell. In 1889, having taken his place and begun active work in the struggle of men for supremacy, he left home and came to Colorado, making the long trip in a wagon, and locating at a place which is now called Hale, on the eastern border of the state, where he remained until 1899 busily engaged in farming. He then came farther west into the state and took up his residence on the place he now occupies,

known as the old McCann ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, on which he has since then resided and conducted an extensive and prosperous stock and general farming industry. Mr. McDowell has conducted his business with vigor and system, and has made it an important element in the commercial life of the county besides adding to his own prosperity and consequence. But he has also taken an active interest in the social and fraternal welfare of his section, and given due and serviceable attention to all undertakings for its advancement and improvement. He is a zealous member of the Modern Woodmen of America, with membership in the lodge of the order at Gunnison, and a member of the Independent Order of Old Fellows at Gunnison. In 1886 he was married to Miss Louise Johnston, a daughter of Martin Johnston, of Iowa, who died when she was but two years old, from diseases contracted in serving his country in the Civil war. The McDowells have six children, Cyril, Oey and Ocy (twins), Earl, May and John, all of whom were born in Colorado.

WILLIAM B. MONSON.

The tide of emigration in this country, which has flowed steadily westward from the Atlantic coast, encountering every danger, enduring every privation and conquering every difficulty, that has defied the rage of savage men and of the elements and has commanded hitherto unknown conditions to its service and advantage, until it has overspread the whole land and transformed it into a vast expanse of productive energy and made it fruitful with the beneficent products and blessings of the most advanced civilization, presents to the imagination one of the most striking themes of interest in all the range of human history. Romance and poetry dwells on its story with delight, and legitimate history finds in its

spectacular yet substantial features of everlasting accomplishment a most impressive field for thought and narrative. In gross it is unparalleled in the annals of time, although in individual aspects it may be but an oft told tale. In himself and in his immediate progenitors William B. Monson belongs to this great theatre of action, and is to be reckoned among the progressive men of the section in which he lives because of his part in it and the manner in which he has performed that part. He is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born in 1843, and the son of Hugh T. and May Monson, who were also natives of that state, where the mother died in 1856, at the age of twenty-five, leaving two children, of whom William was the first born. When he was six years old his father moved with the two children to Missouri, arriving there in 1850 and remaining until 1863. He then made another move westward, coming first to Denver and a short time afterward locating at Fort Lupton, this state, where he continued to reside until 1872. At that time he went back to his former home in Missouri, where he is still living, having reached the venerable age of eighty-five and attained the position of a patriarch in the regard of the community in which his evening of life is descending peacefully and happily to the grave. In 1858, at the age of fourteen, the son William began the work of earning his own livelihood by taking charge of an ox team for a journey across the plains to Salt Lake City, which he successfully accomplished and soon after returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until the beginning of the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859. He was at that time young and full of energy, well developed physically and filled with a love of adventure and endowed with a spirit of daring and self-reliance that welcomed danger and difficulty in almost any form. He purchased an ox team and started with others to the new

land of promise whose golden music had just thrilled the world, and perhaps with high hopes of what it might have in store for him. Arriving at Denver, he found it profitable to engage in freighting between the older settlements along the Missouri and Mississippi, and so returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, with his team employed in that business. He continued freighting between Denver and St. Joseph for several years, making a number of trips and encountering on almost every one hostile Indians eager to steal the stock and take the scalps of any white men they might find on the plains. The life was full of hazard, but had a flavor of keener enjoyment on that account. Still after a few years of it, in which he saw all its phases, Mr. Monson determined to abandon it and settle permanently in the West. He took up his residence at Fort Lupton, where he was employed as station keeper for a period of twenty-five months. In the winter of 1863-4 he moved to Denver and the next spring took up land in the vicinity of that city on which for nearly ten years he was profitably engaged in raising sheep and cattle. In 1873 he sold out there and moved to Douglas county, locating near Castlerock, where he continued ranching and raising stock until 1877, when he brought his horses and cattle to his late site, pre-empting on one hundred and sixty acres of land and soon after purchasing more, and on this land was actively occupied in the stock industry with an expanding business and increasing profits. Subsequently he sold his ranch and stock and is now living at Ohio City, Colorado. Mr. Monson has been married three times, his first marriage being to Miss Arvilla Doyle in 1872. She died in 1881, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving two children, Luke B. and Susan M. In 1883 he married his second wife, Miss Mary Sours, who died in 1892, leaving one child, her son William E., she being also about twenty-eight

years of age at her death. His third marriage occurred in 1893 and was to Miss Mary F. Medley, who still abides with him. They have two sons, Eugene and Hugh T.

DAVID A. McCONNELL.

The father of David A. McConnell, of near Doyleville, Gunnison county, was Thomas W. McConnell, a prosperous manufacturer of furniture at New Salem, Pennsylvania, and after the death of his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Gilchrist, and who departed this life in 1835 while she was still a young woman, he reared the five children she left with care and judicious consideration for their future welfare, cultivating in them habits of useful industry and a spirit of self-reliance and readiness for any emergency. Some two years afterward he married Miss Catharine Withrow and raised a second family of six children. After the close of the Civil war he moved to Missouri and settled on a farm in Johnson county, where he died in 1875, aged seventy-four years. His son David was born at New Salem, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and lost his mother by death when he was but eight years old. He grew to manhood and was educated under the careful supervision of his father, and when he was twenty-three, in 1850, removed to Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1852 he crossed the Isthmus of Panama to California, and during the next twenty or twenty-one years was engaged in mining and merchandising at various mining camps in the mountains of that state. He was successful in his business at times, and also suffered many of the disasters incident to the precarious life he was living. He attained to prominence in politics, aiding in many ways in establishing the forms and supporting the powers of government in the new country, and serving for a time as county commissioner of Yuba county. Then turning his face once more toward the

rising sun, he went to Marquette, Michigan, where for a year or two he was engaged in the lumber industry. From Michigan he went to Missouri and, leaving his family in that state, came himself to Colorado and in 1875 to Lake City, and there mining several years and serving as county assessor. In February, 1879, he took up as a homestead in Gunnison county a portion of the land on which he now lives, familiarly known as the Evergreen Ranch, which is pleasantly located on Tomichi creek, and on which he has made unusually good improvements. Here he has since been engaged in raising hay and cattle, developing his land and increasing its value, and taking a leading part in the local affairs of his district and county, in which he is recognized as a man of intelligence and enterprise, deeply interested in the progress of the section and worthy of the high place in the regard of the people which he holds. He has served the county well and wisely as county commissioner. For many years he was a Republican in politics, but of late has been independent. Fraternally he has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a long time. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary E. McMath, a native of Michigan, daughter of Archie and Elizabeth (Himmell) McMath. Her parents came overland to California in the early days, and here they passed the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1879, aged seventy-four, and the mother in 1899, aged eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have had nine children, six of whom are living, Edward K., Albert H., William N., Ardella K., Mary E. and Nellie E.

C. G. MILLER.

Having passed more than a quarter of a century in the mining regions of Colorado, and been engaged in various occupations in different places in the state, C. G. Miller, of Gunnison

son county, located about six miles north of the town of the same name, is well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people, the conditions and requirements of progressive activity and the pursuits for which it offers favorable opportunity. Having tried several lines of work he has settled down to that of ranching as best adapted to his tastes and capacity and as most in accord with the bulk of his experience, thus showing wisdom in knowing how to choose and in adhering to his choice. He was born in 1855 in the state of Ohio, and is the son of E. A. and Phoebe A. (Bishop) Miller, the former like himself a native of Ohio, and the latter of Michigan. In 1857 the family moved to Iowa, and there Mr. Miller grew to manhood and was educated, and there his parents are still living and engaged in farming. He is the first born of their nine children, and the conditions were such that his opportunities for attending even the district schools in his neighborhood were limited and irregular. At the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself, engaging in farming near his home until he was twenty-two. Then, in the fall of 1877 he came to Colorado and located at Colorado Springs, where he remained until the spring of 1880. At that time he migrated to Leadville and found employment in freighting for about six months, at the end of which he went to Buena Vista and followed the same occupation in that vicinity until 1884. Returning to Leadville in that year, he engaged in teaming, hauling wood and other commodities for about two years in and near that camp, then went to Aspen and there followed freighting until 1887. From that time until the spring of 1890 he was in the saw-mill business, operating mills in Eagle county, where he once more turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil and the rearing of cattle, the occupations of his boyhood, youth and early manhood. He employed himself in ranching in

Eagle county until the spring of 1902, at which time he found a more congenial field for his operations in this pursuit in Gunnison county and on the ranch which he now owns and occupies. He was married in November, 1881, to Miss Laura E. Stevens, of Colorado Springs, and they have four children, Ethel G., Edwin L., Edith L. and Ena B. Their home is a pleasant one and the business of the farm is well conducted. Mr. Miller would seem to be safely anchored on the sunny side of fortune and secure against the winds of adversity. He stands well in the community, being recognized as a progressive and enterprising citizen, a good farmer, an upright man and a generous friend and neighbor.

G. W. BROWN.

Through a variety of occupations in a number of different places, and contact with men under many circumstances and conditions, G. W. Brown acquired the knowledge of the world and the clearness of vision which are a part of his most valuable stock in trade in the general commerce of human life. His native state is New York, and there he was born in 1835, the son of Pliny G. and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Brown, the former a scion of an old New England family born in Vermont, and the latter a native of New York. The family moved to Iowa in 1852, from New York where the father had settled and married some years before, and in the new home they continued the occupation of farming which they had followed in the old. Both parents died in Iowa, the mother in 1863, at the age of about sixty, and the father in 1872, at that of sixty-nine. The son grew nearly to manhood in his native state, and in its public schools received a good elementary education. He learned active and useful industry on his father's farm, and in its invigorating labor gained strength of body and

independence and self-reliance of mind and spirit. At the age of twenty he took up life's activities for himself emigrating to Minnesota and there farming on a scale of some magnitude for two years. The next two years were passed in teaming in Nebraska, and twelve years was consumed in working on the Mississippi river. Tiring of the river work, he went to Waterloo, Iowa, and devoted the next two years of his trade as a stone mason which he had acquired before leaving home. From Waterloo he moved to Madison county, in the same state, where he again engaged in farming. In 1882 he came to Colorado and followed mining for a year at Tin Cup, then returned to Creston, Iowa, and during the next two years had charge of a hotel there which became a popular hostelry. But the business was not to his taste, and he had an increasing longing for the West. So he came again to Colorado and settled on the ranch in Gunnison county six miles north of Gunnison, on which he has since made his home and conducted a general ranching and gardening. Here he has been active in public local affairs, and devoted much time and energy to the advancement of the schools, serving as director and in other ways pushing forward the cause of education. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active politician. He was married in 1855 to Miss Matilda Workman, of Minnesota. Their family consists of three children, George W., Arvilla H. and Charles E.

S. GOLLAGHER.

The resourcefulness of the Irish race and its willingness to enter any field of labor, however untried or great the undertaking, is well known everywhere, and its daring is as often the result of hope, high spirits, self-reliance and general quickness of apprehension, as of discretion and maturity of deliberation. Youth

does not deter its people and inexperience does not intimidate them. Mr. Gollagher, of Tin Cup, one of the leading business men of that portion of Gunnison county, is a striking illustration of this truth. Landing in New York at the age of twenty, he entered business as a grocer and hotel keeper, and conducted his enterprise successfully until he desired to follow other pursuits in a different part of the country. His family had dwelt in Ireland for many generations, and there he was born in 1852, the son of Thomas and Rosanna (Phillips) Gollagher, whose noble lives were passed on the Emerald Isle, as those of their forefathers had been from time immemorial. The father died in 1890, aged seventy-five, and the mother is still living in county Derry. Their son Samuel remained at home, assisting on the farm which they conducted and attending schools as he had opportunity until he reached the age of twenty. He then determined to seek in the new world the chance to gratify his ambitions which seemed to be denied in the old, and came to the United States for the purpose, as thousands of his countrymen had done before and thousands have done since. He reached New York in 1872 after an uneventful voyage, and although at the time he had but little money or knowledge of the world, he was impelled by his courageous spirit to enter the business circles of the American metropolis as a grocer and hotel-keeper, and he followed these lines successfully for seven years. By that time the Leadville gold excitement was at its height, and believing there was as good a chance for him in that promising field as for any other man of nerve and self-reliance, he sold out his New York business and sought the new camp in the heart of the Rockies. He remained at Leadville only six weeks, however, surveying and prospecting without satisfactory results, then came on to Tin Cup, where he followed the same employments until

1889. In that year he turned once more to his first occupation in this country, opening a grocery and general merchandising establishment which he is still conducting, and in which his success has fully justified his change of base. His emporium is one of the leading mercantile institutions of the section in which he lives, and lays a large extent of country under tribute to its trade. It is conducted on lofty lines of integrity and business capacity, wherein the needs of the community are carefully studied and provided for, and the comfort and satisfaction of his patrons have due consideration. Mr. Gollagher was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Clickener in 1893 and six children are the fruit of their union, Catherine, Rosa, Susan, Anna, Gertrude and Samuel J. In the public thought and activities of the community Mr. Gollagher wields a healthful and inspiring influence, and in the regard of the people he has a high place.

W. SCOTT DICKINSON.

Having spent a considerable portion of his earlier life as a lumberman in the more unsettled parts of Maine and Pennsylvania, W. Scott Dickinson, of Pitkin, Gunnison county, was measurably prepared for frontier life when he came to the Rocky mountains and cast his lot with this section of our country, and had some knowledge of the impulses and springs of action of people who dwell much in the presence of nature and are seeking to extort from her the hidden treasures which she is always willing to give up when she is properly interrogated. He had experience in some of their hardships and inconveniences, and knew how to sympathize with and take his place among them in a way to be of service. He was born at Wakefield, province of New Brunswick, in 1845, and is the son of William and Louisa

J. (Estabrook) Dickinson, who were also native there. The father was a lumberman and died in 1847, aged thirty-three, two years after the birth of his son. The mother lived until May 27, 1893, when she passed away, at the age of eighty-five. William was reared and educated in his native county, and when he was seventeen abandoned the farm work in which he had hitherto been engaged and went into the woods of Maine to follow lumbering as a business. He remained there three years, then moved to Pennsylvania and followed the same vocation until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located at Pitkin, where he has since resided and been actively engaged in business. Until 1884 he was employed in getting out ties for the railroad companies under contract. He then started a second-hand store, and found the business so profitable that he enlarged his enterprise to cover dealings in new goods, and now carries on an extensive and profitable trade in both, being one of the leading business men of the town. He has also been prominent and influential in the civil and social life of the community, serving as mayor of the town five terms, and being recognized as one of the molders and movers of public sentiment in all lines of general interest. He is a Republican in politics, with a potential place in the counsels of his party, and one of its most loyal and active supporters. Mr. Dickinson was first married in 1871 to Miss Adeline More, who bore him three children, Vernon, Louisa J. and George. His second marriage occurred in 1878, and was with Miss Sarah A. Ingram. They had one daughter, Edith V., who died in June, 1902.

WILLIAM V. VAN OSTERN.

A veteran of two of the wars fought by his country, in one of which he helped to conquer from Mexico a portion of the state in which

he now lives, and in the other to defend it against the evils of threatened disunion, William V. Van Ostern, of Crested Butte, Gunnison county, is sealing his devotion to the section with which he has cast his lot by aiding in developing its resources and making its treasures available for the service of mankind and thus augmenting the sum of human comfort and happiness. So in war and peace he has been its devoted friend, and is justly entitled to the high regard in which he is held by a considerable body of its people. He was born in Ohio in 1824, the son of Peter and Cynthia (Vance) Van Ostern, natives of Pennsylvania who were among the early settlers of Ohio. His father died there in 1868, at the age of seventy-seven, and his mother in 1882, at that of eighty-two. They had three children, of whom William was the first born. His childhood, youth and early youth were passed in his native state, and in her liberal schools he received a fair education. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted among the volunteers for the war against Mexico and in that stirring contest he followed the flag of his country until it waved in triumph over the capital of the conquered foe. After the close of the war he went to California, remaining six or seven years engaged in mining and driving stage. In the fall of 1860 he crossed the plains to Missouri and bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in that state on which he lived until 1862. He then returned to Ohio and enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, for a term of three years or during the war. He was discharged in 1864, as first lieutenant, and on his return to Ohio at once re-enlisted as a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, Company B, for a term during the war, and served to its close. In all his military experience he was in active field service and participated in the most important engagements.

When he was mustered out of service in 1885 he took up his residence at Tipton, Missouri, and engaged in mercantile business, limiting his operations to handling shoes and kindred commodities. A few years later he sold out at Tipton and moved to Bunceon, where he opened and for two years conducted a general merchandising establishment. Then selling that, he went into the employ of the Osage Mining Company with headquarters at Sedalia, Missouri. After giving this company faithful and valued service for five years he removed to Irwin in Gunnison county, this state, and remained there until 1885, and during five years of his residence at that place was its postmaster. In 1885 he determined to make his home at Crested Butte, in the same county, and there he has since been in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary E. Crall. In politics Mr. Van Ostern has been an unwavering Republican from the formation of the party, and has on all occasions taken an active part in its campaigns, giving to its cause both wise counsel and active support.

LOUIS MILLER.

To the settlement, civilization and development of the United States all climes and tongues have contributed of their brain and brawn. Early in her history her men of breadth and progress realized that generosity in naturalization was a potent factor in the growth of nations, especially new countries, and her invitation to the world to accept her opportunities was broad and liberal, and it has been accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered. The empire of Francis Joseph has made many contributions of value to her civilizing forces, and among them must be mentioned Louis Miller, of Gunnison county, Colorado, living near Overstep. He was born in Austria

in 1861, the son of John and Annie (Greta) Miller, natives of that country, where the mother died at the age of thirty-seven. The father emigrated to this country in 1883 and is now living in Texas. At the age of twelve their son came to the United States, and making his way to Texas, was soon employed in the ranching and stock industries of that great state, remaining there so occupied for fifteen years. He then moved to Colorado and settled where he now lives on a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near East river. Since then he has been an important factor in the cattle business of that part of the state and a man of force and standing in its local public affairs. He was married in 1900 to Miss Annie Morelock, a native of Austria, and living at the time of her marriage at Overstep. They have no children. Wherever he has lived Mr. Miller has been active in the development and improvement of his section, and has been among the prominent and highly esteemed citizens who have given character and credit to its institutions and its citizenship.

D. F. BLAIR.

The inspiring story of the conquest, occupation, development and cultivation of the great West of the United States never loses its interest oft told though it be. It is the account of an unebbing tide of progress over difficulties almost inconceivable to those who have not experienced them, and its true and full recital would glow with heroism, be tinged with sentiment and romance, deeply shadowed with tragedy, melting in its pathos and glorious in triumph for civilization and the good of mankind. This majestic march has never halted or considered defeat. As soon as one part of the country was occupied and settled another was entered, the sons and daughters of pioneers repeating farther in the wake of the set-

ting sun the work of their parents where their own lives began, and in turn giving their heroic spirit and high example to their offspring for inspiration to renewed battle with the opposing forces of nature and further conquests. D. F. Blair, of Mesa county, Colorado, living fourteen miles southeast of Grand Junction, in his career and origin is an epitome of this story. He was born in 1855, in Holt county, Missouri, where his parents were pioneers, and in turn became one himself in this state. He is the son of James and Emeline (Jasper) Blair, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kentucky. In 1849 the father went to California, where he remained about two years, then returning eastward settled in Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow is still living in that state and has her home at Mound City. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters, the subject of this sketch being the second in the order of birth. He passed his childhood, youth and early manhood in his native county, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-four years, and receiving in the district schools what educational training there was available to him under the circumstances. In 1879 he came to this state and settled at Gothic, Gunnison county, and there engaged in mining until 1882. He then moved to the vicinity of Whitewater, Mesa county, and there he has since continuously resided and been occupied in farming and raising stock and fruit on an expanding scale and with increasing profits. Being one of the early settlers in this neighborhood, he has also been one of the most useful and progressive, doing well himself and inspiring others to greater efforts by his influence and example. In 1893 he was united in marriage with Miss Olive West. They have three sons, Floyd, Cecil and James. In all the elements of good citizenship Mr. Blair has been

true and straightforward, showing great and intelligent interest in the welfare of his section of the state, and meeting all his obligations in every relation of public and private life with manliness and fidelity. He is one of the esteemed men of his community and representative of its best aspirations.

M. D. HOLLAND.

The versatile and adaptable people of the Emerald Isle, who can make themselves at home in any country, and mold a shapely destiny out of any plastic condition that fate may fling before them; who are never at a loss for an answer and never without a resource in trouble; and who have dignified and adorned every line of active life at home and abroad, have done much for the civilization and development of the wild places of America, and enrich those already settled and civilized with the triumphs of intellect, the power of genius and the graces of social culture. It is to this race that M. D. Holland, of Mesa county, living near the village of Whitewater and about sixteen miles southeast of Grand Junction, belongs and he has all the more pleasing characteristics of his people. He was born in Ireland in 1852, and is the son of D. V. and Julia (Harrington) Holland, who were also Irish by nativity and belonged to families long resident in the green little isle. The mother died in 1900, and the father passed away a year later, at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of nine children, their son M. D. being the last born. He was reared and educated in his native land, remaining with his parents until he was twenty years old, then went to sea for two years. In 1874 he came to the United States, landing at Boston, and after remaining six months in Massachusetts, moved westward to Michigan where he worked in the copper mines a year. He then came on to the Black

Hills of South Dakota, and a few months later to Denver, this state. He followed mining in the vicinity of the capital city for some time, then in 1889 settled on the ranch where he now lives and where he conducts a flourishing, farming and stock industry. He was married in 1882 to Miss Maggie Murphy, and they are the parents of eight children, Mary, John, Maggie, Nellie, Don, Irena, Henry and Francis. Mr. Holland is prosperous in his business, well esteemed in his community, active in public-spirit and aid to the advancement of the county, and interested in every good work, local and general, for the advantage of the people.

J. F. SULLIVAN, SR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne county, Iowa, July 17, 1847. His parents were Harvy P. and Eliza (King) Sullivan. They were born in Kentucky and died at Centerville, Iowa, October 2, 1853. At the age of seven years he was removed to Kentucky by his mother's parents and lived on a farm there until he was thirteen years old. He had but very little schooling up to that time and had resolved to secure a better education. He went to Williamsburg, the county seat of Whitley county, Kentucky, and clerked in a grocery store morning and evenings and Saturdays to pay his way in school. He attended school most of the time after he was thirteen years old up to July 1, 1864, when he left Kentucky and went back to Iowa, where he continued going to school for the greater part of two years, until he had a fair common-school education. Then he rented a farm and on the 27th day of February, 1867, he married Miss Eliza R. Duncan, and to her is due an equal share of praise, for her industry and frugality has been one of the main levers to his success. He lived in Iowa as a renter for about five years, then bought a farm in Mercer

county, Missouri, where he lived until March 1, 1881. Then he came to Colorado for his health, having been bothered with lung trouble for two years, so that he was able to work on the farm but very little. As soon as he landed in Colorado he went to roughing it, prospecting and camping out up to the latter part of December, 1881, when he landed on Kannah creek, then a sage brush wilderness, and took up his claim, on which he still lives. At this time he had regained his health, so he wrote his wife to sell the Missouri farm and come to Colorado, for he had found all that he had started out to find—health and good climate. She sold the farm and came to this place and they have lived here since. They have reared six children, Mary L. (Sullivan) Morrison, William A., John W., J. F., Jr., Eliza R. and Susan Ada.

HENRY BOLEM.

Henry Bolem, a prosperous citizen, progressive farmer and stockman, and a leading Democrat of the Whitewater section of Mesa county, whose industry is conducted on a good ranch located some twenty-five miles southeast of Grand Junction, is a native of Germany, born in 1837. His parents, also natives of the fatherland, were Mathias and Caroline (Slamp) Bolem, and both have long been dead, the mother passing away in 1872. Their son Henry remained in his native land until he nearly reached man's estate, and in the state schools he received a good education. Soon after leaving school he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, where he remained until 1856. He then enlisted in the Fifth Infantry for a term of five years and at its conclusion was discharged at Fort Creek, New Mexico. He remained there twelve years, and in 1872 moved to where he now resides, securing good land of which, with the

energy, persistent industry and agricultural skill characteristic of his race, he has made an excellent farm and an attractive and comfortable home. He was married in 1896 to Miss L. J. Wahn, a native of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. No children have blessed their union but their home has been a center of generous hospitality, and has never long lacked the sunny smiles and cheerful companionship of visitors and friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bolem are well known and highly respected, and their thrift and industry, their genial natures and obliging dispositions and withal the interest they manifest in the welfare of everybody in general and their own community in particular, have won them a large body of devoted and admiring friends. Mr. Bolem has imbibed the spirit of American institutions, and is loyal to the country of his adoption in every respect, taking a deep interest in the county, state and national welfare and contributing his portion of the inspiration necessary to secure it. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party and always gives them and its candidates faithful and serviceable support.

J. A. LAURENT.

The interesting subject of this brief review, whose productive life of nearly a third of a century in this state has been of considerable service in developing and building up the section of it in which he lives, is a Canadian by nativity, born in the province of Quebec in 1837. He is the son of M. A. and Julianna (Giroux) Laurent, who were both born in Quebec and lived there until a few years ago, when they came to this state and have since made their home with their son. Mr. Laurent remained in his native land until he had passed the verge of manhood by several years. He received a good district school education, and when he was about twenty-five years old, after

following various employments for several years he entered a store as clerk and salesman, and during the next three years he remained there in that capacity. At the end of the period mentioned he determined to come to the United States and seek a home amid the wide and promising opportunities so abundant in its western section. Accordingly in 1892 he came to Colorado, and settling on the farm which is now his home, located twenty miles southeast of Grand Junction, Mesa county, and engaged in raising fruit and cattle on an expanding scale. His business has prospered and has grown with the flight of time, and it is now one of the most extensive and profitable of its kind in that part of the state. It comprises the production and handling of all sorts of the usual domestic fruits, and he finds a ready and eager market for all his output. His orchards are thrifty, with the trees and varieties well selected, and receive the most skillful attention. Mr. Laurent was married in 1884 to Miss Rosanna Trahan, a native of Quebec. They have nine children, Victor A., Oscar, Hector, Antoinette, Georgie, Joe D., Rosanna, Albertine and Laura, all living at home. The head of the house is widely known and highly esteemed as a citizen and holds a high rank as a business man of enterprise, breadth of view and progressiveness. He and his family stand well in the best social circles and are important factors in the public life of the community.

JAMES W. COX.

James W. Cox, who after a long and eventful career wherein the element of danger was almost ever present and the condition of contest was the regular order, is now, in the evening of his life, making his home with George W. Masters, a prosperous ranchman with a fine farm near Snipes, Mesa county, a sketch of whom appears at another place in

this work. Mr. Cox is a native of Morgan county, born on September 7, 1832, and the son of Armstadt and Isabel (Caldwell) Cox, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. After their marriage they settled in Illinois, and there the mother died in 1859, aged fifty-five. The father died in June, 1832, and the mother remarried in May, 1836, to Able Harding, a good and honorable man who endeavored to have his step-sons grow up honest, respectable men. James W. Cox received a limited education and after leaving school engaged in farming for about eight years in his home county. In 1860 he came to Colorado and settled at Denver, but remained there only a short time, then went on to California, where he at first was employed on farms. He helped to start the first mail route between San Francisco and the Missouri river, and saw the first and the last of the pony express riding between these points. In June, 1861, he moved to Nevada and engaged in supplying horses to the overland mail route during the troubles with the Indians in those days, continuing at this business until 1864, when he again came to Colorado and enlisted in the Third Colorado Cavalry for the campaign against the Indians, then in an extensive outbreak. He took part in the Sand Creek battle with the savages on November 29, 1864, which practically ended the war, and he was mustered out of the service on December 23d following. In 1865 he was employed at ranching, then returned to Illinois, where he remained until after the death of his wife on October 15, 1873. Since that time he has been a wanderer in various parts of the West, seeking such employment and such occupation as his fancy or inclination directed, finding at last a safe and comfortable harbor after his long and stormy voyage, at the ranch of his friend, George W. Masters, of Mesa county, with whom he boards and makes his home. During his time Mr. Cox has had many

thrilling adventures, many narrow escapes, and many periods of hardship and privation. Three times he was obliged to ride for his life away from the Indians and once away from the Mexicans and was only saved each time by the fleetness and endurance of his horse and his own skill as a horseman. On February 8, 1858, he was married to Miss Jennima Dawson, a native of Hancock county, Illinois, who died on October 15, 1873, aged thirty-two years, six months and six days, and left one child, their daughter Mary. Mr. Cox is a typical pioneer and there is no phase of frontier life that he has not been through. He is well versed in woodcraft, knows all the wiles of the Indians, can read the indications of weather changes, and has a wealth of worldly wisdom gathered in his western life and intimate communion with nature. He also has an almost inexhaustible fund of interesting reminiscences and narratives of persons and events of distinction which is a never-failing source of entertainment to his numerous friends and associates, especially those of the younger generation.

WILLIAM HENRY.

The last born of his parents' fourteen children, and losing his father by death when he was but eleven years of age, William Henry, of Mesa county, a prosperous and progressive ranchman living at Collbran, came into the world with a destiny of toil and privation before him, and entered on his portion early in life. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where his life began in 1845, and is the son of John and Sarah (Brobst) Henry, also native in that state, where the father was an industrious farmer. He died in 1856, at the age of forty-one, leaving his excellent wife to do the best she could in rearing her large family and preparing them for the duties of active existence in a struggling world. She met her duty

bravely and performed it faithfully, and she lived to the age of seventy-one, dying in 1895, after seeing her children all making their way with credit and exemplifying in their daily lives the lessons learned from her teachings and her good example. Her son William passed his boyhood in his native state, receiving a limited education at the district schools and helping to earn his own livelihood as soon as he was able. When the Civil war broke out he was sixteen years of age, and full of zeal for the union and among the early volunteers he enlisted in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry for three years or during the war if it should not last that long. Although in active service during the greater part of his term of enlistment, he escaped without injury or capture, and returned to his home with the consciousness of having faithfully performed his duty and laid upon the altar of his country three years of the best efforts of his vigorous and aspiring youth. After the contest he was engaged in various occupations for a few years, and acquired some facility as a carpenter. In 1870 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, then a straggling town of some two thousand inhabitants. Making this his headquarters he was employed as a range rider and cowboy in the neighborhood for four years. He then moved to Custer county, this state, and was there engaged in ranching until 1885, and also in prospecting, losing all his earnings and everything he had in the last named exciting and alluring but often disappointing occupation. From Custer county in 1885 he changed his base of operations to Colorado Springs, and during the next three years worked at his trade as a carpenter at that town. In 1888 he moved to Plateau valley and settled on the ranch which has since then been his home and which he has by assiduous industry raised to a high rank among such properties in the neighborhood, making it valu-

able with good improvements and fruitful through careful and skillful tilling. The ranch lies close to Collbran and Mr. Henry's residence is in that village. He was married first in 1867 to Miss Kate Hess, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1870, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving one child, their son Stanley W. In 1872 he married a second wife, Miss Almyra Hopkins, of Denver, and they have four children, William M., Sarah C., Dennis Y. and Samuel A. Few men in his community, if any, are more esteemed than Mr. Henry, and none is more worthy of esteem, whether it be based on his business capacity and high character as a man or his enterprise and public-spirit as a citizen.

BERT ELLIS.

Losing his mother by death when he was but three years old and his father when he was fourteen, the lessons of adversity came early to Bert Ellis, one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stock men of Garfield county, this state, whose pleasantly located ranch on Main creek is one of the attractive rural homes in that portion of the state. Mr. Ellis was born in 1856 in Moultrie county, Illinois, and is the son of Walker and Hannah (Carter) Ellis, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. The father was a veteran of the Civil war. He moved his family to Texas in 1858 and settled on a ranch there. The next year his wife died, and he passed away in 1870. They were the parents of three children, Bert being the second born. He remained in Texas making his home with his father until the death of that estimable gentleman, when the youth, then fourteen years of age, returned to Illinois to live with an uncle with whom he found a home until he was twenty. He then went to work for himself on a farm in the neighborhood of his uncle's

place, and after working there for a year moved to Kansas. Here he remained three years engaged in various occupations, then came to Colorado, and locating at Denver, went to work for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. While in the employ of this company he learned telegraphy, but he never had occasion to use the art as a means of making a living. He moved from Denver to Glenwood and there passed three years profitably employed at his trade as a carpenter, at which he had previously acquired facility. At the end of the period named he moved to a ranch near Rifle, and a short time afterward to the one on which he now lives, settling there with his family in 1889. He has devoted his time and energies wholly to general farming and raising stock, and has made a gratifying success of his business. He takes a very active interest in school matters, serving as president of his district. Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Flora Crann in 1889. They have one daughter, Lucinda.

OTIS MOORE.

Otis Moore, of Gunnison county, whose ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, lying five miles north of Gunnison, is one of the best and most highly improved in the county, is a native of Colorado and has passed almost the whole of his life so far in the county of his present home. He was educated in its public schools, began his life work on its wide domain in the business in which he is now engaged, and has devoted all his energies to the development of its interests. He was born at River Bend, ninety-eight miles east of Denver, on July 19, 1876, and is the son of William B. and Jennie (Davis) Moore, the former born in West Virginia and the latter in Missouri. The father was a pioneer in Colorado, conducting a post for trading with the Indians

at River Bend at an early day. He now lives in Gunnison county, where the family settled when the son was about four years old. He was reared on his father's ranch to the age of fifteen and attended the public school at Gunnison. When he reached the age of fifteen he began to earn an independent living by working on ranches by the month, which he continued to do for eight years. In 1897 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land about two miles north of where he now lives, which he sold in 1901 and bought his present place of four hundred and eighty acres on Ohio creek. This is a very productive tract of land and is devoted almost wholly to hay, of which he cuts an average of five hundred tons a year, but he also raises some grain. Ever since his childhood he has been connected more or less with raising cattle and other stock, and since he left home at the age of fifteen has been actively employed in that industry. Very early in his independent career he began to get cattle together for himself, and knowing the business thoroughly in all its bearings, he has made a success in his efforts to gather large herds of superior breeds about him, now owning four hundred to seven hundred head, the size of his ranch, the number of his cattle and the magnitude of his operations making him one of the extensive stock men of this part of the state. He is earnestly interested in the progress and improvement of his county, and although not ostentatious in his public-spirit, he is always active and helpful in the exercise of it. Politically he is a Republican, but not often an active party worker. On February 9, 1897, he was married to Miss Alice McMillan, a native of Mitchell county, Kansas, a daughter of Horace and Caroline (Baxter) McMillan, who were born and married near Sigourney, Iowa, and became early settlers in Cloud county, Kansas. The father is living on a farm near Concordia, that state, and the

mother died there some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children, Arthur H., Gail H. and Dora V. It is a matter of historic interest that the home ranch of the Moores was originally taken up by Louis Arns, one of the very early pioneers in this section. There is a cabin still standing on it which was built by him in the 'seventies, most of the work being done by Indians who were then numerous in the neighborhood. In addition to this ranch on Ohio creek Mr. Moore owns six hundred and forty acres of pasture land.

FRANK E. LIGHTLEY.

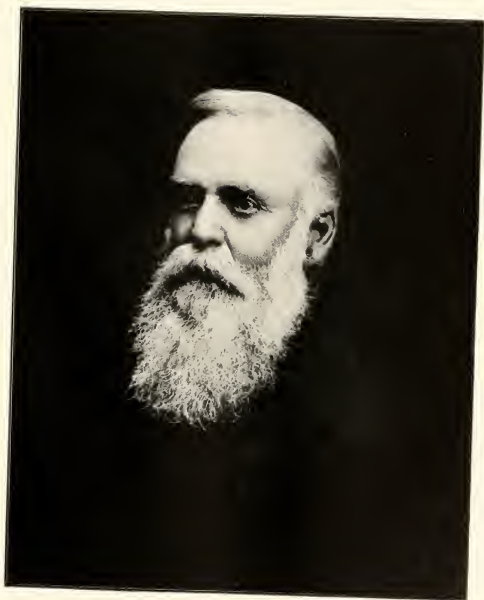
Frank E. Lightley, whose beautiful ranch on Ohio creek, nine miles north of Gunnison, is one of the choice ones of the valley in which it is located, and has been his home during the last five years, was born near Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on June 7, 1857. His parents, John and Louie Ann (Maltby) Lightley, are more specifically mentioned in a sketch of his brother George W. Lightley, elsewhere in this work. When Frank was three years old the family moved to Freeborn county, Minnesota, and there he grew to the age of twenty on his father's farm and received a common-school education in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age mentioned he went to the pine woods in the northern part of Wisconsin, where he worked at lumbering until the spring of 1881. At that time he came to Colorado, arriving at Gunnison on April 23d. Here he worked with his brother George for seven years, then engaged in ranching a few years on land which he rented. In 1889 he bought the ranch on which he now lives on Ohio creek, nine miles north of Gunnison, which comprises three hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, nearly all under irrigation and equipped with good buildings and all the necessary outfit for an enterprising and

successful ranching and stock industry. His principal crop is hay, of which he raises about four hundred tons a year. In 1890 he began raising stock and has gradually increased his operations in this line until he now has a herd of some four hundred good cattle and a number of superior horses. While he was not among the earliest settlers in his neighborhood, he has been among the most active and helpful in building up the section and developing its resources, omitting no effort of his own and no stimulus to others of which he has been capable in promoting the advancement and comfort of its people and an increasing volume of wealth from the bounty with which Providence has blessed it. In political affairs he supports the Republican party, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Woodmen of the World. On July 20, 1890, he united in marriage with Miss Maggie Lehman, a native of Kansas, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Combs) Lehman, the father born in New York and the mother in Iowa. The father was among the early settlers in Gunnison county, locating many years ago the ranch on which his son Lee now lives on Ohio creek about eleven miles north of the county seat. The mother died in Kansas in 1876 and the father in Pueblo, Colorado, in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Lightley have one son, Charley H.

SQUIRE G. LANE.

During the last twenty years the interesting subject of this sketch has been a resident of Fruita, Mesa county, this state, and he has seen all the growth and development of this section from a barren waste to its present advanced state of fruitfulness and prosperity. He was born on January 1, 1831, in Putnam county, New York, and is the son of George and Esther (Drake) Lane, who were also natives of Putnam county. His father was a farmer

for a time, but passed the later years of his life in the milling and grain business, moving to Niagara county in his native state when his son Squire was eighteen months old, and settling on a farm there. He died at Rochester at a good old age, as did the mother. There were twelve children in the family, of whom two daughters and four sons are living. Squire was the third born, and was reared on the paternal homestead, receiving a public-school education, which was supplemented with one term at an academy. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, then engaged in the lumber and shingle business, all shingles at that time being made by hand. The seat of his operations was in Orleans county, New York, and he continued them two or three years. At the end of that period he moved to Coldwater, Michigan, and bought a farm near the town. Two years later he sold this and returned to Niagara county, New York, where he was married and settled on the old homestead. After farming this three years he sold it and moved to his native county of Putnam where he again engaged in farming. In 1874 he sold this farm also and came to Colorado. Making Denver his headquarters, he prospected and mined for four years in various places with all the varying successes and reverses characteristic of these alluring but delusive occupations. He had plenty of hard work and experience, but did not lay up much gold as the result of his efforts. In 1883 he moved to Mesa county and took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Grand valley, about one mile below Fruita. This was prior to the birth of that thriving little town, and he was one of the pioneers in this section, there being but few settlers in it then, and they almost all bachelors, only one woman living between his ranch and Grand Junction. The region was almost wholly devoid of vegetation of value, producing naturally nothing for human food or commerce, and



SQUIRE G. LANE.

there was not a tree between his ranch and Grand Junction except along the river banks. No irrigation ditches had been constructed, and the natural aridness of the region forbade any attempt at systematic husbandry on a scale of magnitude. In 1885, when the first ditch for irrigation was completed, Fruita was founded. He then sold his ranch and built the second house in that town, and there he has ever since made his home. During the last five years he has been engaged in the lumber business in partnership with Mr. Merriell, under the firm name of Lane & Merriell, and has prospered. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as such has served two terms as county commissioner, besides filling several minor local offices at various times. He was married in Michigan in 1856 to Miss Ann E. Hayne, a native of New Jersey. They have had four children, George H., deceased; Ernest H., deceased; Winnie A., deceased, and Eva B., who is living and the wife of C. W. Cain, a prominent Mesa county ranchman (see sketch elsewhere). Mr. Lane has been an earnest blue-lodge Mason during nearly fifty years. Having wrought his full day of labor, he is now enjoying the evening of life in peace and comfort, respected by all his neighbors and friends and a host of admiring acquaintances.

REGIS VIDAL.

Regis Vidal, whose death on May 31, 1901, deprived Gunnison county of one of its leading ranchmen and most esteemed and prominent citizens, was born in the department of Ardeche, France, in 1839. The death of his parents when he was young deprived him of early educational advantages and threw him on his own resources for advancement in the world and into the hard and rugged school of experience for his training. In 1859 he emigrated to the United States, and for several years thereafter he wrought in the mines near Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania. Returning to his native land about the year 1873, he was married to Miss Albine Tarandon and soon after brought his bride to this country. They came direct to Colorado, and locating at Gunnison for a short time, took up land about three miles north of the city on Ohio creek, being among the earliest settlers in the county. Mr. Vidal worked for a number of years in mines in various parts of the state to get the money necessary to improve his property, which by purchases subsequent to his first location he increased to seven hundred and twenty-five acres. In 1879 the family took up their residence permanently on the ranch and from then to his death the father devoted his entire time and energy to its improvement, making it in fact the finest ranch in the county. After his death his widow carried on the business with vigor and capacity which shone out with increasing brightness owing to the difficulties with which she was obliged to contend; for the father at his death left the property heavily mortgaged. The excellent lady was, however, clearing away the debts and other difficulties steadily and making progress toward final freedom, when death ended her labors also, calling her away from her sphere of earthly usefulness on June 19, 1904. They were the parents of eight daughters and one son, all of whom are living and at home, Philippine, Josephine, Robert, Matilda, Dorothy, Berthilda, Sophia, Louina and Annette. The daughters and the son have inherited the spirit and determination of their parents, and they at once took up the work where the mother was obliged to drop it, determined to save their estate from loss and redeem it from its incumbrances. Their conduct in the matter, that of the young ladies, is romantic and deeply interesting, and furnishes one of the highest tributes to the essential worth and usefulness, as well as of the pluck and independence of American womanhood our annals afford. They made Miss Dorothy Vidal the manager of the

enterprise and all together went to work with will and cheerfulness to promote its success. So faithfully have they all labored, and so wisely have they managed their affairs, that with the circumstances continuing as they are, under ordinary conditions they will have accomplished their object by the end of three years from this time (1904). The daughters know all about ranch work of every kind, and they never shirk from its performance with all the strength and ardor of their natures. In haying time they put on overalls and run the mower, the rake, the go-devil and the stacker, and save their crop with expedition in the best condition, and with no other help than that of their brother Robert. When it comes time to bale the hay for market they do this too with skill and no loss of time. They think their work as good as play and none of them has ever been ill a day from it. They are young ladies of very striking and prepossessing appearance, fine specimens of physical womanhood and with all the modesty and graces which adorn the drawing room as well as the strength and resolution necessary to meet emergencies and conquer difficulties. In the winter months the older sisters find employment in Denver, where they have hosts of friends, and the younger ones attend school at Gunnison. Their father, having an impressive realization of the value of education from his own early lack of it, was deeply interested in school matters in his county and for years served as the president of the board in his district. He was in reference to all public affairs a wisely conservative yet eminently progressive man, and gave his hearty assistance to all commendable projects for the improvement of his community and county.

WILLIAM REESER.

The life of toil and privation, hardship and danger, sudden wealth and often a sudden poverty afterward, and the heroic struggle

against great odds for a foothold on the soil and its reduction to submissive and generous productiveness, which has been the lot of the western pioneers, has been the experience of William Reeser, of Mesa county, one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of the Grand Junction section of the state; and like many another of his kind he can enjoy his present comfort and consequence all the more because of the toilsome and trying course through which he reached it. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on February 23, 1830, and is the son of John and Hannah (Traher) Reeser, who were also native there. In 1883 the family moved to Ohio, and from there to Indiana and later to Illinois, where the father operated a large farm in Clark county, remaining there for a number of years and prospering in all his undertakings. He died in Iowa and his wife in Illinois. Their offspring numbered ten, three of whom are living. Their son William was the fifth born and remained at home until he was twenty-five. Owing to the migratory life of the family his school advantages were irregular and limited, but he made good use of what he had and received a good common-school education. When the Pike's Peak gold excitement swept over the country in 1859 he started for the new eldorado, and shipping his cattle from St. Louis by boat to Leavenworth, Kansas, he proceeded overland from that point by ox teams by way of the Republican river valley route, then a new one just opened, to Denver, which he found a small hamlet of a few log cabins. There were over one hundred persons in his train and the country through which they traveled was nearly all wild and uninhabited. He sent the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News back east to his father, for even in that day there was journalistic enterprise in this western world. Going on to Pike's Peak, he was disappointed in his search for gold there, and proceeded to Central City, where he mined

in Russel gulch until the spring of 1860. He then went to Georgia gulch, and here he was successful and did well. Late in the autumn of 1861 he, with several other persons, made a stampede to Baker's Park, which was near where Lake City now stands. He wintered there and had a hard time of it. Food was scarce, the season was severe, the Navajo Indians were hostile and troublesome, and the means of providing against all these difficulties were but slender and not easily available. In the spring he returned to Georgia gulch and worked his mines during the summer. The return trip was full of hardship and danger. Often the party had no food for days but the fish they could catch in the streams, and these they were obliged to eat without salt. When they were near the present town of Salida they caught a badger, and this Mr. Reeser says was the toughest eating he ever had. While at Baker's Park he made a prospecting trip to the head of the Rio Grande and there had a hard tussle with a grizzly bear that forced him to climb a tree, in doing which he dropped his gun. He had fired at and wounded the bear, but did not have time to reload before going up the tree, and as the bear was a very large one and enraged by its wound he found his only safety in flight. After keeping him imprisoned up the trees for a considerable time the bear disappeared in the timber, and he was permitted to go on his way. He worked his mines in Georgia gulch until the fall of 1862, then with four other men he outfitted for Virginia City, Montana, but they were cut off by the hostility of the Indians and went to Virginia City, Nevada. Here Mr. Reeser remained about five years, during which period he discovered the richest mine on the Humboldt, but was beaten out of his interest in it. While living at that point he was engaged in lumbering the greater part of the time and found it a profitable occupation. In the

fall of 1867 he went to California to visit his brother, and soon afterward he took a steamer at San Francisco for New York, making the trip by the Nicaragua route. From New York he came west to Indiana and later to Iowa. In the spring of 1868 he bought a good team and went to Kansas, settling in Cherokee county, where he got married and took up land on which he went to farming. He remained there until 1877, and being sick most of the time was very unsuccessful. In the year last named he returned to Colorado, and locating at or near Canon City, remained until the spring of 1882, then removed to Mesa county, taking up his residence on one hundred and sixty acres of land which he entered and which lay on the river five miles below Grand Junction. Some years later he sold this and bought the forty acres on which he now lives, six miles northwest of the Junction. On September 27, 1868, he was married to Miss Susan Spickelwire, a native of Indiana. They had nine children, John (deceased), Lizzie, C. Edward, Rosa (deceased), Hutchinson (deceased), William B., Nellie (deceased), Noble (deceased) and Joseph R. In politics Mr. Reeser is an independent Democrat.

C. EDWARD REESER, the oldest living son of William Reeser, was born in Cedar county, Missouri, on January 16, 1864, and came to Mesa county, Colorado, with his parents. In the fall of 1901 he bought twenty-seven acres of land on which he now lives, seven miles northwest of Grand Junction, and where he carries on a successful farming industry, being one of the progressive and enterprising young men of that section of the state. He was married on July 4, 1898, to Miss Belle Eaton, a native of Michigan. They have three children, Edward B., B. Fay and James A. In politics Mr. Reeser is independent. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Wood-

men of the World. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel.

MANSIR STEWART.

In war and peace the subject of this sketch has been faithful to duty and exemplified the best attributes of American citizenship. He was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on June 4, 1841, and is the son of Eliphallet and Lucy (Tilley) Stewart, also natives of New York, where the mother died in August, 1854. The father moved to Kansas in 1864 and some time later to Indian Territory, where he died. He was a law student in early life and lived to be ninety-seven years old. There were seven children in the family, and six are living. Mansir was the fourth born. He grew to the age of fifteen in his native state and there received a district school education. He started in life for himself when but a boy, going to New Boston, Illinois, for two years and from there at the end of that period to Kansas in 1857. His arrival in that turbulent region was in time for him to witness and participate in the border troubles then prevalent in Kansas, as no resident of the section was allowed to remain neutral. After spending a few years teaming on the plains he enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, as a member of Company E, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, under command of Col. Thomas M. Bowen, later United States senator from Colorado, and was assigned with his regiment to the Army of the West. He was in the service eight months, nearly half of the time in the hospital at Springfield, Missouri. The field service in which he was placed took him into a number of skirmishes and battles. At Prairie Grove he received a gunshot wound in his left limb which, with other injuries, sent him to the hospital, he having been reported mortally wounded.

After being discharged from the service, in March, 1863, he returned to Kansas, and locating in Marshall county engaged in farming and raising stock, and also in merchandising and the real estate business at Irving, where he improved several farms, remaining there eight years and carrying on a successful business. At the end of the period named he sold out and moved to Butler county, Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business and merchandising until 1879. He then moved to Colorado Springs, this state, where he built several houses for himself, living there until 1883, when he moved to Grand Junction, after which he made his home there for a number of years. There he bought real estate and improved it, building several residence properties which he afterward sold. In 1895 he took up his residence at Fruita, buying land adjoining the town and a ranch on the river. On February 23, 1864, he was married to Miss Julia A. Vaughn, a native of Randolph county, Indiana. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, Mary, Lucy, Greg, Clair, Dick, Earl and Geneva. Those deceased are Jennie I. and Ray, the latter dying in Alaska, being buried at Forty Mile. Their mother died on April 9, 1897. Greg and Clair went to Alaska in the spring of 1895, and in 1896 Clair returned home and Greg went to the interior of Alaska, where he built the first cabin put up on Bonanza creek. They were successful in their search for gold, Clair returning to Alaska in 1897, and some time later Dick, Earl and Ray followed them to that far-away country, where they were also fairly successful, Earl being one of the pioneers to the famous "Camp Fairbanks" on the Tanawa river. In making a return trip once three of the boys, Fred, Clair and Dick, were on a ship which lost her rudder and drifted for nineteen days, on the trip from Cape Nome to Seattle, those on board living mostly on hard tack. Mr. Stewart is a Silver Republican

in politics, but he never held office except in the army or aspired to public office. He has subscribed to no creed, but is ever ready to assist and encourage every worthy enterprise and is an advocate of morality and justice.

FRANK A. COLLINS.

For nearly a quarter of a century Frank A. Collins, of Mesa county, one of the progressive and substantial fruit-growers and ranchmen of western Colorado, living two miles east of Fruita, has been a resident of this state and an important contributor to its development and improvement. He was born in Burke county, North Carolina, on December 1, 1859, the son of Brice M. and Margaret E. (Warwick) Collins, also natives of North Carolina, the father of Scotch-Irish and the mother of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. They are farmers, and in 1874 moved to Kansas, locating near Junction City, where they still live. There were twelve children in the family, ten of whom are living, Frank having been the first born. He was about fifteen when the family moved to Kansas, and in the schools of that state supplemented in a small way the limited public school education he had received in those of North Carolina, attending a few terms in the winter months. Being the oldest child, he was obliged early to look out for himself by working on neighboring farms; and this effort, trying at best to a young and ambitious nature, was doubly discouraging at that time and place, for the grasshoppers consumed all the crops of the farms and rendered it unusually difficult to extract a living from the soil for a number of years. In the spring of 1879 he moved to the Indian Territory, and for a year was employed on a ranch in the western part of the Chickasaw nation near where the western cattle trail crossed from Texas. At the end of his year there he came to Colorado, and during the

spring and summer of 1880 worked in a saw mill in the mountains forty miles above Gunnison. In the fall he went to Leadville, and a little later to Denver. During the next nine months he worked on the Rio Grande Railroad on the South Platte river, then returned to Denver and was variously employed in that city for two years. In February, 1884, he moved into the Grand valley, and after spending some time in a number of different occupations, he purchased the eighty acres of land now owned by Mr. Wheeler, making the purchase in 1887. He immediately began to make improvements and planted seven acres in fruit trees, intending this to be his permanent home. But in 1892 he sold the place, having previously bought the one of eighty acres on which he now lives. This he has made over into a good farm which yields abundantly in general products and provides a liberal revenue from its twenty acres of choice fruit trees and its additional acreage devoted to small fruits. His crop of apples in 1903 was about eighteen hundred bushels, and the yield from his general farming was also large. His farm is improved with a good modern dwelling and other suitable buildings, and has every needed appliance for the proper operation of its industries. On December 22, 1886, he was married to Miss Fannie E. Lamson, a daughter of Bruce Lamson, who has lived in Mesa county since 1883. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, Fisk, Edgar, Ruth, Laura and Lucy. Those deceased are Charles, Howard and Ellsworth. Their mother died on January 25, 1899, and on June 25, 1901, Mr. Collins married a second wife, Miss Cora B. Holdridge, a native of Swanton, Vermont, and daughter of Amasa and Delia C. (Stiles) Holdridge, both natives of that state. The father is deceased and the mother makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Collins. They have two children, Beryl H. and Vyrdon S. In politics Mr. Collins is

a Prohibition Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fruita, of which he is one of the trustees. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school. He served on the school board of district No. 1, Fruita, eleven years.

ADAM SHELLABARGER.

Every true man is, according to the measure of his capacities and the loftiness and constancy of his spirit, a cause, a country, an age. All human events in his unclouded vision teach him faith—faith in himself and in the omnipotence of will and of natural law. He finds his guidance in obedience to the instincts within him, and by lowly listening to them hears the right word. Neither vexations nor calamities abate his trust. His natural magnetism selects in the economy of the world's work what belongs to him, and this without dependence on books or what we call education. For they only copy the language which the field and the work-yard make. He is no vain carpet knight, shunning the rugged battle of fate where strength is born, but walks abreast with his days, and lives every hour of them as it passes. Domesticated in nature, he has her mighty forces for his ministrants, and standing on tiptoe in any circumstances looks over the hilltops of difficulty to the boundless wealth of the future. And, as with him to think is to act, seeing this, he at once sets out to possess and command it. Men of this character have opened the wild West of this country to settlement and civilization, and brought its wonderful resources to the service of the race. Our history shows forth no more heroic, far-seeing or colossal class than our pioneers, whether measured by aspirations, by endurance, or by greatness and permanency of conquest. To this class belongs the modest and unassuming subject of this article. He came to this state

in 1869, and from then until now has been actively doing all that came his way for the development and advancement of the section, never dreaming, perhaps, that his efforts were heroic, and worthy of an exalted place in song and story. He came into the state with next to nothing in the way of capital, and all that he has and is has been achieved by himself; and the influence of his example and his work, with all their attendant blessings, must be added to the account in estimating the value of his citizenship here. Mr. Shellabarger was born near Springfield, Ohio, on December 16, 1846, and is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Sheller) Shellabarger, natives of Maryland who moved to Ohio soon after their marriage, and enacted on the soil of that then western frontier the role he has since repeated with so much credit in this section of the country. The father passed the remainder of his life in Ohio, and after a long course of strict attention to farming and raising live stock, and active participation in public affairs as an earnest Democrat, died there in October, 1894. The mother now lives at Yellow Springs, that state. They were the parents of six children. Of these Anna died in 1868, Mrs. Frank Fulton in October, 1894, and George E. in September, 1897. The three living are Mrs. Charles Lehow, a Colorado pioneer who resides at Yellow Springs, Ohio; Adam and William, the latter living on the Platte river near Plum creek. Adam received only a common-school education, passing his minority on the home farm and assisting in its labors; then, in 1869, he came to Colorado by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from there by stage to Denver. On the Platte canyon near this city he found employment as a ranch hand for six months, then came to San Luis valley November 20, 1869, being employed by Lilly & Coberly, extensive cattle-growers, with whom he remained ten months

for the purpose of learning all about the stock industry. During this period he made trips to Texas and New Mexico to bring cattle to Colorado and in the fall of 1870 was given one hundred cattle on shares by Lehow Brothers of Platte canyon, and with this start he began ranching and raising stock on the Rito Alto, on land that is a portion of his present ranch of four thousand seven hundred acres, one thousand of which produce first-class hay. He secured his first tract as a homestead and pre-emption, a total of three hundred and twenty acres, and has added the rest by purchase. He has two hundred acres devoted to grain and the remainder, besides what is given up to hay, is excellent pasture land. Water is furnished abundantly for all necessary purposes by twelve artesian wells, and several ditches. The ranch is seven and a half miles northeast of Moffat and is well located for its best development. It is all fenced and well improved with all the requirements for a valuable and attractive ranch home. Cattle and hay are the chief products, and these are grown extensively and profitably. Horses were also raised in numbers for an active and discriminating market until 1893, when this branch of the stock business was abandoned. Mr. Shellabarger was one of the first settlers in this portion of the country, and for several years after his location here wild game was his principal source of animal food for his table. From his young manhood he has been an energetic and zealous working Freemason. He aided in organizing the lodges of the order at Saguache and Crestone, and is a charter member of both. He is also a member of the order of Elks, with a membership in the lodge of that order at Creede, Colorado. He learned his business from the ground up and is a high authority on all questions touching the cattle industry, his opinion thereon being valued and deferred to throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. He is, moreover, one of the prominent and influential citizens of

the country, and has a voice of power and a leading part in all matters of local interest and advantage. In political activity he supports the Democratic party with an ardor and efficiency, being prominent and potential in its councils without seeking any of its honors in the way of nominations to public office. On April 3, 1873, he united in marriage with Miss Abigail Wales, a sister of Wales Otis, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. They have had six children. Of these Emma died on November 5, 1896, and the following are living: Charles W., who was the first white boy born in that section of the county; Ralph, Elizabeth C., Ethel, Eloise. Elizabeth has become renowned as a traveler, she having made a trip around the world, starting on December 1, 1903, and returning in June, 1904. Her route was from San Francisco to Honolulu, then across the Pacific to Manila, through the Indian ocean, the Red sea, Suez canal, the Mediterranean, and across the Atlantic and this continent to her home. She was one month on the water going and fifty-eight days returning. Coming to Colorado before the railroads in the state were built Mr. Shellabarger encountered all the difficulties and inconveniences of life on the remote frontier. When he located on his ranch Denver was the nearest trading point, and this was some one hundred and fifty miles distant as the crow flies, and involved in a trip either way a much greater distance through trackless wilds and over steep and rocky regions. His choice was often one of two evils or discomforts—either to do without desired supplies or make this long, trying and dangerous journey to get them.

GEORGE BALL.

In the forty years of his active labor as man and boy, since he began to earn his own living and make his way in the world unassisted, George Ball, who is now one of the progres-

sive and prosperous ranch and cattle men of Saguache county, this state, and is comfortably fixed on a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles southeast of the county seat, one-half of which he entered as a homestead and the other half acquired by purchase, has seen much of the world, and mingled with peoples of widely differing characteristics and engaged in a great variety of pursuits. The experience has been valuable to him in satisfying his love of adventure and desire to see the world, but much more in giving him knowledge of himself and his strong points of character, and teaching him how to rely on them for his advancement in life and in meeting its frequent and trying emergencies. Mr. Ball is a native of "merric England," born in Staffordshire on March 10, 1849. His parents, George and Prudence Ball, were also English by birth, and passed their lives in their native land. The father was a dipper in the potteries, and made good wages at his work but he did not have much to give his children in the way of a start in life. Of the seven children in the household Moses and Hugh have died, and Joseph, who is superintendent of the second division of the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Company; Joab, Isaac, and George, the last named being the second in order of birth of those who are living. He received a very limited common-school education, and began to work in the potteries at the age of nine years, being employed in their interesting work five years. From the age of fourteen to that of nearly seventeen he did hard labor in the coal mines. Then, impelled by a strong desire to seek more fruitful opportunities in the new world, where they were said to abound, and where thousands of his countrymen had found them, on August 5, 1867, he sailed from Liverpool for the United States, and ten days later arrived at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The first three years of his resi-

dence in this country were passed working in coal mines in Mercer county and along the Monongahela river in that state, and the next two in the same occupation in many different and widely separated places, among them Illinois, Vancouver Island, the Puget Sound country, near San Francisco, California, and in the vicinity of Coos Bay, Oregon. In the spring of 1872 he came to Colorado, and after mining at Georgetown until October of that year, he went to Wyoming and mined coal at Carbon until Christmas day, then returning to this state, worked ten days in the mines at Golden. In January, 1873, Mr. Ball located half of his present fine ranch on a homestead claim, and traveled to it from Denver with all his worldly possessions on one wagon drawn by one yoke of oxen, leaving the capital city on January 16th and arriving at his homestead on the 29th day of the same month, the temperature during this time being thirty degrees below zero, and the journey full of hardships and suffering. But his subsequent triumphs on the tract of his choice and the addition he has made to it, have amply rewarded his heroic efforts to secure it and demonstrated his wisdom in the selection. One hundred acres of the land is well adapted to grain and seventy acres to hay, the remainder being good pasture ground. The ranch is well fenced and provided with comfortable and commodious buildings and other necessary improvements. He raises large quantities of oats and other cereals, and his hay is first-class in quality and abundant in quantity. Mr. Ball has given his business close and careful attention, and it has rewarded his zeal with returns proportioned to the outlay. He has been something of a hunter, too, and has a large collection of mounted specimens of wild game, trophies of the chase, including birds, animals and reptiles, all secured and mounted by himself, assisted by his brother Joseph, since 1886. The collec-

tion is valued at five hundred dollars and is wholly of Colorado products. Mr. Ball is a Republican in politics and an earnest worker for his party. Recognized as one of the substantial, progressive and far-seeing men of the county, he is prominent in all local affairs and occupies a high place in the regard of the people.

FRANK ROMINGER.

Frank Rominger, of Saguache county, whose fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres is located seven miles southeast of Villagrove and has been in his possession since 1887, is altogether a western man, and is one of the excellent types of the people of this section. He is among the most prosperous and progressive ranch and stock men of his portion of the state, ardently loyal to its and the general interests, ever willing to bear his part in the work of development and improvement, and entertaining a high opinion of and a commendable pride in the wonderful possibilities of the future which will make Colorado one of the commanding commonwealths of the Union, an impressive proof of which is given in the advancement in every department of useful industry already achieved by this young giant although it is as yet but little beyond the first quarter-century of its existence as a state. Mr. Rominger was born on September 10, 1861, at Dakota, Nebraska, and was reared in Colorado. A common-school education, and a limited one at that, was all that he had opportunity to obtain, owing to his situation in life, which made him a helping hand to his parents as soon as he was able to work. He remained at home working under the wise direction of his father until he reached the age of about twenty years, then from 1881 to 1887 he managed the home ranch on shares. In the last named year he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of his present ranch and bought the

other three hundred and twenty acres, and since that time he has had no other ambition in the world but that of making his place all that nature made possible and skill and industry can achieve for it. He has improved it with good buildings, fences and other necessary structures, provided it with water plentifully supplied and wisely distributed, and brought its extensive and responsive acreage to abundant productiveness. His staples are hay, grain and vegetables, and sheep and cattle prove a profitable resource. Every phase of ranch life at present suitable to the region has its share of close and thoughtful attention, and the results are commensurate with the outlay in every particular. While not an active worker in political matters, Mr. Rominger supports the principles and candidates of the Republican organization with fidelity and ardor, but seeks no political honors for himself. He was married on February 21, 1888, to Miss Caroline Rominger, a native of Germany. They have three daughters, Mary, Annie and Elsie.

FREDERICK JEEP.

Frederick Jeep, one of the oldest settlers in Saguache county, and conducting a flourishing ranch and cattle industry on his ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, five miles southeast of the county seat, and one of the most generally respected citizens of that whole section of the state, is a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, born on October 9, 1842. He is the son of Frederick and Charlotte (Sharper) Jeep, who were also born and reared in Hanover, and passed their lives in that province. The father was throughout his mature life an officer in the customs service, and was prosperous and well esteemed. He died in 1872 and his wife in 1901. Eight of their children survive them, George, Alvina, Matilda, Frederick, Dora, Emma, Mrs. Carl Nels and Mrs. Her-

man Schroeder. Frederick received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen went to sea as a cabin boy. He followed the sea twelve years, and in the course of his service visited all quarters of the globe and rose to the position of a master seaman. In 1867 he came west and, after a short stay at Cheyenne, at that time a hamlet of tents, he started farther west from Julesburg with an ox team. After two days journeying in this way he fell in with a United States government expedition, and from that time drove one of the mule teams attached to it. Several bands of Indians threatened the train, but as it was able to defend itself, they did not attack it. After leaving this government train Mr. Jeep engaged in making ties for the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that employment until early in 1868, when he came to Denver, this state, by stage, and there he followed a variety of occupations during the succeeding four years, but was principally engaged in mining and ranching. In 1871 he accompanied Samuel J. Slain to Saguache county, traveling overland with horse and mule teams by way of Turkey creek, Canyon, Fairplay, Trout creek, the Arkansas river and Poucha pass. They were eight days making the trip, and had an interesting time while doing so. After his arrival in the county Mr. Jeep took up pre-emption and homestead claims of one hundred and sixty acres each, which together form his present ranch, as the tracts are adjoining. He took the land as nature gave it and the improvements it now contains have all been made up by him. These comprise a good modern house, first-rate barns, fences, sheds and other structures, and artificial supplies of water for irrigation. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley and potatoes, and cattle are raised in large numbers. On August 5, 1880, Mr. Jeep was married to Miss Metta Schwarmann, a native of Germany.

They have had four children, one of whom, Frederick died, and three, George, Mrs. Bert Alexander and Charlotte, are living. With one hundred and twenty acres of his ranch in grain, and the rest given up to hay and pasture, Mr. Jeep is always sure of a good crop of some kind, and as the quality of his products is high, the regularity and extent of his income is not uncertain. His natural progressiveness and his patriotism to the land of his adoption have made him a useful member of the citizenship of the county, and as he was one of the earliest settlers in the region of his home, so he has been one of the most influential and effective forces in developing it and stamping it with the spirit of modern enterprise and civilization.

JOHN SCHILLING.

So rapid has been the advance of the pioneer in this country at times, and so close behind him the advance guard of civilization, that communities have grown up on hitherto unoccupied territory almost between the vernal and autumnal equinox, and where the last snows of one winter left a trackless wilderness the first fall of the next found a hamlet of thrift and promise literally hewed out of the forest or spoken by a word of command into being on the plain. Although it is but twenty-two years or less since John Schilling located on the ranch where he now lives, seven miles southeast of Villagrove, Saguache county, and at the time wild game was plentiful and but few white men were in the region, it is now plentifully dotted with well-improved and productive ranches, the homes of industrious and contented people, and prolific in the fruits of husbandry and other results of skillful human workmanship. Mr. Schilling is a native of Ostwig province, Westphalia, Germany, where he was born in July, 1836, and where he grew to manhood and received a common-school

education. He remained in his native land until 1865, then came to the United States just as the long and bloody war between the sections of our country was over and the mighty armies on either side were melting into masses of people once more and turning their attention from strife and carnage to the white harvests of peace and productive industry. His first location was at Marquette, Michigan, but not deeming the outlook there promising for him, he went to Chicago and found employment in the construction of the lake tunnel. One day's experience in this labor determined him to seek a more congenial occupation elsewhere, and he journeyed to St. Louis, Missouri. He passed two years mining coal at Dry Hills, five miles west of that city, and at the end of that period moved to Wyoming, where he remained until late in November, 1869. On the 29th day of that month he located in the Cottoncreek section of Saguache county, this state, and there he resided until 1882, when he bought a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, of which he has since sold one-half. The rest he has well improved with good fences and buildings, plentifully supplied with water, and all the land in condition for cultivation. Good crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised, and these are now the principal products, but until recently Mr. Schilling also engaged extensively in the cattle business. His ventures in this country have been in the main successful, and he is comfortably fixed and well established on a firm footing for larger operations and greater profits. In political faith he is a staunch Republican and he gives his party regular and hearty support. On January 9, 1883, he united in marriage with Mrs. Louise Ellinghoff, who is, like himself, a native of Germany. She died on August 4, 1891. One of the earliest settlers in this region, Mr. Schilling is also one of its most respected and representative citizens. He is earnestly and practically devoted to the

general welfare and improvement of his county and does his part in promoting its best interests.

MATTHEW LAUGHLIN.

Of Irish ancestry on his father's side, and inheriting the versatility, resourcefulness and adaptability to circumstances that distinguish his race, and moreover, possessing the health and vigor of body and the independence and self-reliance of spirit which are bred on a farm, where the time is passed in useful labor and each man has many times a week to decide questions of immediate and pressing importance for himself, Matthew Laughlin was a valuable addition to the slender population of Saguache county, Colorado, when he located there in October, 1870. At that time there were but twenty-five families in the county, and while its vast domain still offered fruitful opportunities to hardy adventurers who were willing to forego the blandishments of civilization and often even the ordinary conveniences of life, every such addition was warmly welcomed as an increase in the subduing and productive force at work in redeeming the region from the waste, and at once found room for all his mental and physical faculties, with promise of good returns for their use. Mr. Laughlin took his place in the working force and among the developers of the county, and his worth was instantly recognized. He sat on the first jury called in the county, and which served in 1871, and from then until now he has been a man of influence and inspiration in every line of the local public life. He was born at Lagro, Wabash county, Indiana, on January 8, 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Jane Laughlin, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Ohio. They were successful farmers in Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, and died in the state last named, the mother in 1875 and the father in January, 1893, at the ad-

vanced age of one hundred and ten years. Five of their children are living, Thomas S., Matthew, Mrs. Henry Monroe, Mrs. Percy Clark, and Mrs. Amiel Jonach. Matthew received a common-school education and served his turn on the farm with industry and zeal, remaining at home until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1856 the family moved to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county. They remained two years, then, in 1858, changed their residence to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, for two years, at the end of which they settled in Brown county of that state, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. In 1860 Matthew made a trip to Colorado with a load of freight. He was but fourteen years old at the time, and this experience, which would have been one of magnitude and great interest to a grown man, was to his youthful fancy one of the great events of history, filling his imagination at the start with pictures of all daring adventures he had ever read of and his daily life, in the course of the journey, with many of their impressive counterparts. Many roving bands of Indians and vast herds of buffaloes were encountered, but neither man nor beast did the expedition harm. The young argonaut returned to his Kansas home in August of the same year, and there he remained until 1866, when he determined to come again to Colorado and become a permanent resident of the territory. The route followed in his first trip to this state was from Hiawatha, Kansas, to the Platte river and along the course of that stream to Denver. After his arrival the second time he located at Granite, and for a time worked in the mines there for wages. He was industrial and frugal, earned good wages and saved them and in course of a few years had accumulated enough to begin ranching and cattle-growing, which he did in October, 1870, in Saguache county, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land as a homestead, and at once

beginning to improve it and make it productive. This ranch has ever been his home and the seat of his industry. Three-fourths of the land are under cultivation, good crops are raised, large herds of good cattle are maintained, and first-rate improvements have been made on it. He has prospered from the start, although his early years in this region required heroic endurance and persistent effort; for the whole country was new and wild, there were but twenty-five settlers within the present limits of the county, and their homes were wide apart, and all the untamed brood of bird and beast and savage man were still prevalent. Each rancher was largely dependent on his own resources for the conveniences and often for the necessities of domestic life, and the implements with which the hard and unremitting work had to be done had, in most cases, to be fashioned by the toiler. All honor to the heroic men who thus opened the way for better times, improved conditions and the comforts of modern life in this wilderness! They blazed the path for the march of civilization, and the present state of progress and development is the best monument to their fidelity, endurance and determined industry. Among these Mr. Laughlin is one of the foremost in the time of his arrival and the value of his service. He is justly esteemed throughout the county as one of its founders and builders, and is held in a public regard commensurate with his worth. His ranch is seven miles west of the town of Saguache. On January 11, 1887, he was married to Miss Amelia Eilinghoff, a native of Prussia, and a sister of Mrs. John Rominger (see sketch of him on another page for family history). Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have four children, Annie M., Herbert K., Harry C. and Teddy R. In politics the father is a Republican, but not an active partisan. It is worthy of mention that, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Laughlin joined the Kansas state militia and in

1864 Company E., to which he belonged, was ordered to Westport, Missouri, to assist in repelling the rebel General Price, who threatened to invade Kansas City.

CHARLES EDWIN LAWLEY.

While fate seems at times arbitrary and unreasonable in her gifts both of endowment and opportunity, bestowing on some every form of bounty and opening the way to the fullest use of her award in profit or pleasure or both, and giving to others nothing but a necessity to strive and struggle, she at the same time balances her favors in a measure, and where she places the sharp spur, she usually accompanies it with the power in him who feels it to respond, and this in turn produces greater potency for further effort. If the heart be right and the spirit courageous, poverty, difficulty and danger do not restrain, but the very obstructions stimulate and in the sane and healthful atmosphere of utilitarian labor, commands circumstances to service rather than cringes and covers before them. This fact is admirably illustrated in the life and work of Charles Edwin Lawley, of Saguache county, this state, residing on his ranch of eighty acres in the vicinity of Villagrove, who left home to make his own way in the world at the age of nine years, and has ever since been the architect of his own fortune and made steady progress in industry, frugality and capacity in building it to its present comfortable proportions and form. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, on September 17, 1874, the son of Edwin and Ada Lawley, natives of England who emigrated to this country in their youth and located in the great metropolis of the Lakes. The father is a switchman in the employ of one of the railroads centering there, and has been so employed during the greater part of his mature life. He is an honest and industrious

workman, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him well. Politically he is attached to the Republican party. The mother died in 1881. They had three sons, George F., Frank and Charles. The last named saw but little of the inside of schools and was dependent for the most of his education on experience and the book of nature which has ever been open before him. He left home in 1883 and came to Colorado, locating in Saguache county. Here he worked as a ranch hand for wages until 1900, and although the compensation for his service was meager, he saved his earnings until he was able to take up the ranch which he now owns and do something toward equipping it and starting its improvement and the cattle industry which he now conducts. The ranch comprises eighty acres and is located ten miles northwest of the town of Saguache. It is well adapted to hay and potatoes and these are raised in quantities and good quality. Cattle are also raised as extensively as the capacity of the ranch will admit, and this branch of the industry is steadily on the increase. Mr. Lawley is a Republican in politics but does not neglect his own affairs for party contests. His acquisitions have cost him too much effort and self-sacrifice and embodied too much personal hardship and privation to be ignored for sentiment of any kind. At the same time he gives careful attention and helpful service where the real and enduring interest of his section is involved, and does his part as a good citizen in every useful line of local public work.

CHARLES A. SCANDRETT.

Open the doors of opportunity to talent and integrity, and they will do themselves justice, and property will not be in bad hands. Years ago Colorado flung wide her portals to men of enterprise and capacity, and she has reaped the advantage in a thrifty and progressive popula-

tion, loyally devoted to her interests and earnestly engaged in developing her resources and magnifying her greatness in all the elements of material, intellectual and moral power. Among the industrious, brave and persevering men who came hither in obedience to her cordial invitation, to accept her bounties of opportunity and make the most of them, and who have succeeded in gaining substantial benefits for themselves and at the same time aided her progress in every element of advancement, is Charles A. Scandrett, of Saguache county, one of the enterprising and successful ranch and cattle men of the region in which he lives, and one of the leading and representative men of the southern part of the state. He was born with the spirit and fiber of real manhood, and his natural endowments were trained to full development and usefulness by his parents, William T. and Malinda Scandrett, the former a native of England and the latter of Greene county, Illinois. They were married in 1858, and their son was born on April 15, 1859, at their Green county (Illinois) home. In 1875, with the hope of regaining his health, which was feeble, the father moved his family to this state, coming overland to Canon City, and after their arrival here took up his residence in the San Luis valley. He secured land on pre-emption and homestead claims, which he sold after improving it. He is a man of unusual capacity and fitness for administrative duties, and rendered the county excellent service as assessor in the years 1877 and 1878, and as deputy assessor in 1882 and 1883; and he would have been of much greater service in a public way had not death ended his labors on November 8, 1893, the extension of life he secured by moving to this state being gratifying but not as long as his friends hoped. He was a zealous member of the Baptist church, and an Odd Fellow and a Freemason, and he gave a steady and loyal support to the principles of the Republi-

can party. Of the eight children in the family Atlantis, William and James have died, while Jessie, Milton, Charles A., George W. and Mrs. Thomas Ashley are living. Those living are all in Colorado and all doing well. Charles A. received a common-school education, and soon after coming to this state took up ranch property on two claims, which he improved and sold. His present ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land that can all be cultivated, all substantially fenced, supplied plentifully with water, and enriched with good and commodious buildings and other structures required for carrying on a vigorous ranch and cattle industry and making a comfortable home. He raises cattle and horses in numbers and large crops of grain and hay. The ranch is four miles west of the county seat, which affords him a ready market for his products and gives him opportunity for desired social enjoyments. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a firm and serviceable Republican. Industry and frugality, with good management and close attention to his affairs have made him successful in business, and his earnest and effective service to local interests have secured him a high place in public esteem.

CARL LOUIS MAROLD.

The great state of Illinois, which even within the memory of men now living was the far frontier of this country, and waiting for colonization, settlement and redemption to the purposes of civilization, has furnished a vast amount of brain and brawn, bone and sinew, for the development and cultivation of the farther west, and among its contributions in this respect Carl Louis Marold, of Saguache county, this state, may be mentioned with respect and consideration. For he is one of the citizens of Colorado, who in youth took the

burden of life on his own shoulders and has since borne it bravely and with credit. He was born in McHenry county, Illinois, at the town of Marengo, on December 3, 1873, and is the son of John B. and Matilda (Hartmann) Marold, natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in 1868 and settled in the Prairie state. The father was a tinner and worked at his trade in that state until 1880, then moved to this state and took up his residence at Saguache where he followed his trade until his death on November 5, 1899. In 1887 he bought a ranch, and from then to the end of his life carried on its affairs in connection with his mechanical work. In politics he was independent, always voting for the man and not for the party. His family comprised six children, all of whom are living. They are Franz, Rudolph, Hedwig, Carl L., Annie and Oscar. Carl received a common-school education, going to work as soon as he was able, and at the age of seventeen began to make his own living independent of help from anyone. He accompanied his parents to Colorado in 1880. In 1900 he bought a ranch which contains ninety-three acres of land that can all be cultivated. It is located a mile and a half southeast of Saguache, convenient to a good market, a few miles from a railroad station, and is all fenced and has good buildings of sufficient capacity for present needs. An independent water right furnishes it with due irrigation and makes it very productive. Crops of hay and grain are raised with success and cattle prove a profitable resource. All its operations are conducted with vigor and good judgment, and while it is steadily rising in value, all that it is is the product of its owner's well applied industry and judicious management. He has also purchased what is known as the home ranch formerly owned by his mother, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of fine alfalfa land, making two hundred and fifty-three acres of land under one

fence and irrigated by the same ditch, a first-class water right. The subject owns a fine herd of cattle which comprise the chief source of his revenue. In political affairs Mr. Marold ardently supports the principles and candidates of the Democrat party, and in local matters of benefit to the community he takes a citizen's active and helpful interest. Accepting the conditions of life in Colorado as he found them, and omitting no effort on his part to make the most of them, he has found the state a good place to live and thrive in, and is not backward in proclaiming its merits to homeseekers on all occasions. Among the people who have witnessed his efforts and shared the benefits of his aid and example he is well esteemed, and he does his part to merit their good opinion in honest industry and upright living. On January 25, 1905, he married Miss Hope Jones, a graduate of the Saguache county high school.

PRICE M. JONES.

With the burdens of life resting upon him from an early age and developing in him the force of character and self-reliance to which responsibility always educates the capable and responsive character, Price M. Jones, one of the leading merchants of Saguache and an extensive cultivator of fruit and hay, came to Colorado in 1875, nearly thirty years ago, well fitted for a frontier existence and struggle for advancement, and since that time has borne his part well and wisely in all the civil, social and commercial life of his county. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on July 13, 1842, and reared in Illinois, where his parents located in his childhood. They were farmers, and on the Illinois farm his father, John P. Jones, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Adams county, Ohio, died in 1858, when the son was but sixteen years of age, and the oldest of seven children. The mother, a native of

Adams county, Ohio, whose maiden name was Julia A. Adams, was a woman of resolute nature, and she at once took hold of the interests of the family and, with the aid of her son Price, carried on the business until all the six children reached maturity and were able to provide for themselves. In the arduous effort required to keep everything moving forward and in prosperous condition, Mr. Jones's health gave way, and in 1875 he brought his mother and two sisters who were still at home to this state, and after remaining a few days at Canon City moved on to Saguache, then a little hamlet. Ranch property was purchased at once, and while it was being put in condition for productiveness and a home he engaged in clerking. His father was an ardent and energetic Republican in political allegiance, and he and his wife were devout and serviceable members of the Baptist church. The mother died in this state in 1884. Her brother, M. N. Adams, was a pioneer in Presbyterian church work in Minnesota, having been superintendent of state missions for twenty years and served as a chaplain in the regular army with the rank of major. His wife was also a teacher. In February, 1862, Mr. Jones enlisted in Company G, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, and served in the war until June 1, 1865. Once he was discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the service, but he soon afterward re-enlisted. In 1876, after clerking a few months, he bought a small stock of goods and opened a store at Saguache. This mercantile enterprise he has enlarged until it covers a general line of commodities and is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the town. He also purchased town property, and by turning it over and carrying on a real estate business of some magnitude aided greatly in building up the town and promoting its best interests. From the time of his arrival here he has been very active in Sunday school and church work and

the fraternal life of the community, being instrumental in founding the Baptist church organization in this part of the state, greatly enlarging the volume and zeal of the Sunday school forces and organizing Centennial Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member. One of his most valued and valuable possessions is a ten-acre fruit garden which is considered the finest in the San Luis valley, and the fruit and vegetables from which took the prize awarded by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at the Alamosa Fair of 1889. He also has one thousand and fifty acres of hay and grain land in the county which yields abundantly and produces hay and grain of the first quality, never failing in its yield or falling below the high standard its output has attained. On July 4, 1878, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elmira J. Matthews, a native of Ohio, who grew to maturity in Illinois. They have two children, Edgar N. and Edith. That Mr. Jones is conducting several lines of business, all of which minister to the growth, aggrandizement and wealth of the county, and in each of which he is winning success, proves that he is a gentleman of unusual business capacity and enterprise; and that he is universally esteemed throughout the county shows that his life is upright and serviceable, and that the people around him appreciate energy, progressiveness and elevated citizenship.

HARVEY WOOLERY.

One of western Colorado's most progressive, successful and highly esteemed ranchmen and stock-growers, and a leading citizen of Routt county, Harvey Woolery has been the architect of his own fortune and is essentially a self-made man. He was born in Cooper county, Missouri, on October 31, 1847, and is the son of Francis E. and Frances (Jones) Woolery, the former a native of Missouri and

the latter of Kentucky. The parents were successful farmers who ended their days in Cooper county, Missouri, where the father died on January 9, 1899, and the mother on December 20, 1901. Both were Baptists in church relations for many years, and the father was a Democrat in politics. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living, Harvey, Joseph M., William and Mrs. Newman Cordry. Owing to the turbulent conditions of the border country in which Harvey passed his childhood and youth just prior to and during the Civil war, the schools were almost closed for years and the opportunities for education were next to nothing. Mr. Woolery shared this hardship with other children of the region, and like the most of them depended on the rugged but thorough school of experience for his training for the battle of life, supplementing its lessons with a measure of academic instruction procured by his own efforts after the close of the war. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, then engaged in farming and raising stock on his own account in his native county, passing six years in this occupation there. At the end of that period he moved to Bates county, in the same state, and there he farmed two years. In the spring of 1880 he became a resident of Colorado, and until the summer of 1881 was employed in construction work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. When he completed his contract with the railroad company, he moved by teams to Leadville, much of the journey being through a newly settled and undeveloped country, and every mile of the way was beset with difficulties and dangers. After remaining at Leadville three months he traveled by the same means and with similar experiences to Steamboat Springs in Routt county, mostly through an unsettled country with only poor roads and without bridges and contending with obstacles to his progress that

would have disheartened and driven back a less resolute spirit. He arrived at Steamboat Springs on September 30, 1881, and became one of the very few early settlers in that neighborhood, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land by pre-emption. To this he has since added until he has now four hundred and forty acres, of which he can cultivate four hundred acres. On this land he has made all the improvements which add so much to its value at this time, and brought about the changes from its unprofitable gayety in wild sage brush to its present state of fruitfulness in the products of cultivation and systematic husbandry. Hay and Shorthorn cattle are produced on an extensive basis and form the chief source of revenue, but grain and vegetables are also extensively raised. In addition to his ranch Mr. Woolery owns real estate at Boulder, this state, and at Steamboat Springs. He was married on November 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah C. Murphy, like himself, a native of Cooper county, Missouri. They have had eight children, one of whom, Aubrey P., is dead and seven are living, Mrs. Edward Tullinger, Wyan E., Oscar A., Mrs. Charles E. Baer, Eugene T., the first white boy born in Routt county, Edna M. and Emery. Mrs. Woolery belongs to the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Charles E. Baer to the Congregational church. The ranch is three miles west of Steamboat Springs.

JACOB BARSCH.

The institutions of America have been devoted to the production of a vast army of industrial conquest and elevated citizenship for the administration of governmental affairs, rather than advanced scholarship or speculative disquisition, although the latter are by no means wanting. But the every circumstances of the case have made it necessary for our people to conquer and plant the wilderness

before the higher walks of intellectual activity could receive due attention, and accordingly the most general and substantial element of our educational system has been the "people's university," the common schools, which have been forcibly said to form the sheet anchor of the ship of state and one on which it may rely with confidence and hope. It is supplemented by the lessons of experience in useful labor in every department of energy and zeal, and the result of the training is a race of men and women who defy all danger and shrink from no difficulty in material accomplishment or civil management, and whose achievements are the wonder and admiration of the world. In these educational institutions, the common schools and practical experience in life, the subject of this brief review obtained his education, and the lessons therein learned he has applied with such wisdom and common sense that he is one of the leading and most substantial citizens of Saguache county, this state, and one of the most esteemed forces in its development. Mr. Barsch was born on December 1, 1865, near Columbus, Indiana, and is the son of Adam and Margaret A. Barsch, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who emigrated to this country April 11, 1854, and located in Indiana, where they remained until 1868, then moved to Linn county and afterward to Montgomery county, Kansas, where they are now living. The father has devoted all his years to farming, and since becoming a citizen of this country has supported the Republican party in political affairs. He and his wife became the parents of twelve children, one of whom died in infancy and the others are living. They are Jacob, Harvey E., Hattie E., Ida B., Barbara, Amelia, Alice, Catherine, Benjamin, William and Mary. Jacob, the first born of these, began to make his own living at the age of seventeen, coming to Colorado in 1883 and locating near Alder, where he followed mining and saw-milling two years with

small returns. In 1885 he went to work as a ranch hand in the vicinity of Villagrove, and by saving his earnings was soon able to purchase a ranch in the neighborhood and start a cattle industry on a small scale. This ranch he has, in company with his partner, C. N. Miller, increased by subsequent purchases to one thousand and forty acres, and the cattle business has been expanded to large proportions. Mr. Miller has been associated with him in the enterprise since 1896, the firm name being Barsch & Miller, and both being energetic, far-seeing and progressive men, they fit well together and work in harmony for their mutual interest. Their ranch is located four miles northeast of Villagrove, and is improved with the best sheds and corrals in the county. They have conducted their business with vigor and good judgment, and the success they have won is large and the place they occupy among the ranch and cattle men of the county is in the first rank. Mr. Barsch has always taken an active and serviceable part in politics as an earnest and loyal Democrat. In the fall of 1904 he was his party's candidate for county commissioner, but owing to the large adverse majority in the county he was not elected. He did, however, reduce the majority against his party to almost nothing, and this by reason of his personal popularity. He is prominent and zealous in the fraternal life of the county as a Freemason and a Modern Woodman of America. Having come to this state with nothing but his own native capacity and determined spirit, he took the conditions that fate flung before him, and out of them he has molded a shapely destiny and acquired an estate well worthy of high consideration, and at the same time has been of material service to the county in general in aiding by intelligent and consistent work in the development of its resources and elevating the tone of its citizenship, meanwhile stimulating others by his influence and example to the same spirit and similar efforts.

ALONZO BREWER.

It is a matter of common knowledge, at least among the people of Colorado, that when once the air of the Rocky Mountain region has been enjoyed for a time, and the system has become accustomed to it, and when in addition thereto a taste has been had of the breadth of life, amplitude of purpose and cosmopolitan freedom of social enjoyment which is characteristic of the region, the mind can find contentment no where else, or will long for a return of the exhilarating experience, and if opportunity allow, will seek and secure it. This has been said thousands of times with earnestness and all sincerity, that to live awhile in this section of the country creates an appetite for it that cannot be fully satisfied elsewhere. The fact has been proven by the careers of many men, among them Alonzo Brewer, of Saguache county, who for years oscillated between Iowa and nearby states of the Mississippi valley and Colorado, and finally settled in this state permanently to his satisfaction and advantage, and to the benefit of the county in which he cast his lot, of which he is one of the leading citizens and business men, conducting now the principal undertaking and livery establishment in the town of Saguache and within an extended radius around that flourishing seat of the county government. Mr. Brewer was born on August 8, 1850, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Francis and Agnes (Jayne) Brewer, Pennsylvanians also by nativity and for many years residents of the state. In 1856 they moved to Iowa, which was their final earthly home, the father dying there on March 14th, and the mother on May 9, 1892. The father was a successful farmer in business and a Republican in political faith. Five of the children in the family are living, Harrietta, Emma, Rose, Sarah and Alonzo. After re-

ceiving a common-school education Alonzo began to make his own living at the age of fourteen years, farming and driving stage in Iowa. His route in the occupation last named was out of Boone, in the county of the same name, and as it called for prompt and unfailing service in spite of conditions, it was full of hardship in the winter months and not always free from them at other seasons. Still, while it tried his nerve and frequently subjected his shrinking body to suffering, it hardened his frame, developed his strength and endurance and augmented his courage; so that, when he came to Colorado in 1870, and began to freight lumber from Turkey Creek to Denver, Georgetown and Central City, he had already the heroic qualities of mind and body required for that arduous employment. In the fall of 1871 he located a ranch in San Luis valley, lying among the first settlers in that now progressive and highly favored region. This he improved and sold, it being at this time in the possession and ownership of Oliver P. Allen. In the spring of 1873 he returned to Iowa, and during the next five years he was engaged in farming in that state. Then, after farming more than a year in Smith county, Kansas, he came again to Colorado in 1880, and remained until July, 1881. At that time he went to Kansas and in the ensuing fall to Iowa, where he again farmed five years. In 1886 he joined the H. D. Brown surveying outfit and until 1888 he worked with that in North Dakota. He then moved into Iowa again, and locating in Webster county, farmed until 1891, when he changed his residence to Lehigh in that state and his business to undertaking and the furniture trade, in which he engaged until 1896. Then coming once more to Colorado, he located at Saguache and started the livery and undertaking business in which he is now engaged. His outfit comprises everything required for his extensive business in these lines and is al-

ways kept in excellent order and ready for immediate service. With the local affairs of interest and of advantage to the county he is always connected in a leading way and with substantial aid, and in its politics he takes an active and influential part as a Republican. On October 9, 1887, he was married to Miss Emma Pixler, a native of Postville, Iowa. They have two children, Verne and Harold. Mrs. Brewer died on January 22, 1892.

GEORGE C. CROSSAN.

A native of Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born on August 21, 1847, and reared to the age of seventeen in Iowa, where he received a common-school education, then serving six months in the Union army during the dying throes of the Civil war, afterward clerking in a store, farming in various states, manufacturing brick, teaming and ranching in different parts of Colorado, George C. Crossan, of Routt county, has had a varied experience in a number of lines of active usefulness and under a great variety of circumstances, and he has greatly profited by it in building up force of character and self-reliance, which have made him ready for any emergency and capable of any proper exertion within the limits of his capacity. Mr. Crossan is the son of James and Melila (Cook) Crossan, who were born in Harrison county, Ohio, and moved to Iowa in 1851, the father remaining there until 1864, when, his wife having died in 1859, he returned to Ohio and there passed the remainder of his life, dying on February 14, 1899. The mother died on December 2d, the day on which old John Brown was hanged for treason in Virginia. The father devoted his time to farming and contract work. He was a staunch Democrat politically, and an ardent Freemason fraternally. Both parents were Presbyterians. They had six children, five of whom are living.

Robert A., George C., Nancy J., wife of Frank Taylor, James A. and Mrs. George Stringer. George remained at home until 1864, then enlisted in Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry, in defense of the Union. He served to the close of the Civil war, and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 12, 1865. Returning then to Iowa, he entered a store at Union Mills, Mahaska county, as a clerk, being occupied a year and a half. At the end of that period he turned his attention to farming and he followed this occupation until 1867, working for wages on farms in Johnson and Henry counties, Missouri, then from 1867 to 1871 in Madison county, Iowa. In 1871 he returned to Mahaska county, Iowa, and there farmed two years on his own account. In 1873 he began the manufacture of brick and continuing this enterprise until 1876 with fair profits, found himself in a condition for a more ambitious undertaking. So, disposing of his interests in Iowa, he moved to Abilene, Kansas, where he spent two years and a half in contract work and one and a half years as assistant in the office of a coal merchant. In 1881 he came to Colorado and located at Breckenridge, remaining two years during which he did teaming under contract. On April 14, 1883, he located a homestead in Egeria park, being the first settler on the creek and having the first choice of land in the neighborhood. His choice was wisely made, as his ranch is considered one of the best in the whole country around Yampa. He has bought additional land and now owns four hundred and eighty acres, of which three hundred and twenty-five can be cultivated. The ranch is ten miles south of Yampa and has independent ditches which furnish water for its cultivation, and good improvements made by Mr. Crossan. When he settled here the whole region was in a state of primeval wilderness and wild game, which was plentiful, afforded him abundant

supplies of meat. They had a scare from the Indians, which proved to be caused by a wandering Indian on a hunt. Being a carpenter, Mr. Crossan built cabins for new settlers and helped to build up the country by inducing them to come in. Soon after his arrival and location here he went to Breckenridge and formed a colony consisting of S. D. Wilson, E. H. McFarland, S. C. Reid, L. L. Newcomer, Preston King, Silas Sutton and a Mr. Siebold, who, excepting the two last named, moved to the park and became permanent residents there. Mr. Crossan raises the best quality of grain, hay and vegetables in abundance, and carries on an extensive cattle industry. His early arrival in the section and his large success in building it up and advancing his own interests at the same time have made him prominent and highly respected and placed him at the head of the old settlers. He is a Republican in political faith and a third-degree Mason fraternally, with membership in the adjunct order of the Eastern Star, his wife and two daughters belonging also to the latter. On February 29, 1872, he was married to Miss Rachel Roberts, a native of Mahaska county, Iowa, the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Kirk) Roberts, who were born in Ohio but made Iowa their final earthly home, and died there in 1855. They were farmers and had a family of five children who are living, Martha A., Mrs. Crossan, Anna, Beulah and Leverson. Mr. and Mrs. Crossan have five children also, James C., Charles L., Myrtie, wife of James McFarland, Lila E., the first white child born in that part of the county, and Robert R. J. C. is a past master of the Masonic lodge.

THOMAS C. ELLIOTT.

This enterprising and progressive citizen of Eagle county, who is held in the highest esteem for the care he has taken of his mother

since his father's tragic death, and the capacity he has shown in managing his affairs and his excellent and elevating citizenship, was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, on December 7, 1858. He was educated in the common schools, receiving only a limited scholastic training for the battle of life, but his subsequent experience has made him a broad-minded and well informed man. His ranch of one hundred and twenty acres, twenty miles northwest of Wolcott on Rock creek, was secured by purchase and has been highly improved by him. It is located in one of the most beautiful regions on the Western slope, and his careful husbandry, tasteful improvements and vigorous management of all its interests make it one of the choice pieces of property in this region. In addition to working his own ranch well and profitably, he superintends his mother's of one hundred and sixty acres, which lies near his. On both hay, grain and hardy vegetables are raised with success, but cattle prove the main resource. The water rights are independent and abundant in supply for the cultivation of a large part of each property, and every element of progress and prosperity on the places is used to advantage. In political matters Mr. Elliott is independent, but he is earnest in the service of his people along every line of public improvement and comfort. On June 25, 1893, he united in marriage with Miss Lottie Montgomery, a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, Lala P., William M., Ada M., Wesley I. and Nannie L. Mr. Elliott is the son of Abraham and Nannie (Irvine) Elliott, who were born and reared in Kentucky and moved to Missouri soon after their marriage, making their home at St. Joseph. There the father engaged in merchandising until 1860, when he sold his business and moved to Deer Lodge, Montana, being among the early settlers at that place. There he followed merchandising one year and then

engaged in the cattle business until 1876, when he moved to Colorado, and camped in Middle Park from the fall of that year until June of the next. At that time he crossed the range and located at Manitou Park, twenty miles west of Colorado Springs. He was occupied in the cattle industry a year at Manitou Park, at the end of which he returned to Middle Park, but lived only six weeks longer, being killed by the Indians while in the peaceful discharge of his domestic duties and without being guilty of the slightest wrong to the infuriated savages, the tragedy occurring on September 3, 1878. His death created a profound indignation throughout a wide extent of the surrounding country, for he was recognized as a man of the highest character, prominent in business circles and full of potential and wholesome enterprise for the good of the state. The cause of his death was a malignant spite of the southern Utes against the white people in general and those of this section in particular, and a determination to be revenged for supposed injuries at their hands. While a party of these Indians were out on a buffalo hunt, they killed a Mr. McLain, and on their arrival at Denver were promptly arrested by order of Governor Routt. They were, however, released without punishment for the crime, and then became intoxicated and noisy. Moving on to Middle Park, one of them was slain by Big Foot Frank, and impelled by a desire for revenge came in sight of Mr. Elliott, who was at his wood pile about four o'clock in the afternoon, getting wood for the kitchen fire. He had been putting up his hay and making arrangements to move back to Manitou Park in order to avoid trouble with all Indians, but as soon as these marauders saw him they shot him to death in the most dastardly and cowardly manner. He was a loyal Democrat in politics and an ardent member of the Masonic order. He and his wife were the parents of two children,

their daughter Ellen C., who died on July 12, 1865, and their son Thomas C. After his death his widow disposed of the Middle Park property and moved to Manitou Park, where she remained until 1879, when she took up her residence at Fort Collins. Four months later she concluded to locate on Rock creek, and here she has made her home since 1880. Her son has stood by her manfully and given close attention to all her interests. His parents' first trip to the Northwest was made up the Missouri to Fort Benton on the steamer "Lily Martin," in command of Captain Patterson, which started from Atchinson, Kansas, on April 14, 1865. From Fort Benton to Helena, Montana, they traveled by a mule train. The second trip was up the Missouri from St. Joseph to Fort Benton on the steamer "Only Chance." They made two round trips in all for the benefit of Mrs. Elliott's health. While at that early day the country was wildly picturesque and travel was full of incident and interest, it was also hazardous, every hour fraught with danger and every shadow likely to conceal a foe. They, however, escaped disaster and found their long journeys of great benefit and bountiful in enjoyment.

FRISBIE DEWEY HUTCHINSON.

This widely and favorably known and leading ranchman and cattle-grower of Routt county, is a native of the state of New York, born at Canaan, Columbia county, on June 22, 1844, and the son of Benjamin B. and Clarissa (Dewey) Hutchinson, also native in that state, the mother being a first cousin to Admiral Dewey. The parents were farmers in New York, Michigan, Missouri and Colorado, becoming residents of this state in 1872. The father was a successful business man, always finding good opportunities for his advancement and using them wisely. During the Civil war

he furnished beef for the United States troops at a profit. He was a Republican in politics and a Freemason and Odd Fellow fraternally, being district deputy grand master in the former order. The son received a good education, and at the age of eighteen took up the burden of life for himself as a private soldier in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, Company C, finding active service and facing death on seventeen of the renowned battle fields of the memorable contest of 1861-5. He was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Courthouse in Virginia and held in captivity to the close of the war. Returning to Michigan after his release, he passed the winters of 1865 and 1866 at school, and afterward learned the trade of a stone mason. He has also done much good work as an auctioneer, and for seven years he was an agent for the German Life Insurance Company of Rockford, Illinois, and the Home and Phoenix of New York. In 1866 he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, and until 1890 he made his headquarters there. In addition to other work he carried on a farming enterprise in Ralls county, Missouri, and also manufactured brooms extensively. In 1881 he made his first trip to Colorado, and located at Montezuma with the hope of improving his failing health, and also his financial condition. Here he passed three months prospecting, then returned to Ralls county, Missouri. In 1885 he came again to this state and in 1886 rented a ranch ten miles north of Denver, where he lived a year and a half, learning how to farm by irrigation, managing the ranch and his Missouri interests as well. He was so much encouraged by the improvement of his health and the business outlook that in 1890 he sold all his interests in Missouri and determined to make Colorado his permanent home. He then pre-empted one-half of his present ranch, of three hundred and twenty acres, acquiring the rest later by homestead. Of the entire tract he

has two hundred acres under cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables, but hay and cattle are his principal sources of revenue. The ranch is six miles southwest of Yampa, on the Trappers' Lake trail, and was all in wild sage when he took hold of it, all the improvements being made by him. Not long after his arrival in this section an Indian scare was occasioned by the savages stampeding sheep between Beggs, Wyoming, and Fortification creek, which brought out five hundred armed men for the defense of the region and the punishment of the marauders, Mr. Hutchinson being one of the number. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, having cast his first vote (a white bean) in Andersonville prison for George B. McClellan. In the fraternal life of the state he takes an active interest as a Freemason, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Rebekahs, and a Grand Army of the Republic man. In the order of Odd Fellows he holds the rank of past grand. On October 10, 1867, he united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Doggett, a native of Marysville, Kentucky. In every relation of life Mr. Hutchinson has met his duty manfully, and he has won thereby the guerdon of true fidelity in the lasting regard and good will of his fellow men.

GEORGE J. D. DAY.

With his very birth and all his childhood clouded by the terrible disaster of the Civil war, and this intensified by the death of both his parents before he was eight years old, George J. D. Day, now one of the prosperous ranch and cattle men of Routt county, living on his own ranch of three hundred and twenty acres located eighteen miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, began the journey of life and pursued it for many years under very unfavorable circumstances. But his native force of character

triumphed over all difficulties and enabled him to work his way along to consequence and a place in public esteem well worthy of all his efforts. He was born in Clay county, North Carolina, near the village of Hayesville, on July 22, 1864, the son of John and Mary Day, natives of North Carolina, where for many years they were planters. The war left their section of the country in so impoverished and desolate a condition, that without much chance of progress for themselves or educational or other advantages for their children, they deemed it best to seek a new home of greater promise in the almost untrodden wilds of the far West. Accordingly they came to Colorado in 1870 and located in the vicinity of Pueblo. Here they began ranching and raising stock with good prospects, but their day of hope was short. Within the year of their arrival in this state the mother died, and the father followed her to the other world the next year. They had a family of ten children, but five of whom are living, Jacob, John, Thomas, George and Carolina. After the death of his parents George returned to his native state and made his home with relatives there until he was able to care for himself, which he began to do soon afterward by working on plantations for very small and precarious wages. He remained in the old North state until 1886, after a time leasing land and planting it on his own account. His success was so meager and inconstant that he determined to return to Colorado, and in 1886 he did so, arriving in the neighborhood of Hayden, Routt county, in debt. He was, however, willing to work at any occupation for which he was fitted and soon found employment with William Walker as a ranch hand. In a little while he took a homestead claim to one-half of his present ranch, which was then unimproved and covered with wild sage, and, building a little dwelling such as his condition and surroundings made possible, he

settled on his claim and began to improve it. His progress was such that soon afterward he was able to double his acreage and bring the new portion also to cultivation and profit. He still owns all the land and has two hundred and forty acres of it in good producing condition. In the meantime he has greatly improved the buildings and added to their number until he has a comfortable and profitable home where when he located there the same state of nature prevailed that centuries had witnessed. He has good ditches that supply enough water for the extent he cultivates, and every season sees an increase in the value of his ranch and its products. Hay and cattle are his main reliance and are raised extensively. He is an old-time Democrat in political faith and practice, and gives his party loyal and continued support. On July 18, 1895, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Sellars, of the same nativity as himself. They have had three children, of whom two, Belle and Delphia, died in infancy. The one living is a daughter named Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Day are enterprising and are well esteemed throughout their community.

ROBERT HELVEY.

Although "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" have at times been thick around him, Robert Helvey, of Routt county, residing on Deep creek, sixteen miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, has encountered them with resolute courage and determination, and if he has not taken the buffets and rewards with equal thanks, he has at least met them with an unyielding spirit, and even used some of the buffets to his advantage. He began his youth with family responsibilities upon him, far beyond the weight due to his years, but he bore them with a manly constancy and devotion to duty, and thereby strengthened his character

for all the subsequent conflicts of life so that he has triumphed over them, winning for himself a comfortable estate and securing at the same time the lasting regard of his fellowmen. He was born at Percival, Fremont county, Iowa, on January 18, 1857, the son of Melvin T. and Mary A. (Blair) Helvey. They were early settlers in Iowa, where the father was a prosperous farmer and devoted to rearing his family of four children, three of whom are living, Robert, Mrs. William Dunfield and Charles. When the integrity of the Union was threatened by armed resistance at the beginning of the Civil war he joined the mustering armies in its defense, and before the end of the sanguinary conflict laid his life on the altar of his country in one of its desperate battles. Thus deprived of its main support, the family was driven to the necessity of providing for its maintenance as best it could, and so when he was but fourteen years of age Robert was obliged to give up his slender school advantages and begin the battle of life for himself. He earned his own living from this time on, and even out of his meager wages contributed to the support of his mother and the rest of the family. Three years later the responsibility of supporting the household fell more heavily and almost wholly on him, but he remained at home and performed his duty as well as he could. In 1878, when he was twenty-one years old, they moved to Nebraska and located on a farm ten miles north of Nebraska City, where all his hopes of profit were blasted by the unwelcome invasion of the grasshoppers which destroyed all his crops. In 1880 he moved to Lincoln, that state, and there for a few months followed teaming to get a new start. In the summer of that year he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, being among the first settlers there, and again found profitable employment as a teamster, remaining two years. At the end of that period he sold his teams

and moved to Denver, where he worked in the round house and as a fireman for the Union Pacific and Colorado Midland railroads until 1884. He then changed his residence to Cardiff and continued railroad work there for a short time, at the end of which he moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he followed railroading and teaming until 1892. In that year he came to Colorado, and the next year, making Steamboat Springs his headquarters, engaged in freighting and teaming which he continued two years. In 1895 he homesteaded on his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he cultivates one hundred and ten with good returns. He has plenty of water, being interested in two ditches, and having made his own improvements and directed his own ranching operations, has his place developed much to his taste and through his own efforts. Hay, cattle and horses are his principal productions, and on these he finds he can securely and profitably rely. His mother, who has accompanied him in his wanderings, now resides at Steamboat Springs. On December 25, 1876, he was married to Miss Lavina Holmes, a native of Cedar county, Iowa. They had five children, three of whom died in infancy and two are living, Harley and Mrs. Jay Paxman. Their mother died on March 16, 1892, and on March 17, 1894. Mr. Helvey married a second wife, Miss Effie A. Cantonwine, who was born in Boulder county, this state. Five children have blessed their union. Of these a son named Floyd has died and Stella E., Robert A., Vera F. and Oscar W. are living.

WILLIAM G. McCORMICK.

Although born and reared to the age of fourteen in the mining regions of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and the son of a father who afterward became a miner in Colorado,

William G. McCormick, of Routt county, one of the prominent and progressive ranch and cattle men of the Elk creek region and the fourth settler on the creek, never caught the mining fever, but during nearly the whole of his life from his youth has been connected with the ranch and stock industries of this state. His life began on Christmas day, 1859, and he is the son of David B. and Emeline McCormick, the father a native of New York of Scotch descent and the mother of Pennsylvania of New England ancestry, her forefathers being among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in the early days of Massachusetts history. Mr. McCormick's father was a speculator in the East until 1873. In that year he came to Colorado and located at Denver, and near that city he followed mining until 1889, when failing health obliged him to abandon this pursuit. He was successful in business and retired with a competence. In public life he takes an active part as a Republican, and in fraternal circles is connected with the Masonic order. The mother died in 1869. They had four children, Eugene, Elizabeth, Wyatt and William G., all of whom are living. William, the first born, was educated at the common schools and assisted his parents until he reached the age of twenty. Then, in 1879, he located in Fremont county and spent four years ranching and raising cattle on Texas creek. At the end of that period he took charge of the Wendling & Schuyler ranch, and continued in charge of it until 1888. He then returned to Denver and began speculating in land, but owing to the amount of almost worthless paper he was obliged to take in payments, his business was not profitable and he abandoned it in 1890. With four hundred dollars in money and a team and wagon which he saved from the wreck he moved to Routt county that fall and, squatting on a claim, devoted his attention to breaking horses for James

Kenney until the ensuing spring, when he emptied his present ranch, which comprises two hundred acres of tillable land. Here he has made good improvements and brought his tract to such a state of development that it yields him excellent crops of hay, grain and vegetables, hay and cattle, however, being his principal products. He supports the Republican party in national politics. In October, 1882, he united in marriage with Miss Anna Rounds, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, Claude, Nelson, Jessie, Edson and Walter. Mr. McCormick has had his share of adversities in life, but he has never yielded to them, always keeping his courage up and exhibiting a spirit of determination that no business calamity should overcome his energy or determination to succeed. And this earnestness of perseverance and industry has won him his present possessions and his well established hold on the regard of his fellow men wherever he is known.

WILLIAM H. JONES.

Born with a resolute and self-reliant spirit rather than to favoring circumstances and opportunities, and reared through the hard school of stern and relentless necessity to habits of industry and thrift, with but little chance to get mental training and book learning in the schools provided for the purpose, William H. Jones was essentially a self-made man, and by his inherent qualities of manhood, progressiveness and general adaptability he rose to prominence in his locality and found many ways of being useful to his community. He was a native of Washington county, Tennessee, whose life began on May 28, 1841, and the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Martin) Jones, also natives of Tennessee, who found their final earthly home in Iowa, where the mother died in 1846 and the father in 1848. They

were devout and serviceable Methodists and passed their lives in diligent farming. The father was a Republican in political alliance and active in the service of his party. Twelve children were born to them, six of whom are living, William H., Virginia, Marguerite, Mary, James and Samuel. Owing to the early death of his parents William was thrown on his own resources long before "manhood darkened on his downy cheek." He was taken in charge by relatives at Agency, near Ottumwa, Iowa, and as soon as he was able was put to work on their farm. When he determined to start out in life for himself, he went to Missouri, and after a short residence in that state moved to Illinois, locating in McLean county in 1861. There he passed five years in successful farming, and in 1866 turned his attention to raising and dealing in stock independently of other farming operations. This line of enterprise he pursued some time in Illinois, then changed his residence to near Hermitage, Hickory county, Missouri, where he was engaged in tanning until 1878, and from then until 1880 in various other occupations. In the year last named he came to Colorado, and during the next seven years followed mining for wages and on leased properties at Lincoln City and Breckenridge. In 1887 he became a resident of Routt county, locating a portion of the present ranch on Trout creek on a pre-emption claim, and afterward adding to its extent until it now comprises three hundred and three acres, of which two hundred can be cultivated. The land was wholly uncultivated and unimproved when he located on it, given up to its wild growth of sage brush and willows, and all that it shows in the way of improvement and tillage is the result of his own continuous and judicious industry. Hay and cattle are the principal products, but there are also raised good crops of grain and vegetables. He was the second settler on the creek, and

while he was obliged to endure many of the privations incident to the life on the distant frontier, he was never at a loss for food, as wild game was plentiful and he became an unerring shot. Politically he supported the Democratic party. On November 11, 1869, he united in marriage with Miss Samantha McCoy, who died on November 21, 1903, leaving three of their four children as her survivors, Russell, Harry and Nora E., the other one having died in infancy. Mr. Jones had the satisfaction of knowing that his success in life was the result of his own powers and efforts, and that he had won it without the aid of circumstances or other help of any kind. He died on May 5, 1905, and was buried May 6th at Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

GEORGE E. TRULL.

"Not honored less is he who founds than he who heirs a line," and this is equally true as to places and communities. The man who strides boldly into the uninhabited wilderness and there starts a family and builds up a region, peopling it with thrifty and progressive inhabitants and bringing resources to the support of men and into the channels of commerce, is as essentially a benefactor of mankind, as one who receives from a long line of distinguished ancestors estates and interests of value and keeps them in good forms of utility and progress whereby many men profit, and in the discernment of many judicious observers the former is entitled to a much higher meed of praise and credit. For he makes out of the raw material what the other only maintains and still further develops. George E. Trull belongs to the class of new creators in that he came to the section of Routt county in which his flourishing ranch and cattle industries are located, and there in the midst of a profound and unbroken wilderness establishes a home which has been the nucleus of a growing and

prosperous community, already well advanced in development, and yielding to the public weal a goodly store of wealth, enterprise and productiveness. He was born on December 22, 1865, at South Paris, Oxford county, Maine, and is the son of Edwin R. and Annie N. Trull, themselves natives of Maine. The father died when the subject was but two years old, while the mother lives with her daughter, Mrs. Wiley, at Nashua, New Hampshire. The father was a prosperous manufacturer of carriages and kindred products. He was an active Republican in politics and a Methodist in church affiliation, as is now his widow. Two of their children are living, George and his sister Gertrude, wife of Archie Wiley. George received a common-school education and worked with his father for several years after leaving school. He began to earn his own living at the age of twelve, and when he was a good sized youth he became clerk in a dry-goods store at Portland in his native state, and afterward was in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Boston, Massachusetts, for three years. In 1886 he came to Colorado and took up his residence in Routt county, locating on a ranch which he pre-empted, then improved and sold at a good profit. He has since taken up the one he now owns at Trull on a homestead claim, the place being named in his honor, as he was the earliest settler there. The ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres, and he has one hundred and thirty under cultivation. Cattle and hay are his principal products and his business is flourishing, and carried on with increasing magnitude and profits. When he took up the land it was covered with wild sage and had no buildings of any kind. He has made his own improvements, which are a standing evidence of his enterprise and taste, and by his industry he has made his farm a very productive and valuable tract of land. He is a staunch Republican in political

affairs, and fraternally belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. On November 24, 1890, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Martha McLaughlin, a native of Scotland. They have had five children, three of whom, Edwin, John and George, have died, and two, Francis R. and Edward E., are living. Mrs. Trull is the daughter of Richard and Mary (Elliott) McLaughlin, who were born in Scotland and came to this country many years ago. They are Presbyterians in church fellowship. Of their nine children seven are living, Mrs. Trull, Jane, Mary, John, James, William and Peter. Since 1897 Mr. Trull has been post-master of the office which bears his name. He is also the road supervisor of his district, and his services in both capacities have won him hearty commendation from his friends and neighbors, and all others who have occasion to patronize the office or travel over the roads which he keeps in order, his performance of his official duties in both respects being in accordance with his general demeanor, which covers all the requirements of good citizenship with fidelity, industry and intelligence.

ISAAC A. WILHELM.

Sprung from an old Pennsylvania family, long resident in the historic county of Berks, and for several generations carrying on extensive farming operations there, Isaac A. Wilhelm, of Routt county, this state, with one of the largest, most highly improved and successfully cultivated ranches in the neighborhood of Steamboat Springs, has brought to Colorado an excellent inheritance of qualities as a man and citizen and of well developed faculties for labor and business, which he has put into successful and productive operation here, thereby fully justifying the promise of his childhood and youth and vindicating the sterling character of his ancestry. He was born in

Berks county, Pennsylvania, on March 17, 1866, and was educated at the district schools. From the age of seventeen he has paddled his own canoe in life, and has made steady progress in the work. Being practically a self-made man, he has from his early manhood been well aware of the strength and fiber of his make-up, and has also known the value of self-reliance and personal efforts in others. His parents, Jacob and Mary Wilhelm, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and in that state they passed their lives. The father was an extensive farmer and dealer in live stock, and both parents were members of the German Reformed church. The mother died in 1875 and the father is also dead. They had eleven children, all of whom are living, Mrs. Henry Snyder, Mrs. Theresa Miller, James, George, Amelia, Jacob, Jared, Isaac A., Mrs. Frank Troutman, Mrs. Frank Stout and Mrs. M. Sheet. When their son Isaac left home to work for himself, he still devoted a portion of his earnings for four years, or until he reached his legal majority, to the assistance of his parents, during that period working on farms in Iowa and Kansas. In 1883 he became a resident of Colorado, locating at Lake City where he engaged in mining, working for wages and also operating leased properties on his own account. In 1886 he moved to Cripple Creek, where he leased mining properties and worked them with great success and profit, remaining there until 1902, when he took up his residence in Routt county, purchasing his present ranch of five hundred and sixty acres, seven miles south of Steamboat Springs. The land is all capable of easy cultivation and is well supplied with water. Since buying the property he has made extensive and valuable improvements, and pushed the development of his land's fertility and productiveness to an advanced stage, having all his energy and all his business capacity always in play and making every day count to his ad-

vantage. Hay and cattle are his principal products, and these are excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. As he was one of the most successful miners in the state so he is one of the most progressive and broad-minded ranch and cattle men in his portion of it. In political faith and devotion he is an ardent Democrat in national affairs, but in local matters he gives the first consideration to the substantial and enduring welfare of his community and county. No citizen of his section stands higher in the public regard, and none has earned his position on more substantial merit.

ERVIN DANIEL EATON.

Although of prime New England ancestry, his father, Sylvester Eaton, having been born in Maine, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jennie (Gibson) Leighton, in Vermont, Ervin D. Eaton, of Routt county, is wholly a product of the West. He was born at Utica, Winona county, Minnesota, on July 10, 1863, and moved with his parents to Kansas in his boyhood. He secured his education in the common schools and at the Davis City, Nebraska, high school. His parents were farmers, and the father was a pronounced Republican in political faith. He died in Minnesota in 1865. There were three children in the family, one of whom, Marguerite, died in 1874. The other two, both sons, John A. and Ervin D., are living. The latter remained at home working in the interest of his parents until 1881, his later years before this date being passed as bill clerk for A. B. Sims & Company, wholesale merchants at Atchison, Kansas. In 1881 he came to Colorado and located at Saguache, where he worked on ranches for wages until the fall of that year, when he returned to Kansas, remaining two years. In 1883 he again became a resident of this state, locating on a ranch in the vicinity of Delta.

where he continued to live until the spring of 1885, when he disposed of his interests there and turned his attention to merchandising at Newcastle, Garfield county, in partnership with M. C. Van de Venter, they having the distinction of building the first store at that town. The partnership lasted two years, and at the end of that period Mr. Eaton sold out and moved to Aspen, where he followed mining until the summer of 1887, when he again returned to Kansas. He remained in that state until 1893, clerking in a store at Corning. He then once more came to Colorado and took up a homestead three miles and a half southwest of Yampa, Routt county. This he improved and then leased it to a tenant, himself in 1898 becoming manager in the mercantile establishment of H. J. Hemege at Yampa. He also served as postmaster at Yampa in 1899, 1900 and 1901. At the end of his term as postmaster he started a mercantile enterprise of his own which he conducted until December, 1902, when he sold the business to accept the office of clerk and recorder for the county, a position which he is still filling, and to which he was elected as a Republican. He is still interested in ranching, however, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of superior land, all of which is arable and under an advanced state of cultivation. In the spirit of improvement which has done so much for the locality in which his property is he has been active and zealous, helping to build the Roaring Fork ditch and other works of the kind, applying to local affairs for the general good the same energy and intelligence which he has used so effectively in advancing his own interests. He started in life without money and has made his way unassisted through his own efforts and capacity to consequence and comfort, holding firmly every foot of ground he has gained and as well keeping his place among the highest in the regard and good will of his fellow men. Fraternal

he is connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. On June 6, 1888, he united in wedlock with Miss Ida V. Neiman, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, one of whom died in infancy, and Arthur C., Edith G. and Jessie L. are living. Capable in business and popular in public life, Mr. Eaton is easily one of the best citizens of the county.

NICHOLAS ELMER.

Nicholas Elmer, a younger brother of Mathias, a sketch of whom will be found on another page, was born on April 21, 1866, in Switzerland, the son of Oswald and Dorothea Elmer, of that country, where his mother died on February 12, 1900, and his father is still living. Mr. Elmer was educated at the state common schools and at the age of sixteen began to earn his own living and work himself forward in a business way. In 1882, deeming that the opportunities for a poor man's advancement were better amid the boundless possibilities of this country than in the cramped and crowded conditions of his own, he emigrated to the United States and located in Green county, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a year at a meager compensation. In 1883 he became a resident of Colorado, taking up his home at Leadville. Here he worked a year in the smelter, then in 1884 moved to the Bear river valley, and in the vicinity of Hayden pre-empted eighty acres of land and took up one hundred and sixty as a homestead. Nearly all of his tract of two hundred and forty acres can be cultivated, and while hay and cattle form his chief reliance, he also raises good crops of grain and vegetables. His ranch is six miles northeast of Hayden, giving him easy access to a good market. Politically he supports the Republican party, and, like other progressive and public-spirited men in his

neighborhood, he takes an active part in the progress and development of the region, showing his interest in its welfare by the improvements he has made on his own wild tract and the degree of productiveness to which he has brought it by his industry and skill, and his faith in its future by contributing liberally of his time and means to all public interests.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

Born to a destiny and reared in an atmosphere of toil and privation, and with his faculties sharpened and his mind invigorated by his condition, when he came to a land of boundless opportunities, William Pritchard, of Routt county, who is now one of its most progressive and successful ranch and cattle men, was prepared to work out a comely estate from almost any conditions which fate might fling before him, and turn every circumstance to account in his favor, however untoward and obdurate it might seem on its surface. He came into this world in southern Wales on May 10, 1845, and he grew to the age of twenty-four in his native land, attending the common schools at irregular and short intervals and beginning the battle of life for himself at the early age of eleven years. In 1869 he bade farewell to the unpromising land of his birth and braved the heaving ocean for a chance in the land of promise whose voice was then potential throughout the civilized world in the call for volunteers to her great army of agricultural and industrial conquest for which active campaigns were in progress, especially in the West. On his arrival in this country he located at New Cambria, Missouri, where he followed railroad work until failing health obliged him to seek another occupation. Moving then to Iowa, he devoted his time to farming for wages until 1872, and with an ambitious desire to supplement his slender education, at-

tended school at intervals. In the spring of 1872 he became a resident of Georgetown, Colorado, and during the next two years he worked in the mines in that vicinity for wages. In 1874 he came to Routt county and located a ranch on Snake river. This he improved to some extent, then sold it in 1875. He then went to Hahn's Peak, and until 1883 he was engaged in prospecting and mining in that promising region, and although he sometimes lost heavily in his ventures, on the whole he was unusually successful. But he was obliged to pay a price that many would not have considered for his advantage, turning his back on all the allurements and even the common comforts of civilization, and herding with the Indians, camping with them, sleeping with them and often sharing the crude and unsavory food on which they lived. They were friendly, however, and aided him in his aspirations, and in this he found some compensation for the privations he was compelled to suffer. In 1883 he quit mining and located his present ranch in Morgan bottoms, taking it as a homestead. It comprises one hundred and fifty-one acres, all of which is tillable, and on it he brings forth every year good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. Here also he carries on a cattle industry of constantly increasing dimensions and accumulating profits. He has made his ranch one of the most desirable in his section, and his success ranks him among the most progressive and prominent men in his lines of activity on the Western slope of the state. He belongs to the Republican party and is an earnest and zealous member of the Congregational church. His ranch is five miles southeast of Hayden and is well supplied with water. All its improvements were made by him. His parents were William and Mary (Davis) Pritchard, natives of Wales, where both died, the father in 1846 and the mother in 1848. Of their five children William is the only one living.

ALBERT SQUIRE.

There is scarcely a parallel in human history to the benefactions the United States of America have furnished to mankind. When laid open to the gaze of over-crowded and over-wrought Europe, as it was at that time, it was a range of boundless opportunity for enterprise, waiting only for the hand of systematic industry to develop its resources and set its stores of hidden wealth flowing through all the channels of trade, and inviting the world to come and put the currents in motion. The world has accepted and is still accepting the invitation, and here upon our soil we have a real democracy of labor in its shirt sleeves at work where work will pay. Among the men of foreign birth who have come hither with high hopes of substantial gain, and with eyes to see and force to grasp the opportunities so generously proffered, Albert Squire, of Routt county, this state, is one who is worthy of honorable mention and a high regard. He came with almost nothing but his native force and ability, and like many another of his kind, he has commanded the wilderness to "stand ruled" and deliver up its hoarded provender to his needs, and it has obeyed the masterful summons under his persistent and well applied energy. Mr. Squire, the son of William and Mary Squire, of Milton Abbot, Devonshire, England, was born in that county on April 7, 1853. His father was a prosperous miner and farmer, and both parents were devout members of the Bible Christian church. The father died in his native land in December, 1870, and the mother is also dead. Of their seven children William, John and Richard died, and the other four are living. Albert remained with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years, getting what education he could in irregular attendance upon the ministrations of the common schools and assisting in the farm work of the parental home. On June 5, 1872,

he set sail for this country, and on his arrival here located for a short time in New Jersey. From there he moved to the copper regions of northern Michigan, in both states giving his attention to mining. In October, 1875, he became a resident of Colorado, and from then until 1884 he mined in Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Clear Creek and Lake counties, most of the time with headquarters at Central City and the rest at Leadville. In 1884 he changed his residence to his present location, seven miles northeast of Hayden, Routt county, and his occupation to ranching and raising cattle. He homesteaded on one hundred and sixty acres of land which was at the time unprofitably gay with its wild growth of sage and willows. This he improved and reduced to productiveness, then bought another tract of equal magnitude to which he applied the same process. The whole body now yields him generous returns for his labor in hay, grain and vegetables, and handsomely supports his large herds of good cattle. Politically Mr. Squire adheres to the Republican party. He was married on March 1, 1880, to Miss Mina L. Ingrum, a native of Richland county, Wisconsin. They have had twelve children, of whom Mary B., Mina E. and Calvin have died, and Sadie M., Margery E., Lena May, Franklin, Reuben, Pearl, Daisy, Joe and Andrew are living. The mother died on March 27, 1904.

WILLIAM ERWIN.

That circumstances have much to do with the life of a man has been abundantly demonstrated in every period of the world's history from its dawn. But that they have not unlimited sway has also often been proven and finds a new illustration in the career of William Erwin, of Routt county, whose home is in the neighborhood of Hayden, and who came to Colorado twenty-four years ago empty-

handed and is now a citizen of consequence, with a comfortable esteem which he has won from hard conditions by his own persevering industry and business capacity. Circumstances were not in his favor but he commanded them to his service and has made even his adversities minister to his progress. Mr. Erwin is a native of Union county, Ohio, born near the town of Milford on his father's farm, on July 24, 1854. He received only a common-school education, being obliged from an early age to take his place and keep it in the ranks of those who were doing the work of the farm. He is the son of Robert and Eva Erwin, natives of Ohio. The mother died in her native state in 1861, and since then the father has lived in that state, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the territory of Oklahoma, where he now resides. He has followed farming during the greater part of his life. During the Civil war he served in defense of the Union as a member of an Ohio infantry regiment. He is a Republican in political belief, and a man of influence where he lives. The family comprised two daughters and one son, Amanda (Mrs. Sipes), Lola (Mrs. William Hutchinson) and William. From 1863 to 1869 William lived at Albany, Illinois, with his father, and after that for some years in Monroe county, Iowa, from where he moved with the family to Missouri. In 1876 he became a resident of Colorado, and after a short stay at Denver, moved to Rollinsville, in what is now Gilpin county. He did not remain there long, however, but soon after went to Boulder county and then to Gunnison county. In these various places he was occupied in making ties for the railroads, ranch work and prospecting. Two years of his time he passed in New Mexico, prospecting and mining, with alternate success and failure. In 1882 he located on his present ranch on Bear river. This comprises one hundred and ten acres and yields good crops of hay, grain

and vegetables, but horses, cattle and hay are his chief products. He made the improvements on his land and redeemed it wholly from the waste. He was also an important factor in the improvement and development of the neighborhood, helping to build all its ditches, roads and bridges, and its schoolhouses and other public buildings. In all he has borne his share of the labor and care with manliness and cheerfulness and given the force of an excellent example to others. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally an Odd Fellow. On November 11, 1887, he united in marriage with Miss J. D. Adair, a daughter of W. C. Adair, of McMinn county, Tennessee. They have had six children, of whom Floyd and Grace have died and Mattie V., Alva E., Howard and Mabel are living, well liked by all who know them.

EZEKIEL SHELTON.

Ezekiel Shelton is a successful and prosperous ranch and cattle man, who from an early age has managed his own fortunes and by industry, sobriety and frugality has built them from nothing to their present proportions which make him one of the leading men of his section in Routt county, and well known as a man of prominence and influence in other portions of the state. He was born on January 28, 1833, at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Nancy Shelton, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio, where both died after many years of useful and productive life. The father settled in Ohio in 1807, among the first in the section where he cast his lot, and to the end of his life was a successful farmer and a prominent man there, taking an active part in politics on the Democratic side, and both he and his wife being active workers in the Methodist church. He died on December 2, 1885, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife on February

14, 1897, aged eighty-two. Of their eleven children four are living, David B., Homer B., Vernon T. and Ezekiel. The last named received a good common-school education and then completed his course at the Salem, Ohio, high school. He remained at home engaged on the paternal farm until 1854, when he engaged in farming for himself and continued his operations in his native locality four years with success. When the oil excitement broke out in Pennsylvania in 1858, he invested his savings in the new industry and lost them. In 1866 he took up surveying and engineering work as a regular occupation, and for many years thereafter pursued it with ardor and profit, winning distinction by his skill and enterprise. He served as city engineer at Alliance, Ohio, from 1871 to 1878, and was the chief engineer and surveyor in the construction of the Alliance & Lake Erie Railroad, and in his capacity as engineer had charge of the first street paving at Alliance. In 1879 he became a resident of Colorado and, locating at Breckenridge, engaged in surveying mining claims. In 1882 he moved to the vicinity of Hayden in Routt county, being one of its first settlers, and homesteaded on his present ranch, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres and yields abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and supports large herds of good cattle which form the principal source of revenue. He has made many improvements on his ranch which add greatly to its beauty and value, and is steadily pushing its development forward with gratifying results of enduring worth. Taking always an earnest interest in the welfare of the county, he served seven years as county surveyor, three years as county commissioner and one term as county school superintendent. He is now the United States commissioner and a staunch Republican in political affiliation. He is also a notary public and president of the Routt County Pioneer Association. He has

probably done more surveying than any other man on the Western slope of this state, having surveyed over one thousand irrigation ditches. In his youth he took the uncompromising stand of a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and still adheres to it firmly. He is among the most generous of Colorado citizens, from the earliest days of his residence here having his house ever open to the claims of hospitality, and is one of the most prominent and reliable men in his county. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. On September 1, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary S. Entriken, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they have had four children. Of these Samuel died and Mrs. C. P. Bowman, Byron T. and William are living. The parents are earnest and zealous members of the Congregational church. Meeting with fidelity and ability the requirements of every public duty and every line of private life, omitting no effort on his part to make his existence and his citizenship as serviceable to his fellows as circumstances would allow, and stimulating others to usefulness by his example, Mr. Shelton deserves the high esteem in which he is held and the general public confidence which he enjoys.

GEORGE D. WOOLLEY.

George D. Woolley, head of the firm of Woolley Brothers, extensive and prominent stock men doing business on Bear river near Craig, was born in Jefferson county, Colorado, on July 26, 1872, and is the son of George and Hannah Woolley, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ireland. During the early manhood of the father he followed mining, but his later years were devoted to ranching and raising cattle. He came to Colorado in 1861 and located at Nevadaville. He mined in this neighborhood until 1871, having varied success and failure, then moved to

Golden where he mined for a time, then turned his attention to ranching as has been noted. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias and politically a Democrat. He died on June 7, 1888, leaving his wife and six children as his survivors, all of whom are still living. The children are Charles L., Effie, wife of John Mack, Mary E., wife of Joseph McKay, Ida C., wife of James Finlay, Lillian G., wife of Harry Terrill, and George D. The last named was educated at the common and high schools in his native county and remained at home with his parents assisting in their labors until he reached his seventeenth year. In 1893, in partnership with his brother Charles, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, one of the ranches now owned and worked by the firm, which was then well covered with sage brush. This they began at once with energy and judgment to improve and reduce to productiveness. In 1896 they bought another ranch of two hundred acres, and this also they have redeemed to fertility and comeliness and furnished it with good buildings and other improvements necessary to a first-class ranching and cattle business. Their crops on both places are large and the quality is superior, and their cattle industry is one of the leading ones in this part of the county. The brothers take a deep and helpful interest in the public and fraternal life of the community, George being a member of the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World, and both being Democrats in political alliance. They are progressive, enterprising and popular, zealous for the advancement and improvement of the community, and the county in which they live, and always willing to bear their share of the burden incident to the best interests of the public. George D. was married on September 25, 1901, to Miss Catherine E. Finley, a native of Decatur county, Kansas, a daughter of Rolland W. and Laura E. (White) Finley, a sketch of

whom will be seen on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley have one child, their son Raymond D. The style of the firm under which the ranching business is conducted is Woolley Brothers. It is well known throughout a wide extent of country as a synonym for uprightness and integrity as well as enterprise and progressiveness in business, while the individual members of the firm are highly esteemed as men and citizens.

ALEXANDER HERON.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry on his mother's side and of as sturdy English on his father's, Alexander Heron, of near Pagoda, Routt county, combines in himself the best traits of both races and has brought to the furtherance of his interests in this country the vigor, enterprise and breadth of view which he inherited from both parents. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 30, 1868, and is the son of Peter and Katharine (McDonald) Heron, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. The father was a baker and worked at his trade for more than thirty years. He then turned his attention to farming and was successful in the venture. He was a Catholic and the mother belonged to the Free Church of Scotland. The latter died on October 13, 1871, and the former on October 4, 1884. Eight of their ten children are living, Alexander, George, James, Edith, Anna, Emily, Mary and Isabella. Alexander, the fifth born of those living, had few and scant educational privileges. In 1885, at the age of seventeen, leaving the scenes and associations of home, he braved the heaving ocean with high hopes for the land of promise on this side of the water, where there was abundance of opportunity for thrift and enterprise and ample rewards for worth and industry. Arriving in Colorado, he located on Blue river, where he

found profitable employment as a ranch hand. After passing a year in this work he went to Dodge City, Kansas, in search of more genial occupation, but not finding the country there to his taste, he returned to Colorado and found his way to the prolific region which borders Williams fork in Routt county. In the meantime, however, he had resumed ranch work at Rocky Ford and Colorado Springs, where he remained until 1888. On Williams fork he pre-empted a ranch which he still owns and on which he has expended his labor to good advantage. Until 1898 he was in partnership with his brother George in this enterprise, but since then he has owned and managed the ranch alone, the partnership having been dissolved harmoniously. The ranch now comprises four hundred and eighty acres and two hundred and fifty acres are good arable land now under advanced cultivation and yielding abundant harvests of the crops peculiar to the region. Cattle-raising is the chief industry and this is carried on extensively and profitably. But grain is raised in large quantities, especially wheat for which the land on this ranch is said to be the best on the fork. With characteristic enterprise and commendable faith in his knowledge on the subject, Mr. Heron introduced the Angora goat into this section, and the results of the undertaking have justified his prescience and highest hopes. He owns a fine flock of the goats and finds them a source of considerable revenue. In political relations Mr. Heron is a Republican. He was married on December 14, 1899, to Miss Jessie Cameron, a native of Ingham county, Michigan, where her parents, John and Agnes (Wasson) Cameron, natives of Ireland, settled when they arrived in this country, and where they made their final home. They were prosperous farmers, and the father supported the Democratic party in American politics. He died in Michigan in 1874 and his widow in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Heron have a

host of friends in their community and are always named among the best citizens of the neighborhood.

ALBERT T. JOHNSON.

Albert T. Johnson, of near Pagoda, Routt county, is a younger brother of Louis J. Johnson, of the same neighborhood, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work in which the family history is told at some length. Mr. Johnson was born at Central City, this state, on October 29, 1870, and received a slender education in the public schools of that vicinity. At the age of fourteen he began to support himself by hauling ore for the Alger-Kansas Mining Company at Central City, in which his father had an interest. After something more than a year of this arduous toil, which was particularly hard for a boy of his years, he moved to Williams fork and homesteaded on his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, being among the earliest settlers of the region. Taking hold of the wild land with vigor and accepting the privations of the far frontier with courage and cheerfulness, he soon had a comfortable abode and began to enjoy the fruits of a few pliant acres which he was cultivating. At this time (1904) he has a large body of his ranch in abundant productiveness and a wide range of grazing land for his cattle. He has been and is very enterprising and progressive, and has commanded the land to yield its tribute to him with the voice of a master, and although the response was grudging and small at first his energy and mastery have prevailed and it is generous and of elevated quality at present. In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Johnson mingles as a member of the Woodmen of the World and in its political activities as an earnest working Democrat. He was married on May 3, 1904, to Miss Margaret Moller, a

native of Denver, and at the time of her marriage a public school teacher at Pyramid, where she had been teaching four years.

HIRAM H. BARNARD.

From the time when he was but fifteen years old Hiram H. Barnard, now a resident of Craig, Routt county, has been actively, closely and continuously connected with the cattle industry, and in his long and varied experience in this connection he has visited every part of the West, northern, central and southern, and has encountered many dangers, suffered many hardships and endured many privations. He has met all classes of people, white, black and red, has had numerous thrilling adventures and some very narrow escapes, and has been through every phase of life incident to his enticing but hazardous occupation. Mr. Barnard was born in Lavaca county, Texas, at the town of Hallettsville, on November 1, 1857. His educational advantages were few and of short duration. He lived in a country where work was essential from every capable hand to provide the necessaries of life, and at the age of fifteen he began making his own living by riding the range in the cattle industry in his native state. He remained there so occupied until 1878, when he journeyed over the trail to Cheyenne, Wyoming. During that year and a part of the next he was associated with the Swann Land and Cattle Company. On March 4, 1879, he began an engagement with G. A. Searight and in his interests he went from Cheyenne to Kelton, Utah, over the stage route to Umatilla Landing. There he received sixteen thousand cattle for Wyoming, which he brought safely to their destination. He remained with this outfit until May 1, 1882, when he became associated with the Powder River Cattle Company on Powder river. In the spring of 1883 he entered the employ of

Tomson & E. C. Johnson, of Sweetwater, at a point called Devil's Gate, and in the spring of 1888, leaving that firm, he became connected with the Ora Haley Cattle Company. During 1889 and 1890 he furnished timber for the mines owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Newcastle under contract, and in 1891, again turning to the cattle industry, he entered the employ of the White River Cattle Company, with which he remained until 1894. He then once more became associated with Ora Haley and passed that year and the next buying cattle in Utah, Idaho and Oregon for eastern markets. Since then he has continued in the employ of Mr. Haley, with headquarters at Craig. He is manager for the company and is considered on all sides one of the best qualified and most capable cattle men in the West. Politically Mr. Barnard is a Democrat and fraternally an Odd Fellow. He was married on April 13, 1904, to Miss Anna Bassett, a native of Colorado, the first white girl born in Routt county. Mr. Barnard is the son of Alexander and Amanda (Cathevins) Barnard, natives of Tennessee who made Oregon their final home. The father followed ranching and raising cattle with success. He died in 1893 and the mother in 1895. Four children survive them, William M., Benjamin P., May, wife of Jesse Smotherman, and Hiram H.

LOUIS A. JOHNSON.

Inheriting from his father a love of adventure and a desire for the frontier, Louis A. Johnson, of Routt county, living near Pagoda, started out early in life to paddle his own canoe, and to this end sought the fruitful fields of Colorado, arriving in the state when he was but fourteen years old, since which time he has been a resident of the state and busily occupied in some one or another of its various industries. He was born on April 19, 1860, at Nebraska

City, Nebraska, and is the son of Anton L. and Annie Johnson, who were born and reared in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1846. They settled in Nebraska where they kept a hotel three years. In 1850, charmed with the golden music then thrilling the world from far away California, the father set out with ox teams for that promising eldorado, and after arriving there engaged in mining for a few years. He was very successful in his search for gold and returned East where he had property and had left his family. He remained in Nebraska until 1860 when he had a second attack of western fever and again crossed the plains from Julesburg along the Platte to Central City this state. He soon acquired an interest in the Alger-Kansas mine there and again fortune rewarded his enterprise with good returns. The mine was of both quartz and placer product and yielded rich stores of the precious metals to its early workers. Subsequently his family followed him to the state and he made his final home at Denver where he achieved a gratifying success in lending money and in the real estate business and attained prominence in the business and political circles of the city. He died in Denver on March 2, 1903, and since then the mother has made her home with her sons. Of their six children five are living, John H. and Louis J., who were born in Nebraska, and Lena N., Mrs. C. F. Ery and Albert T., natives of Colorado. Louis J. received a meager education in the common schools, and at the age of ten became self-supporting by working for his mother on the Nebraska farm. In 1874, when he was but fourteen, he followed his father to Central City, this state, and there he found employment hauling ore for the Alger-Kansas Mining Company, which he did until 1884. Determined then to turn his attention to ranching, he moved to Routt county and stopped on Williams fork, at that time a wholly uncultivated region, with stores of agri-

cultural wealth in its soil waiting for the persuasive hand of the husbandman to bring them forth. Mr. Johnson was one of the first seven arrivals in the region, but he did not just then remain. After passing some time in hunting and trapping large game, in which he was very successful, he returned to Central City in the spring of 1885, and during a year thereafter he mined for wages. In the summer of 1886 he returned to Williams fork and took up his present ranch as a homestead. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres of first-class land but was then virgin in its state of nature and while offering rewards for industry and enterprise laid a heavy price of these qualities on its offering. Mr. Johnson at once began with energy to improve his property and make it productive, and he now has one of the choice tracts and most comfortable homes in this section. Fifty acres of this land smile on his toil with abundant harvests and the rest affords fine pasturage for his cattle. He is independent in political action but omits no effort required of him in the development of the section in which he has cast his lot. In the local affairs of the community he has influence as a wise counselor and an energetic worker and has been potential for good in promoting the general welfare of its people by his own work and the inspiration he has given to others by his example. Routt county has no better citizen and none who is held in higher regard by her people.

CHARLES F. EGRY.

One of the leading, most enterprising and most successful ranch and cattle men of Williams fork country, where he owns a large ranch in advanced state of cultivation and with good improvements on it which he has made himself, converting a barren wilderness into one of the best ranches and most attractive homes in the section Charles F. Ery, of Pyra-

mid, Routt county, is now enjoying the fruits of his useful and unremitting labors and is comfortable in an estate which he has won from obdurate conditions and through many trials by his own persevering industry and energy. He is a native of the great state of Ohio, born at Hamilton, Butler county, on November 25, 1867. In early youth after short and irregular attendance at the district schools, he began to bear the burden of life for himself. He learned the trade of plumbing and gas fitting and wrought at it ten years in his native state. In 1888 he came to Colorado and located on his present ranch and here he has since conducted a general ranching and cattle industry of large proportions and commensurate profits. In 1896 the postoffice of Pyramid was established at his home and he has ever since been the postmaster. He belongs to the Masonic order. On October 12, 1893, he united in marriage with Miss Rose E. Johnson, a native of Colorado, daughter of Anton L. and Annie (Abbel) Johnson and sister of Louis J. and Albert T. Johnson, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work, which see for biographical notes of the parents. Mrs. Egly prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools at Craig. In the Egly household six children have been born and are living, Anna C., Fred L., Helena M., Mary E., William L. and Albert C. Mr. Egly's father was Frederick Egly, a native of Germany, who came to America at the age of twelve years and learned the printer's trade. The mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Quoff, was born in Ohio, and, with her husband, settled at Hamilton, Ohio, where they ended their days, the mother dying in 1873 and the father on February 18, 1903. He was the editor and owner of the Hamilton Telegraph for many years and later carried on a profitable insurance business. In politics he was an ardent Democrat and taking an active part in municipal affairs at Hamilton, was elected

councilman and mayor of the city several times. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. Of the four children born in the family three are living William L., Alois E. and Charles F. Successful in business, prominent in social life, influential in local affairs and generally highly respected, Mr. Egly is easily one of the leading citizens of the county and fully deserves the regard and good will of his fellow men which he so largely enjoys.

REINHARD D. MILLER.

It is a high tribute to the citizen soldiery of our country that after the toils, privations and dangers of busy campaigns, when "grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," the armies melt at once into the ordinary currents of life and seek amid the white harvests of peaceful industry forgetfulness of the red fields of battles whereon great questions of human destiny have been settled. This inspiring fact is forcibly illustrated in the case of the interesting subject of this memoir. A valiant soldier of two countries and three wars, making therein a record for unsurpassed daring and skill as a cavalry trooper, and bearing honorable discharges from the service in which he distinguished himself and rose to official position, he is now pursuing with industry and enthusiasm the peaceful vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the remote but highly favored sections of this state and is as vigorous and energetic in the management of his present business as he was daring and gallant in military life. Mr. Miller was born in Prussia on March 21, 1849, the son of John and Henrietta Miller, also natives in the fatherland, where they lived, labored and died, and were finally laid to rest in their natal soil like their ancestors for many generations before them. The father was a forester and game keeper for

many years; and both parents were devoted Lutherans in religious faith. They had three children who survive them, Wilhelmina, Reinhard and Adeline. The son grew to manhood and was educated in his native land. After leaving school, like his father he became a for-ester for a time and then served his time in the German army. He was in the service at the time of the Franco-German war and followed the standards of his country from their first victory at Weissenberg to the time when they waded in final triumph over the palace of Versailles. In the autumn following the close of this war he emigrated to the United States and located in New Jersey where he did street construction work for a year. He then moved to Virginia and again engaged in farming. Later he became a resident and a prosperous garden-er in Maryland. Turning his eyes toward the setting sun, he found himself next in Illinois where he passed a year and a half farming near Beardstown. At the end of that period he enlisted in the Third United States Cavalry at St. Louis and served five years in Troop L, being stationed during the term at several dif-ferent posts and seeing many of the dangers of Indian warfare, among his experiences of horror being the Meeker massacre in 1879. He rose to the rank of sergeant and as such was discharged at the end of his term. The years 1881 and 1882 were passed by him in hunting and trapping on White river in this state, and in 1883 he again joined the army, enlisting in Troop B at Leavenworth, Kansas. At the end of another term of five years' faithful service he was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Texas, in 1888. In the two terms he served in the regular army he made a dazzling record as a cavalry rider and won high com-mendations from his commanders. In 1888 he returned to Colorado and located his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on a homestead claim. On fifty acres of this he

raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and the rest is used as grazing land for his cat-tle, which form his chief resource on the ranch. All the improvements on the land were made by him and its successful cultivation is due to his industry and skill. The ranch is located on Williams fork. On September 29, 1901, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Mrs. Ade-heid Bar, like himself a native of Prussia, who came to this country when young. His mili-tary record and his sterling worth have brought Mr. Miller the cordial regard and high esteem of his fellow citizens in Routt county and else-where where he is known. In political affairs he ardently supports the principles and candi-dates of the Republican party.

HUGH TORRENCE.

Coming to Colorado when a young man for the benefit of his health, and with the hopes and aspirations of his life overclouded by disease, then finding here the relief he sought and gaining strength and restored energy in the health-giving climate, Hugh Torrence be-came one of the producing and creating mem-bers of the state's citizenship, and has since risen to consequence and influence in its busi-ness circles and prominence in the public affairs of the section in which he cast his lot. In Fay-ette county, Pennsylvania, on October 22, 1843, his life began, and on the paternal home-stead in that great hive of industry he grew to manhood, attending in a small and irregular way the district schools and working when he could on the farm. His parents were Hugh and Anna Torrence, themselves natives of Pennsylvania, and throughout a large portion of their lives useful and respected citizens of that state. The father was a merchant and farmer and prospered in his various undertak-ings. He was a Republican in politics and gave earnest and helpful attention to the public

local affairs of his county. Death ended his labors in 1867, and those of his widow in 1884. Of the five children born to them Mrs. John Witteman died 1882 and William in 1897. The other three are living. The family moved to Illinois late in life and some time afterward to Missouri. The son Hugh A. Torrence left home in 1873 and came to Colorado as has been stated, for the benefit of his health. He took up his residence in the vicinity of Denver, where he remained a year. In 1874, being much improved, he moved into the Bear river country, and later changed his residence to Grand county. Here he passed two years more, still in search of health, and engaged principally in hunting and fishing. In 1876 he found himself so far improved that he determined to establish a home in the state which had given his vigor of body and vivacity of mind, and to that end built the first cabin put up in Routt county, a little log shack which provided shelter and such of the comforts of life as were available in that then far away section, and went to raising cattle. He was in the wilderness and alone save for the presence of Indians and wild beasts, whose proximity was often more menacing than companionable or helpful. Great privations and hardships were plentiful in his lot, and danger was ever present. But the wild life had its compensations in many ways, and he bravely endured the rest. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Charles Hullet in the cattle and ranching industry, which lasted until the death of Mr. Hullet, on April 30, 1903. The chief products of their enterprise were hay and cattle, as they are of Mr. Torrence's efforts now, and in his business he has been very successful. His ranch comprises two thousand acres, three hundred of which are under energetic and skillful cultivation. The needful water for irrigation is supplied from ditches belonging to the property, and as the ranch is only twenty-four miles from Meeker,

a good market for its products is within easy reach. Mr. Torrence has devoted himself almost wholly to his work and has become one of the most prosperous and prominent stock men on the Western slope. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and no exigency of his private affairs ever causes him to slacken in devotion to the interests of his party. In business circles and in the public life of his county he is influential and he is highly esteemed and respected wherever he is known.

WILLIAM R. DEAKINS.

To be born and reared on a farm and receive a limited education at the district schools is the common lot of millions of men in this country wherein the agricultural interests so largely prevail; and to follow the industry to which they are bred and stick to it through life is also the lot of millions. And in this class of people is to be found our best, most progressive and most self-reliant citizenship in all sections of the country. This has been the lot of William R. Deakins, of near Pagoda, Routt county, one of the enterprising and representative cattle and ranch men of his section who, although far from the place of his nativity and amid far different surroundings from those of his youth and early manhood, is still engaged in the paternal occupation of farming with such modifications of conditions and circumstances as the difference of location makes necessary. He was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, on April 17, 1865, the son of Henry and Sarah C. Deakins, the former a native of eastern Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. The father was a successful farmer, a Democrat in politics and a man of influence in the neighborhood of his home. Of the seven children of whom they were the parents two died in infancy and William R., Henry T., Sarah J., Charles M. and John W. are now living. The father died

on October 17, 1882, and the mother now makes her home in eastern Kansas. Their son William remained at home and assisted his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two, then in June, 1887, he became a resident of this state and pre-empted a portion of the ranch on which he has since resided and which he has increased to three hundred and sixty acres. He has one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation and producing good annual crops of hay and grain. He also raises large numbers of cattle and finds the industry agreeable and profitable as an occupation. Mr. Deakins was one of the first settlers on Williams fork and he is accounted one of the most progressive citizens of the region. He took up his land in its state of natural wildness without improvements of any kind. The soil was still virgin to the plow and its wild growth was profitless to the husbandman. From this condition he has by his industry and energy redeemed his place and made it a comfortable and attractive home, bountiful with the fruits of cultivated life and smiling with the evidences of thrift and taste. Fraternally Mr. Deakins is a master Mason and politically an enthusiastic Democrat. In the public affairs of his community and county he takes a serviceable part, cheerfully bearing his share of the burdens and modestly giving his share of the counsel needed for their proper management and the proper development of the best interests of the people. On all sides he is considered a wise, upright and useful citizen, worthy of the cordial regard in which he is generally held throughout the community.

JOHN H. FRAHM.

The life of this prosperous and enterprising ranchman has been for the most part uneventful, but has given a good illustration of fidelity to duty and the capacity for self advancement without the aid of outside help. He was born

on August 11, 1868, at Stafstedt, Germany, where his ancestors lived many generations before him, his parents, Henry and Wipca Frahm, having also been born there, and having passed their industrious and creditable lives there. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and both were members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom they reared to maturity and all of whom are still living. They are George, Katharine, John, Dedlef, Henry, Lena, Elizabeth and Anna. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1886. The advantages of schooling available to their son John were neither numerous nor continued, so that he is practically a self-made man. After leaving the common schools, which he attended for short periods at intervals, he entered the German army for a term of three years, going in as a private and being mustered out as a corporal. At the age of twenty-one and the close of his term of military service he emigrated to the United States and came to Colorado. On arriving here he secured employment as a ranch hand in the service of George Sievers, an extensive cattle man, and he remained in his employ three years. By saving his money he had enough at the end of that period to open a meat market at Glenwood Springs, which he did in the summer of 1893, and in connection with that carried on a cattle trade. These enterprises he kept going until September, 1898, with profitable returns, then sold them and moved to the ranch which has since been his home and the seat of his useful industry, and which he acquired by purchase. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres, one-half being added since his first occupation of it, and is located twenty-three miles southwest of Meeker. He can cultivate two hundred acres of the tract and does it in the thorough and vigorous way characteristic of the German people, producing good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruit. He also raises cat-

tle in numbers commensurate with the capacity of the place, and finds agreeable and profitable occupation in both lines of his industry. The land is sufficiently supplied with water for the acreage under cultivation, and Mr. Frahm supplements the generosity of nature by faithful attention to his part of the engagement. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and in political affiliation belongs to the Democratic party. Since 1903 his brother Dedlef has been associated with him in carrying on the ranch and its various interests. Mr. Frahm is recognized as a good and useful citizen, and a valuable addition to the productive energies of the state, and especially of the county and community in which he lives.

DAVID D. FERGUSON.

David D. Ferguson, of Thornburg, Rio Blanco county, came to Colorado at the age of thirty, with his faculties fully developed and his mind seasoned by experience in another part of the continent amid the exacting but invigorating duties of farm life. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on July 2, 1848, and is the son of Duncan and Mary (Monroe) Ferguson, and the last born of their seven living children. His parents were Canadians by nativity and of Scotch ancestry. The father farmed in his native land to the end of his life, which came in February, 1891, the mother surviving him nearly thirteen years and dying in December, 1903. In 1878 Mr. Ferguson came to Colorado and located at Manitou after the death of his wife at old Thornburg battle ground. In 1887, he moved to Rio Blanco county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land twenty-three miles northeast of Meeker, on which he has since lived. He has increased his land to a body of seven hundred and twenty acres, provided it

with good buildings and brought two hundred acres of it to an advanced state of cultivation. He has also built up an extensive and flourishing cattle business, and established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people as a man of good business capacity, enterprise and public-spirit, devoted to the welfare of his county and state and earnest in his support of all that is best in American institutions. Fraternal-ly he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows and politically he is a cordial supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In the service of the community or the general public interests of the people he has never faltered, whether the duty involved has been pleasant or otherwise. At the uprising of the Ute Indians, August 9, 1887, he took his place as a guard in the garrison at Fort Hall for the protection of the community in which he was especially interested, and in many other ways and lines of service he has shown his fidelity to duty and the lofty patriotism by which he is impelled. He numbers his friends by the host, and is widely and favorably known in all the relations of life in which he has been found. December 16, 1904, he married for his second wife Mrs. L. V. Berry of Boston, Massachusetts.

REUBEN O. REYNOLDS.

Reuben O. Reynolds is a native of Whiteside county, Illinois, born on May 24, 1857, the son of Richard and Lucy (Bullock) Reynolds, who were born in the state of New York and moved to Illinois early in their married life. Afterward they lived in a number of states, Minnesota, New York, Kansas and Colorado. The father was a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics. There were five children in the family, only two of whom are living, Reuben and Alice, wife of William H. Berry, of this state. Reuben attended the common schools and worked on the home farm

after the manner of farmers' sons in all parts of the country, and in 1878, when he reached the age of twenty-one years, he began farming for himself in Ness county, Kansas, where he carried on the industry until 1892. In 1880 and 1881 he was also engaged in teaming with headquarters at Pueblo, this state. Disposing of his interests in Kansas in 1892, he came to Colorado to reside permanently, and rented a ranch in Powell Park, which he occupied until 1895, when he bought the one he now owns and works. This comprises eighty acres and there is sufficient water to make the cultivation of the whole tract practicable. Since 1896 Mr. Reynolds has also been engaged in freighting in addition to ranching, and has become widely known as the leading freighter in and out of Meeker. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and politically supports the Republican party. On November 24, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary C. Hardman, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Hetta E. and Anna L. Hetta E. has been reared and educated in the schools of Rio Blanco county and to her credit it may be said that she is the first teacher in the county who was educated in the county, winning an enviable reputation for himself.

THOMAS GAGNON.

Although a Canadian by birth, and reared and educated to the age of seventeen in the Dominion, Thomas Gagnon, of Pitkin county, living near Watson, is a thorough citizen of the United States now and in full sympathy with the institutions and the people of this country. He was born in the province of Quebec on October 24, 1855, and is the son of Samuel and Emma Gagnon, also Canadians in nativity. The parents were prosperous farmers in that country and devoted members of the Catholic church. The mother died in 1894 and the

father is still living. In political matters he supports the Liberal party. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living, Thomas, August, Joseph, Samuel, Lewis and Amanda, the wife of Theodore Leo. The opportunities for attending school afforded to Thomas were few and irregular. At the age of fourteen, being obliged to make his own way in the world, and not unwilling to do it, he went to Upper Canada, and there he worked three years in the lumber camps at a compensation of twenty-dollars a month and his board. In 1872 he crossed the line into the United States and located at Saginaw, Michigan. After a residence of several years in that city, in 1880 he came to Colorado and engaged in saw-mill work at Denver in the interest of John Morrison, receiving a wage of thirty-five dollars a month and his board. At the end of the first year of his residence here he formed a company and went to Gunnison to conduct a saw-mill business of his own. The venture was not very successful, and he next turned his attention to prospecting and mining, which he followed until 1893, then located at Aspen, where he was occupied in planing and shingle mill work for six months. The ensuing twelve years were passed in mining, part of the time for wages and part on his own account. He then bought a ranch near the one he now owns and conducts, and after working on it five years sold his interest to Philip Robichand, his partner in the enterprise. In 1896 he purchased his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, about half of which is under productive cultivation and yields abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He also raises cattle and horses of good grades for the markets, and in all lines of his enterprise on this land he is successful and progressive. His hay is of exceptionally fine quality, and has a wide reputation for its excellence. Although independent in politics he is active and earnest in

all undertakings for the welfare of his district and county, and his breadth of view and general intelligence are such in reference to public matters that for a number of years he was chosen to serve as road commissioner for Pitkin county, and the excellent roads he built while occupying this position gave abundant evidence of the wisdom of the choice of a commissioner. On November 17, 1891, he was married to Miss Bertha Maurin, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and daughter of John and Mary (Fontille) Maurin, natives of France, where the father served as a soldier seven years, then engaged in coal mining. In 1865 they came to the United States and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the same industry until 1868. They then moved to Ohio and remained twenty years, he all the while mining coal. In 1888 they came to Colorado and took up their ranch on Capitol creek in Pitkin county, where the father died on March 7, 1900, and the mother January 30, 1905, aged sixty-two years, seven months and seven days. Mrs. Maurin continued to reside on the home ranch after the death of her husband until a few weeks prior to her death, which occurred at the home of Mr. Raymond, near Aspen, where she had been some weeks taking treatment. Mrs. Maurin was a devoted wife and mother, highly esteemed neighbor and friend. The father was an independent in politics, and both parents belonged to the Catholic church. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living, six sons and two daughters, all at home except Mrs. Tom Gagnon. Mr. and Mrs. Gagnon have five children, viz: Frederick, May, Bertha, Thomas and Albert. During the last three years Mrs. Gagnon has been a member of the school board, and has rendered valuable and efficient service to the cause of education in that position, having been re-elected on May 1, 1905, for another term of three years.

CLINTON T. BANE.

Clinton T. Bane, senior member of the firm of Bane Brothers (C. F. and B. F. Bane), progressive ranchmen and stock-growers of Garfield, located on a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and eighty acres of which can be easily cultivated, has had a wide experience in a number of states and a variety of employments. His educational advantages were of the most meager kind and extent, but he has supplemented them by close observation and the worldly wisdom acquired only in the school of experience. He was born on December 23, 1844, in Cass county, Illinois, and attended the public schools only two years. He began to make his own way in the world at the age of fifteen, working on a farm for twelve dollars a month and his board. In 1861 he came to Colorado and locating near Denver, passed the next two years in the employ of George Rist. He next went to Nebraska, near Omaha, and there he worked as a day laborer for a short time, after which he moved to Alameda county, California, where he was employed on a ranch for wages two years. From there he went to Arizona, and for one year was engaged in prospecting and other occupations. He returned to California, and soon afterward migrated to Butte, Montana, going later to Helena, that state, and passing two years in driving teams. In 1884 he came back to Colorado, and at Leadville worked in the mines for a year, then moved to Aspen, where he spent three months freighting, after which he worked for I. W. Chatfield one season. At the end of that time he and his brother, B. F. Bane, located adjoining pre-emption claims of land in Pitkin county, ten miles southeast of Carbondale, on which they are still living. They own good water rights for their land and raise large crops of superior timothy hay and grain, and also cattle in large numbers. The brothers

are well known as good business men and enterprising and forceful factors in the local affairs of the community. They are Democrats in politics and give their party loyal support. Their success here has been pronounced and they stand well in the community. Although unmarried they take a great and serviceable interest in the welfare of the county and its people, and lend their ready aid to all undertakings for their advancement and improvement.

JOSEPH C. HARROD.

From his youth connected with the pursuit of farming almost wholly, and yet learning wisdom and acquiring a knowledge of men from a busy experience in mercantile life, Joseph C. Harrod, of Pitkin county, this state, living near Snow Mass on a good ranch of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, two-thirds of which are capable of cultivation without artificial means, came to the industry in which he is engaged with excellent preparation for its requirements, and having put his knowledge to practical use, he has been successful and prosperous in his undertaking. He is a native of Marion county, Indiana, born near Indianapolis on Christmas day, 1852. His parents were George W. and Harriet (Pierson) Harrod, natives of Ohio, who settled at Indianapolis in 1840, and later moved to Champaign county, Illinois. The father was a carpenter, and being industrious and frugal, as well as a good mechanic, he did well at his trade and accumulated a fair degree of worldly substance. He was a man of progressive ideas and warmly interested in public affairs, supporting the principles and candidates of the Democratic party with loyalty and zeal. Four children were born in the family and three are still living: George and Enoch, who live at Indianapolis, and Joseph C., a resident of this state and the immediate subject of this writing. Another son,

Richard, is deceased. The parents are also gone, the father dying in 1857 and the mother in 1860. Joseph enjoyed only such educational advantages as were furnished by the country schools of his youth, and at the age of fifteen began working on farms in the neighborhood of his home, remaining there so occupied seven years. He then moved to Illinois, and continued his farming operations in Hancock county until 1880. In the spring of that year he came to Colorado, arriving at Denver on March 31st, and after remaining six weeks in that city, moved to Gunnison and some time afterward to Leadville. From there he changed to Rock Creek, where he prospected and mined until 1883. He then located at Grand Junction, which he soon afterward sold at a profit. During the next thirteen years he was employed by the Continental Oil Company, known at that time as Baker & Company, remaining with the company until its business was purchased by the Standard Oil Company. When he quit that employment he bought the ranch on which he now lives and which he has since been occupied in improving and developing. It comprises one hundred and fifty-seven acres, and one hundred acres of it are under good cultivation, yielding good crops of grain and hay and giving liberal support to a flourishing stock business which he conducts on it. On December 22, 1888, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Coffman, a native of Indiana and daughter of John and Lydia (Crist) Coffman, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Ohio. Early in their married life they settled in Illinois, after moving to Kansas, and afterward to Oklahoma Territory, where they now live and are successfully engaged in farming. The father is a Democrat in political faith and both are members of the Baptist church. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Harrod have four, Grace, John, Charlton and Robert S.

HENRY A. STAATS.

Born on the rich alluvial plains of Illinois, and reared to the pursuit of agriculture amid their prolific fruitfulness and ease of culture. Henry A. Staats, of Pitkin county, living near Snow Mass on a fine and well-improved ranch of four hundred acres, was nevertheless so well instructed in the art of farming and reared with such valuable lessons of self-dependence and closeness of observation, that when he came to apply his knowledge in this state where the conditions of an agricultural life are so vastly different, he soon found himself master of the situation and has won a substantial competence by his thrift and energy here as he would have done almost anywhere, being one of the men to whom circumstances are made to minister and yield tribute. His life began on July 9, 1848, at Egypt, in the great Prairie state, where his parents, Hiram and Jessie Staats, the former a New Yorker by nativity and the latter born in Scotland, settled in 1830. The father was a farmer and a manufacturer of leather, and wrought at his craft until 1861, then turned his attention to the hotel business, conducting a popular and much frequented hostelry on the old national road at Ewington, Effingham county, and also served continuously for fifteen years as justice of the peace. His office was a favorite place for the young folks to get married, they coming from all parts of the surrounding counties. In 1874 he came to Colorado and located a homestead twenty miles west of Denver, where he ranched, raised hay, grain and cattle, and conducted a general farming business with success and profit. He was a firm and active Democrat in politics and his wife belonged to the Methodist church. She died in 1885 and the father in 1895. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom, Andrew, Christina and Mary, are deceased, the last named being at the time of her death Mrs. Samuel Moffit, a resident of the

South. The surviving children are Nelson, Martha, Jennie, Sarah and Henry A. Henry received but little schooling except what he got from that exacting but thorough taskmaster, experience. At the age of ten he was obliged to go to work on the farm to help his parents, and after that there was seldom an opportunity to attend school. He remained at home until he was thirty-six, but in the meantime, when he was but fourteen, enlisted in the Union for the Civil war in 1861, and served one year as messenger boy for the quartermaster of his command. After leaving the army he engaged in railroad contract work in his native state, with his brother, helping to build the Eads bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis and the tunnel there, along with other jobs of importance. In 1874 he came to Colorado and located at Denver. A year later he went to New Mexico and San Juan, and for four years he was occupied in prospecting and mining with moderate success, locating and disposing of some of the richest claims in that territory. In the summer of 1879 he returned to Colorado and took up his residence at Leadville. After mining there a month he crossed the range through Independence pass in company with Wilson and Thomas Durant, breaking the trail, and made the trip without adventure worthy of note except some difficulty in fighting fires, as the whole section was burning, and reached Aspen on July 18th. There were but few settlers in this portion of the country then, and all the conditions of life for those hardy adventurers who had cast their lot here were wild and rugged. Mr. Staats continued prospecting until 1886. He built one of the first cabins at Aspen and also a blacksmith shop, and in partnership with the Staats brothers ran a pack train between the new camp and Leadville and Twin Lakes. This was not a profitable enterprise and stopped at the end of a year. Indian threats of hostility made all but thirteen of the settlers leave the region, some

of those remaining being Mr. Staats, Michael Lorenzo, Warren Elliott, Warrner Root, Henry Tourtellotte, Keno Jim and Joseph Dietz. In 1881 Mr. Staats located a portion of his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since made additions until the ranch now comprises four hundred acres, all of which is under cultivation. The principal crops are hay, grain and garden vegetables; and horses and cattle are raised in good numbers and with fair profits. The head of the house is an earnest and loyal Democrat in politics, and a man deeply interested in the advancement of his community. He was married on March 27, 1886, to Miss Ella Harmon, a native of Androscoggin county, Maine, and daughter of George and Jedidah (Foss) Harmon, who were also born in that state. They were married in 1835 and settled on a farm at North Livermore, Maine. Here were born to them fourteen children. In the spring of 1861 they moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, where the eldest son was practicing law. Their second son Edward graduated from Beloit College in 1862, having left Waterville College to come west with the family. In 1863 they moved to Minnesota, where they engaged in farming until the father died, September 6, 1876. Ella L. graduated from Mankato Normal School in 1874 and was successfully engaged in teaching for ten years. She then came to Colorado in 1884. The aged mother came to Colorado in 1887 to live with her children. She died May 5, 1900, at the home of Mrs. Staats. Only four of her children survived her, Herbert R., Mason, Columbia and Ella L. (Mrs. Staats).

WILLIAM W. WURTS

Pursuing the even tenor of his way amid the strenuous and oftentimes oppressive conditions of frontier life, gaining headway against

the currents of hardship, danger and disaster, here by slow progress and there by more rapid strides, always meeting his responsibilities in industry and courage with manliness and force, and frequently helping some less fortunate brother to a new start, William W. Wurts, of near Rifle, Garfield county, one of the Western slope's most substantial, enterprising and successful ranch and cattle men, has, during his long residence of more than thirty-five years in the farther West and intimate intercourse with its people, borne himself with commendable uprightness and loyalty to every duty, and has all the while been a potent force in pushing forward the progress and development of the section in which he happened to be living. He is a native of Ohio, born in Lake county on Christmas day, 1847, and the son of Archibald and Mary (McGuire) Wurts, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Ireland. They remained in Ohio until 1858, then moved to Michigan, locating near Lansing. The father was a manufacturer of wagons and carriages, and did farming in connection with his industrial business. He was a man of great public spirit and enterprise and was successful in his undertakings. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he was one of the early promoters and aids of Hillsdale College in Michigan, and contributed essentially to the establishment of other institutions of value to the state. In his early manhood he was a Whig in political affiliation, but when the Republican party succeeded to the assets of his former party he promptly and fully espoused its cause, and he remained true to the organization to the day of his death. He and his wife were members of the Christian church, and died, he in 1854 and she on February 24, 1883, leaving two of their four children to survive them. William and his brother Archibald, now living near Pueblo, Colorado. After receiving a limited education at the public schools. William joined the



WILLIAM W. WURTS.



MRS. MARY M. WURTS.

Union army towards the close of the Civil war, while he was as yet but a youth, as a member of Company G, Second Ohio Cavalry. He served to the close of the contest and was mustered out of the service at Camp Denison. Returning to his home, he took a contract for boring oil wells. He continued this line of activity until the spring of 1867, when he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, but after a short residence there he moved on to Omaha, crossing the plains with a large train. From Fort Larimer they had United States troops to escort them into Montana, and so avoided all trouble with the Indians, but were six months on the trip. After the supplies were unloaded Mr. Wurts returned to North Platte and a little later went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he wintered. In the spring he started for New Mexico, intending to do mining, but on arriving at Pueblo he learned that admission to the mines would be refused, and so he changed his termination to Denver. From there he went to Canon City and Mt. Granite, where he engaged in mining in the employ of the Cash Creek Mining Company, for a period of three years. He next took a position as contractor with the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company and remained in association with that corporation three years in that vicinity. Then he did contracting for the company at Alma until the spring of 1876, at which time he moved to the San Juan country with headquarters at Del Norte. Here he freighted about the country during the summer, and in the fall went to the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he sold his teams and turned his attention to mining, remaining two years and acquiring the ownership of a number of claims. He then moved to Leadville and again freighted until 1879, when he opened a meat market at Alma. This was a profitable enterprise, but in 1882 he sold it to purchase a squatter's right to a ranch. He began raising

cattle and ranching, and during the next four years gave his attention wholly to these pursuits. In 1886 he sold his ranch and took his cattle to Eagle county where he held them two winters until he could find a suitable location for a permanent residence. In 1888 he purchased another ranch, this one located on West Rifle creek, near Rifle, and this place he held until he sold it to his son Jesse in 1895. His final purchase was the ranch he now owns and occupies, two miles north of Rifle. It comprises one hundred and twenty acres, all tillable and well supplied with water. He also owns another ranch of the same size and in the same neighborhood. Hay and cattle are his principal products. The former is produced in large quantities and of the latter he runs about eight hundred head. Fraternally Mr. Wurts belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically he supports the Republican party. On May 24, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Mullen, who was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, at the town of Watseka, and is the daughter of Daniel B. and Mary (Mayett) Mullen, both natives of the province of Quebec. They located in Illinois in early life and moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1873. One year later they moved to Alma and in 1885 to Rifle creek near Rifle. The father is a carpenter and brick and stone mason, and as a contractor and builder he has erected many of the large buildings in Denver and elsewhere in this part of the country. He is an earnest Democrat in political activity and he and his wife are Methodists in church relations. Nine of their ten children are living: Mary (Mrs. Wurts); Delphine (Mrs. Joe Lovell), of Paris, California; Delia (Mrs. McDonald Oshier), of Como, Colorado; David, of Telluride; Charles and George, of Rifle; Jennie (Mrs. I. W. Graham), of Rifle; Frances (Mrs. Louis Plummer), of Rifle, and Katharine (Mrs. Joseph Slaughter).

of Ridgeway, this state. In the Wurts family twelve children have been born, ten of whom are living: Jesse W., Alta (Mrs. John Manning), of Lawton, Oklahoma; Hattie, Warren, Aaron, William, Emma, Rachel, Milton and Virgil. The parents are members of the Methodist church.

THOMAS B. SCOTT.

Thomas B. Scott, one of the enterprising and prosperous fruit-growers of Mesa county, with his orchards located six miles northwest of Grand Junction, where he lives and thrives through his industry, thrift and intelligent attention to every detail of his business, is a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, born on January 16, 1858, and the son of Frederick and Ann (Wheeler) Scott, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. They came to the United States with their parents in early life and grew to maturity in Wisconsin, where they met and were married. In 1876 they moved to Harrison county, Iowa, and there the father died in 1886. The mother survived him five years, dying at the home of her son in Colorado in 1891. Their son Thomas grew to the age of eighteen on the Wisconsin farm and then accompanied the family to their new home in Iowa. He was educated at the public schools, and bred to habits of industry on the farm. He remained at home until the fall of 1894. He then came to Colorado and located on the farm which is now his home. This comprises forty acres and when he bought it it was partially improved. He has given his attention principally to raising fruit of superior quality for market, and has been very successful at the business. He has thirteen acres in apples and four acres in pears, all set out by himself, and most of the trees at this time (1904) in bearing order. His crop of apples in 1903 was five thousand boxes, and the promise

for large increases in future is very bright, as his trees are thrifty and are kept in good condition and properly cared for. In 1900 he built a new modern dwelling which is one of the most complete in the section. On December 23, 1886, he was married in Wisconsin to Miss Belle Cottingham, a native of Grant county, that state. They have two children, Flossie A. and Thomas Merle. In political affiliation Mr. Scott is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel. It is much to say in a man's favor that he has increased the sources of wealth in his section and multiplied the opportunities for useful employment; but this is essentially true of Mr. Scott. His orchards are wholly the product of his own industry and intelligence, and their products add materially to the volume of trade in his county, at the same time giving employment to several persons. He is moreover one of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Mesa county, deeply interested in all that contributes to its welfare and development, and is held in high esteem by its people as one of their representative and progressive men.

MILO B. SHARP.

Beginning life as a farmer, Milo B. Sharp, of Grand valley, pleasantly settled on a small farm of forty acres six miles northwest of Grand Junction, has steadfastly put away all the enticements of the mining industry, and by close application to his chosen pursuit, and thrift and systematic industry in conducting his operations, has prospered and won a substantial estate, and a place of esteem and confidence among his fellow men of the section in which he lives. He was born in Audubon county, Iowa, on August 25, 1861, the son of George W. and Phoebe J. (Montgomery) Sharp, the former born near Frankfort, Ken-



THE W. W. WURTS RANCH.

tucky, and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father left his home when a boy, his father having died, and was reared by an uncle in Illinois. The mother came to the same part of that state with her parents in 1837, when she was two years old, the family being among the pioneers in the locality. There both grew to maturity and were married, and soon afterward moved to the vicinity of Exira, Iowa, where they also were pioneers. In that neighborhood they passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, Mr. Sharp and a younger brother who resides in the state of Washington. Mr. Sharp was reared in his native county and received a district school education, which was very limited, as his father died when he was twelve years old and he, being the oldest son, was obliged to take charge of the farm. After the death of his mother in 1883 the farm was sold and the estate closed, and during the next two years he lived on rented land. In 1886 he came to Colorado and settled at Greeley. A year later he went to Cheyenne county, Nebraska, where he entered a fractional quarter-section of one hundred and seven acres of land and started a stock business which he conducted there successfully for seven years, in the meantime buying one hundred and sixty acres additional. In the spring of 1894 he sold out to good advantage, and in the spring of 1895 again came to Colorado, locating in the Grand valley. Here he bought forty acres six miles northwest of Grand Junction, on a part of which he now lives, having sold fifteen acres some years ago. The land was improved at the time of his purchase with a small frame house and had an orchard of eight acres. He at once turned his attention to the cultivation of fruit, enlarging his orchard by regular plantings until he has twelve acres in apples and pears and an extensive tract in small fruits. In the year 1903 his

crop was seven car loads of apples and one of pears, and during that and the preceding year his net returns netted him an average of two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand dollars. He has recently built a new dwelling at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars, which is modern in every way and equipped with all the comforts of a well appointed home, being supplied with hot and cold water, provided with a comfortable bath room, and otherwise up-to-date in all its appliances. On February 23, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Barber, a native of Pennsylvania who moved to Audubon county, Iowa, with her parents, John K. and Sarah E. (Harter) Barber, when she was five years old. They were also Pennsylvanians and now live in Shelby county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have had five children, Grace E., Pearl (deceased), Harold K., Fern L., and Walter V. Mr. Sharp is a Prohibitionist in politics and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America among the fraternities. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ADRIAN SCHMITT.

Adrian Schmitt, now one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Mesa county, living three miles and a half northwest of Grand Junction, and the pioneer in the cattle industry of this section, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on March 7, 1847, and is the son of John and Barbara (Fuch) Schmitt, also Bavarians by nativity, and passing their lives in their native land. The father, in company with one of his older sons, carried on extensive farming operations, and when a nobleman in his neighborhood failed, he bought an estate in land and some cattle. His son Adrian grew to manhood in his home neighborhood and there received a common-school education. He showed great facility in mathematical operations, through

life being able to solve difficult problems in his head more rapidly than others can with pencil and paper. He worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one, then learned the trade of a baker, which he followed in various places, principally in Hamburg. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, in order to escape military service, he came to the United States, having with him three thousand dollars, which he deposited in a Brooklyn (New York) bank. He then came west to Indianapolis, where he wrought at his trade about a year. Being smitten with the mining fever at the end of that time, he came to Colorado in 1872 and located at Georgetown. There and in Middle Park and at Leadville he mined and prospected, and for a short time worked in the ore mills, and in these operations lost all his money. From that section he went to Aspen, among the first to enter that region, making the trip on snow shoes over snow twenty feet deep and carrying one hundred and seventy-five pounds of food and other freight on his back. He passed one year at Aspen and cleared over two thousand five hundred dollars. In the fall of 1881 he moved into the Grand valley, being one of the first settlers of that now populous and prolific region. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is now his home. In the following spring he brought seven cows and calves into the valley, which were the first cattle introduced into the section, and since then he has been continuously engaged in the stock industry. Under his judicious management his land became productive and greatly increased in value. He has sold all of it but forty acres on which he now lives retired and in comfort, enjoying the fruits of his labor and the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. He recently sold one piece of his land, comprising forty acres, for four thousand dollars. On March 10, 1875, he was married, at Georgetown, in this state,

to Miss Anna Tunish, a native of Bavaria who came to the United States alone when she was a young woman. They have six children, Mary, Maggie, George, Lawrence, Theresa and Emma. In politics Mr. Schmitt is independent, and in religious affiliation he is a member of the Catholic church.

JAMES L. DUCKETT.

For the whole period of a generation of human life James L. Duckett, living four miles and a half northwest of Grand Junction, has been a resident of Colorado, and during the whole of that time has been engaged in aiding to develop the resources and push forward the progress of the state. He was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, on August 31, 1827, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Higgs) Duckett, both natives of South Carolina but reared and married in North Carolina, where they passed their useful lives and were finally laid to rest beneath the soil that was hallowed by their labors. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and the scion of a Revolutionary family, his paternal grandfather, Jacob Duckett, having been in active service in the struggle for independence from its beginning to its close. The Ducketts are of Welsh and the Higgses of German ancestry. James Duckett grew to manhood in his native county and received there a limited education at the subscription schools of the time. His mother died when he was a young man, and soon afterward when he married he took charge of the paternal homestead, which he conducted for a number of years. In 1871 he came to Colorado and, locating in Fremont county, took up land and engaged in farming, remaining twelve years. In September, 1883, he moved to Grand valley where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining his present home on the west. This he afterward sold and

bought another quarter section, a part of which is the farm of sixty-eight acres which he now owns and occupies. Here he has been continuously occupied in ranching, but making a specialty of raising hay since that time. He has recently retired from active pursuits himself and has his land farmed by a tenant. His first marriage occurred in North Carolina in 1845 and was to Miss Sarah McCracken, a native of that state. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom nine are living, two of them in Mesa county, Elbert M. and Sarah J., the wife of John T. Gavin. Their mother died on September 25, 1888, and on August 21, 1889, Mr. Duckett married Mrs. Mary E. (Cooley) Chapman, a native of Indiana, and a widow with two sons, George T. and William L. Chapman, both residents of Grand valley. In politics Mr. Duckett is a Prohibitionist, and in fraternal circles has been a Freemason for over forty years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES HULME SMITH.

Founder and head of the firm of Smith Brothers, who carry on one of the most extensive cattle industries in the western part of the state, and who are also connected in a leading way with other enterprises of magnitude and great service to their section, James Hulme Smith, of Grand Junction, has been one of the forceful factors in the development and progress of Colorado, scarcely any form of its multitudinous commercial and industrial activities having lacked stimulus from his wide and versatile mind and direction from his skillful hand. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 30, 1858, and is the son of George A. and Eliza (Hulme) Smith, the former a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and both belonging to old English Quaker

families whose American progenitors came to this country with William Penn. The father was engaged in mercantile life in Philadelphia as a member of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Company, with which he was connected from its organization to its dissolution, a period of over forty years. He died in Philadelphia in 1884, and the mother in 1886. In the public affairs of the city he was active and prominent, serving as president of the select council for a number of years, and was energetic and potential in promoting the centennial, the construction of Pyramid park, the organization of the great fire department, and many other works of great importance and value in that section of the country. He was captain of the Home Guards during the Civil war, being incapacitated for active field service by the fact that he had but one arm; but he was called into engagement at the head of his company at the battle of Gettysburg. The son, James Hulme Smith, was reared in his native city and was educated at private schools. In 1875 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution four years later. He then came to Colorado and located at Lake City where he bought an interest in the Palmetto mine, which he helped to develop. This was one of the best mines in Hinsdale county, but as it is a silver property no work has been done on it for several years owing to the low price of silver. While living at Lake City, Mr. Smith was a member of Company A, Second Battalion of the Pitkin Guards, in which he served three years, during the greater part of the time as sergeant. In 1882 he was married and for two years thereafter lived in Denver. He then settled in Mesa county and, in partnership with his brother, George Peyton Smith, began an industry in breeding and handling cattle which by energy and capacity they soon expanded into one of the largest and most successful of its kind. For

a number of years they were leading breeders of range Herefords, now they buy and fatten steers for market. For a period they had regularly two thousand head or more on the range, but owing to the shortening of the range in recent years they do not run so many. One of their ranches, which contains one hundred and sixty acres, is high up in the mountains, and the home place of four hundred and eighty acres is two miles southeast of Grand Junction. Both are in a high state of cultivation, the latter being beautifully located on the high Orchard mesa, overlooking Grand valley. This ranch was purchased in 1880, and since then James H. Smith has devoted the greater part of his attention to it, while his brother has looked after the ranch and stock in the mountains. They soon found it necessary to install a pumping plant to get water high enough to irrigate their land, and this they did on a large scale at a cost of over fifteen thousand dollars. The plant is a mile and a half up the river above the residence, and comprises two water wheels working under ten feet head, generating one hundred horse-power, with a large rotary pump and a sixteen-inch pipe. The amount of water raised is four thousand gallons a minute, which is raised to a height of eighty-two feet. The machinery is kept running night and day, and has capacity for irrigating the entire ranch of four hundred and eighty acres. At present one hundred and sixty acres are irrigated for alfalfa and one hundred acres for fruit, with some additions for grain. Here they feed five hundred to six hundred cattle every winter, using large quantities of hay which they produce themselves. They also have a fine modern residence on this ranch which is equipped with every convenience and is artistically furnished. Mr. Smith was one of the originators and early directors of the Grand Junction Fruit-Growers' Association, which has done much for the development of

the valley, and for a number of years has been its president. He has also served as county commissioner several terms, and is now a member of the board. At different times he has been its efficient and vigilant chairman. In this position he took special interest in the erection of good bridges in the county which now stand as a monument to his enterprise and public-spirit. One of these of unusual magnitude and utility is the steel bridge over the Gunnison at Whitewater. In addition he originated plans for remodeling the bridge at Debeque, and secured the erection of numerous smaller structures of a similar character in various parts of the county. He and his brother helped to establish the Mesa County State Bank, and both have been actively connected with its management since its organization. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, and while not desirous of public office is always zealous and energetic in the service of his party. On January 25, 1882, he was married at Denver to Miss Mary V. Fortune, a native of Louisiana, Missouri, who came to Colorado in her girlhood, and in this state was reared and educated. Her father was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was killed in battle. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, George Albert; James Fortune, who died at the age of six years; Erwin Edgar, who died at the age of six months; Alice Paxon and Roger Stewart. The head of the house belongs to the order of Elks with membership in the lodge at Grand Junction.

GEORGE PEYTON SMITH, a brother of James Hulme, and the other member of the firm of Smith Brothers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 17, 1856, and was educated at Swathmore College. For some years he was associated with his father, and later with Lewis Brothers in the dry-goods business. His health failed, and in 1884 he joined his brother James in the stock industry

in this state, and since then he has made his home here. He is vice-president of the Mesa County State Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He is well and widely known throughout the West as a leading stock man and has for years been actively connected with the management of the American Cattle-Growers' Association, being president of the local branch. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan; and in fraternal relations belongs to the Elks' lodge at Grand Junction.

JOHN H. YESSEN.

German thrift and industry, which can turn an arid waste into a garden and build up great enterprises anywhere for the common good of man, have many monuments in our country to mark the scene of their labors which have poured out blessings and benefactions on the surrounding country. One of this character is the fruit farm and ranch of John H. Yessen, which is located about one mile and a half east of Fruita, in Mesa county, this state. Mr. Yessen is a native of Prussia, where he was born on March 15, 1842, and is the son of Jesse and Maggie (Graussen) Yessen, also natives of Prussia, where their lives were passed. They were the parents of three children, of whom their son John was the first born. After the death of his mother his father contracted a second marriage by which there was a large number of children. John was reared on the paternal homestead and received his education at the state schools of his native land. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-seven, then in May, 1869, came to the United States, and after working on a farm for a year in Wright county, Iowa, moved to Colorado. Here he was engaged in freighting between Denver and some of the mining camps for a few years. In 1875 he married and turned his attention to ranching and raising

stock on Bear creek near Morrison. Twelve years were passed there in congenial and profitable occupation of this sort, then the family moved to Golden. In 1891 they came to Grand valley, where he bought a ranch of forty acres, on a part of which he now lives. He has since sold twenty acres of this land and bought a house and six acres at Cleveland, adjoining the town of Fruita. He has prospered in his enterprise and is in very comfortable circumstances. His orchard of six acres is one of the special features of his farm, and it yields him a substantial income, its products having a high rank in the markets and being brought forth with every care to secure the best results. On December 4, 1875, he was married at Denver to Miss Ida Johnson, a native of Prussia, where she was reared and educated, and from whence she emigrated to this country when she was a young lady. They have two children, Henrietta, the wife of Jacob Schieswohl, of Grand Junction, and C. Henry, who is living at home. Mr. Yessen is independent in politics, and in church affiliation is a Lutheran. He is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of his county, with breadth of view and public spirit, taking an active interest in local public affairs, and aiding in the development and promotion of every judicious undertaking for the benefit of the community in which he lives.

NELSON L. LINELL.

Many men of great intellectual promise and fine abilities turn naturally and eagerly to the cultivation of the soil as a choice occupation, and devoting to it the forces of their minds and the researches of their studies, making a gratifying success of their industry and find peace and contentment as well as prosperity in their labors. It was so with Nelson L. Linnell, of Mesa county, who has developed a fine fruit

farm two miles east of Fruita. He is a native of Sweden, born at Gronby on December 7, 1851. His parents, Lars Martinson and Karin (Nelson) Linell, were also natives of that country, and the father is still living there retired from active pursuits, having accumulated a competence as a prosperous farmer. The mother died in 1896. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are living, a daughter who is still a resident of Sweden, and Nelson L. An older brother, Martin Linell, died suddenly on May 3, 1897, of heart failure, at Washington, D. C., where he had been for a number of years an aid in the department of insects of the United States National Museum. He became interested in the study of nature in early life, and even in boyhood began collecting and classifying the fauna and flora of his native land. In 1870 he matriculated at the University of Lund, and soon distinguished himself in mathematics, biology and languages. He came to the United States in 1879, and secured employment in a chemical laboratory in Brooklyn, New York. In 1884 he became a member of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, and a little while afterward held the office of curator of the body. He was appointed an aid in the department of insects of the National Museum in 1888 and held the position until his death. In the nine years of his tenure he worked over and practically rearranged the entire collection of specimens in the department with which he was connected. He was a member of the Washington Entomological Society and also of the New York Society, and was a valued contributor to their publications. He was a great reader and student outside of his specialties, and was remarkable for his proficiency in languages. Nelson Linell, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared and liberally educated in his native land. At the age of nine he entered the preparatory school at the seat of the University of

Lund, his father's intention being to prepare him for advanced work as a teacher. The occupation was not to his taste, however, and in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to the United States and located in Orange county, Florida. After a year's residence there he returned to Sweden and three years later again came to this country, once more settling in Florida, where he remained three years, then left that state for the benefit of his health, going to New York city and there working three years as a florist. In 1882 he married and brought his bride to Colorado. They took up their residence at Montclair, five miles east of Denver. Here he was engaged in market gardening until 1890. He then sold his property at a good price and, moving to Grand valley, bought eighty-five acres of land on which he now lives, two miles east of Fruita. The land was almost in a state of nature, and by assiduous industry and excellent judgment he has brought it to an advanced condition of fertility and productiveness, and enriched it with good buildings. There was a small nucleus of an orchard, and this he has expanded and improved until he has thirty acres in the choicest fruit and his orchard has a reputation throughout the surrounding country so wide and so well established for the superior quality of its product that the place is known on every hand as the Linden Fruit Farm. His specialties are strawberries and apples, and he has been very successful with both. In public affairs he takes an active part, being a zealous Republican in politics; and in lodge membership belongs to Fruita Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of which he was one of the founders and charter members. On April 5, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna Dahlqvist, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States in 1879. She is the daughter of Lars and Christina (Olsen) Dahlqvist. Swedes by nativity whose lives were passed in their native

land. Mr. and Mrs. Linell have two children, Ebba, who was born at Montclair, this state, in 1889, and Lena, who was born at Fruita in 1893.

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ.

One of the progressive and successful farmers of Mesa county, this state, and comfortably settled on a fine farm of one hundred and forty-five acres one mile west of Fruita. William Schwartz has built himself and his estate up from a small beginning and after years of discouraging labor in other occupations. He is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born on December 20, 1857, and the son of Christian H. and Margaret (Henning) Schwartz, who were also native in that part of the fatherland and belonged to families long resident there. In 1860 they moved to America and located in Kingston county, Canada, but five years later crossed the line into the United States, settling in Wayne county, Michigan, thirteen miles west of Detroit, where they passed the rest of their lives, the mother's ending in 1871 and the father's in 1887. They were farmers and their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living. Their son William was one of the older ones, being the second child. He grew to the age of sixteen on the homestead with almost no preparation for the life work that was before him except hard work and privation; for school facilities were very limited in that part of Michigan in his boyhood and farm work was plentiful and exacting. He remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen, then for three years worked out in the neighborhood. In 1876 he came to Colorado and settled at Alma where he was engaged in prospecting and mining until Leadville began to attract attention. He was one of the first to reach that promising camp, but found the same indifferent success in his mining operations he had ex-

perienced at Alma. He continued the same lines of employment for a number of years, and his condition not improving, in 1893 he moved to the Grand valley and bought a tract of fifteen acres of land one mile from Fruita on time, having only eighty dollars in capital. This land is a part of his present ranch of one hundred and forty-five acres, and he has brought the whole body to a high state of productiveness and improved it with good buildings. By hard work and close attention to his business he has prospered and become one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of the county. For a number of years he carried on general ranching, but lately he has made a specialty of raising potatoes, his yield in 1903 being one hundred and seventy-five tons. On June 20, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma Weckel, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents in her girlhood. They have two children, Bertha E. and Carl W. In political faith and allegiance Mr. Schwartz is an independent Democrat, and in fraternal relations belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Washington.

BENJAMIN F. KIEFER.

Benjamin F. Kiefer, of Mesa county, who resides at Fruita and has been in partnership in business with his brother Frank, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on May 10, 1858, and is the son of Dominic and Caroline (Witt) Kiefer, whose history is set out more at length in the sketch of their son Frank. Benjamin was reared in his native county, and received his education in the district and parochial schools near his home. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-two, then went to Howard county, the same state, and there, in company with an older brother, leased

a farm about one mile north of Kokomo. They had an opportunity to buy the farm of one hundred and sixty acres for the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars, but neglected to do so, and soon after the discovery of natural gas in the neighborhood made the land much more valuable and secured its rapid absorption within the corporate limits of the town. In the spring of 1883 Benjamin came to Grand valley, in this state, with his mother to join his brother Frank in business. They have carried on extensively, among their operations being the plotting of one hundred and sixty acres into an addition to Fruita known as Cleveland, and also the construction of the Kiefer extension to the Grand Valley canal, they building seventeen miles of ditch to irrigate ten thousand acres of land below Fruita. The Fruita Canal and Land Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, in ten-dollar shares, was organized for the purpose of building this work and to acquire land and water rights. The officers of the company are F. D. Kiefer, president; B. F. Kiefer, secretary and treasurer, and B. F. Hughes, vice-president, they being also the directors. The construction of this ditch brought under cultivation a large body of excellent land, especially well adapted to raising sugar beets, and this has made possible the success of the best beet sugar factory at Grand Junction, which was otherwise a failure. In 1892 Mr. Kiefer and his brother established at Fruita the Mesa County Mail, a weekly newspaper, for the purpose of advertising the resources and industries of Grand valley, more particularly the portion around Fruita. Of this paper H. C. Wagner is the editor. The Kiefer Brothers are energetic and wide-awake business men, with a large allowance of business enterprise and public-spirit. They have been very useful and influential in developing the valley and filling it with productive activities. In politics they

are active Democrats, but not aspirants for public office, although the subject was appointed postmaster at Fruita by President Cleveland and served four years. On October 6, 1897, he was married to Miss Mary C. Maser, a native of Republic county, Kansas, and daughter of Dr. Maser, of Fruita. They have two children, Gladys Gertrude and Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer are both church members. The Kiefer Brothers were the primary agitators of the high-line ditch enterprise and most effective in bringing it to the attention of the legislature. In consequence of their activity the district irrigation law was passed and surveys have been made. The ditch will be sixty miles long, and forty feet on the bottom and will carry six feet deep of water taken from the Grand river about one mile above Plateau creek. It will have capacity for irrigating sixty thousand acres. Mr. Kiefer has been the moving spirit in many of the industrial enterprises of his town and valley, and never lost confidence in the future greatness of the western part of Colorado, and especially the valley of the Grand river, where he resides, and since the fruits of his efforts and enterprises, coupled with the wonderful resources of the valley, have been realized, he has succeeded in realizing a handsome competency and comfortable home for his family and himself.

MATTHEW LANE.

A pioneer of Grand valley, who left his native heath in youth and came alone to the United States with almost no capital but his energy, his determined persistency, and his never failing faith in himself, Matthew Lane, living three miles north of Fruita, Mesa county, has had a chequered and interesting career, full of toil and varying fortune. He is a native of county Cork, Ireland, born in 1856, and the son of John and Mary (Neill) Lane.

also native in that county, where the father died in 1873 and the mother in January, 1904, at the age of one hundred and two years. The father was a prosperous farmer, he and his brother owning together about two hundred acres of good land. On this farm the son Matthew was reared to the age of eighteen, then in 1874 he left Ireland and came to America, landing in New York with ten dollars and the clothes he wore. He went to Philadelphia and during the next eight months was employed there as a longshoreman. In the spring of 1875 he came west to Missouri and, locating in Nodaway county, passed five years there operating a farm for his sister. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado and went to mining at Leadville, which he continued there for a year and a half, part of the time engaged in prospecting. His success was only moderate, and in the summer of 1881 he moved to the San Juan country, where for some months he worked in the Silverton mine. In the fall of 1882 he secured employment on the railroad then building into Grand Junction, and since that time has made his home in Grand valley. In the summer of 1863 he took up the one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he now lives, and since then has been engaged in ranching, and the stock industry. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and in fraternal relations belongs to the Woodmen of the World, a beneficiary society.

CHARLES BEVIER.

After years of toil and effort, and having seen many ups and downs in business in various parts of the country, the subject of this brief review is at last comfortably settled on a tract of excellent land which he redeemed from the waste and has made fruitful with all the products of advanced husbandry and cultivated life. His farm is located three miles

northwest of Fruita, Mesa county, and is one of the best of its size in that prolific region. And moreover, what it is in the way of productiveness and profitable returns for labor, it is the work of his own systematic and well applied industry, and stands to his credit as a new creation in a section of the state which only needed the faith and perseverance of the husbandman to make it rich and prosperous. Mr. Bevier is a native of Livingston county, New York, born on September 29, 1841, and the son of Nathaniel and Anna F. (Ferguson) Bevier, who were also natives of the Empire state, and moved from there to Michigan when the son was but twelve years old. They located on a farm in Calhoun county and there passed the remainder of their days. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom Charles was the sixth, and eight of whom are living. He was reared on the farm and received a common-school education. On August 20, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union for the Civil war, and as a member of Company C, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, under General Wilcox. He participated in a number of important engagements, among them those at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. At the last his left thigh was seriously wounded by part of a burst shell, and he was sent to the hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained nearly a year, and was then discharged at the close of the war, having been in the service about three years, nearly a third of the time in the hospital. He returned to his Michigan home, and in the fall of 1865 moved to Nebraska, and taking up his residence in Otoe county, was successfully engaged in farming for a year, the grasshoppers destroying all his crops. The next six months were spent in Page county, Iowa, and at the end of that period he moved to Missouri and located at Cooper, where he remained three years. In October, 1871, he changed his

base of operations to Kansas, settling in the spring of 1872 in Sumner county, and there taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land and buying one hundred and sixty more. For eleven years he farmed there industriously and prosperously, then came to Pueblo, Colorado, in the spring of 1883, and conducted a boarding house successfully at that point about a year, and afterward one at La Junta about the same length of time. From there he went to Ashcroft and followed mining, later engaging in the same precarious occupation at Aspen. In his mining operations he lost all he had, including his farm in Kansas, the decreasing price of silver being the cause of his disasters. In April, 1893, he moved to Grand valley and bought the forty acres of land on which he now lives, three miles northwest of Fruita. It was wild land without improvements of any kind, and in fact there were but few improvements within a number of miles of it. But he had faith in its fertility and also in the neighborhood, and persevered in his laudable endeavors to make a home of his purchase. In this he has succeeded admirably, bringing his land to an advanced state of cultivation and erecting a commodious modern dwelling and other needed buildings on it. Twenty acres of the tract are in fruit, and the yield from these is abundant and profitable. On March 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Virginia Sandridge, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of Benjamin and Isabella (Monday) Sandridge, natives of Virginia, now both deceased. The father was a prosperous merchant. In politics Mr. Bevier is independent, with patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country, and with elevated ideals of public life and public service. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Bevier have an adopted son, Grant, now nineteen years old.

JOSEPH ROTH.

Joseph Roth, during several terms alderman and now mayor of Fruita, and who conducts in that thriving and progressive town a general mercantile, hardware and grocery business, has served the sections of the country in which he has lived with fidelity and zeal in peace and war, carrying on good business enterprises in times of peace and devoting himself to critical and hazardous service in the Federal army during the closing year of the Civil war. He was born on Christmas day, 1845, at Quincy, Illinois, and is the son of John A. and Apollonia (Schell) Roth, natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father came to the United States in 1836 and locating at Quincy, Illinois, where he worked at cabinet-making. He was among the first of the argonauts to cross the plains to California in 1849, and after a residence of three years in that state returned to Illinois, locating in Adams county. Later he made another trip to California and remained two years. On his return he settled at Camppoint, Illinois, where he was engaged in general merchandising nearly twenty-five years. He died at that town on October 1, 1875. His wife came to this country when a girl and met and married Mr. Roth at Quincy. When she was sixteen she made a trip to Europe as companion to a tourist, being engaged as such because of her facility in speaking French, German and English. She died at Camppoint in 1890. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, Joseph being the second born and the oldest of those who survive. He was about eleven years old when the family moved to Camppoint, and in the public schools of that place finished the elementary education he had begun in those of his former home, afterward supplementing the instruction thus received with a course of one

term at Knox College, at Galesburg, in his native state. He learned the tinner's trade, but remained at home until he was nineteen, then in 1865 enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. In this company he served to the close of the war, part of the time being on detached service, and while the railroads were in the hands of the Confederates he carried the mails and orders. This part of his service was full of peril and he had a number of narrow escapes from capture and death. He also participated in the battle of Franklin and did much skirmishing in Tennessee and Alabama. At the close of the war he returned home and during the next six months worked in a tin shop. He then sold his interests to his father and came west to Montana in March, 1867, making the trip up the Missouri to Fort Benton and from there across the country to Bozeman. There he opened an establishment in the stove and tin-ware trade which he conducted for a number of years. He was at Bozeman when the treaty with the Crow Indians was made, and was the first postmaster of Bozeman, being appointed by President Grant. He subsequently sold out at Bozeman and went prospecting and mining in the Snake river country below Blackfoot, Idaho. Here in seven months he lost all he had accumulated in his former operations, after which he went to work as a brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad. On his fourth trip in this service he had a wreck and as a reward for his care and wisdom in the disaster was promoted conductor. Six months later he returned to Illinois and engaged in business in Hancock county, and later at Liberty, Adams county, remaining at the latter place three years. At the end of that time he sold his business at that point and from then until 1886 was in a similar enterprise at Barry, in the same state, carrying on extensively under

the firm name of Roth & Wink. He then sold out to his partner and moved to Norton, Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business, continuing his operations in this line eight years. From Norton he came in 1894 to Fruita and established the business in which he is now occupied, and which has grown to good proportions from a small beginning. He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Margaret A. Thompson, a native of Camp-point, Illinois. He was united with her on September 5, 1871, and the fruit of their union was one daughter, now the wife of John Van Hock, of Glenwood, Colorado. Her mother died in 1874, and Mr. Roth, on September 16, 1875, married a second wife, Mrs. Iris C. (Waggaman) Green, a native of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, daughter of Rev. J. C. Waggaman, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a widow with two children of her own, Flora and Etta, and a step-son, Ellis L. Green. By his second marriage Mr. Roth is the father of three children, Della A., Pearl and Joseph F. In politics Mr. Roth is a Republican. He is now mayor of the town and has served several terms as alderman. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Masonic order, with membership in the lodge at Fruita.

ROBERT L. ADAMS.

Robert L. Adams, president of the Fruita Mercantile Company, which is fully described in a sketch of its general manager, W. C. Osborn, on another page of this work, has had a varied and interesting career, trying his hand at a number of occupations and winning a substantial success at each. He is a native of Montgomery county, Missouri, born on September 14, 1865, and the son of William and Nancy (Oden) Adams, the former born in Missouri and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Adams accompanied her parents to Missouri in

her girlhood, and in that state she was reared, educated and married. The father of Robert was engaged in buying mules and shipping them South before the Civil war. When that memorable contest began he joined the fortunes of his section of the country and became a Confederate soldier. He served the cause with fidelity and courage until the close of the struggle, and since then he has been farming in his native state. His wife died in 1882. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living. Robert L., the third child, was reared in his native county on the home farm, and owing to the circumstances surrounding him had but limited educational advantages. He remained at home until after the death of his mother, then, in 1882, came to Colorado and followed mining in the San Juan country one season. From there he went to Montana, where he worked on the range, then was in the San Juan country another year. During the four years following this he was employed in the cattle industry in Mesa county, and at the end of that period started in this business for himself. He has continued and enlarged his operations in this line with increasing success until he has become one of the extensive stock breeders and dealers in the western portion of the state, having his headquarters at Fruita during the last seven years. In 1901, when the Fruita Mercantile Company was organized and incorporated he became its president and one of its leading stockholders, and in this capacity he has been connected with the company ever since. On December 1, 1897, he was married to Miss Myrtle Turner, a native of Huerfano county, Colorado, and two children have blessed their union, Mildred and Velma. In politics he is a firm and active Democrat, giving his party councils the benefit of his breadth of view and excellent judgment, and its campaigns his influence and earnest support, although without ambition for

public office himself. In business and in private life he is well known and highly esteemed as one of the leading and most representative citizens of his county.

WILLIAM CARL OSBORN.

The power to organize great mercantile or industrial enterprises is inherent in some men, and they move to the accomplishment of the purpose for which nature intended them with a confidence and success which would be surprising if not done with so much apparent ease and smoothness. One such example is furnished by the career of William Carl Osborn, the general manager of the Fruita Mercantile Company, and one of its organizers and leading officials and stockholders, who, although as yet a young man, has won distinction in mercantile circles by his unusual business capacity and genius for large undertakings. He was born in Towns county, Georgia, on November 11, 1874, and is the son of Jesse W. and Z. Helena (Mauldin) Osborn, also natives of Georgia, where the father was prosperously engaged in the milling business. In 1878 the family moved to Colorado and settled in Huerfano county where they engaged in farming until 1886, when they changed their residence to Mesa county, in the valley of the Grand, and followed the stock business. In 1892 the father started a mercantile business with his son William as a partner. This they conducted until 1896, and then, selling out, the father engaged in the grocery trade at Pueblo. Two years later he moved to Grand Junction, where he is still in business. The son was reared in Colorado from the age of four, and received a good education in the primary and high schools of this state, being graduated from the Grand Junction high school in 1894. After quitting the grocery business at Pueblo in 1898, he was on the road two years as the rep-

representative of a Denver house in the sale of pickles, vinegar and kindred commodities. On May 27, 1901, he helped to organize the Fruita Mercantile Company, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, and R. L. Adams as president, John McAndrews as vice-president and W. C. Osborn, secretary-treasurer and manager. The company conducts a general merchandising business which is one of the most extensive in the lower valley and has a reputation second to none in this part of the state for the magnitude of its operations, the extent and variety of its stock and the elevated tone on which its business is conducted. Two branch stores have recently been established. Much of the credit for the success of the enterprise and its high standing in public favor is due to Mr. Osborn, who has given it his undivided attention and has displayed in its management executive and business ability of a very high order. On June 14, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Masser, a native of Kansas and daughter of Dr. Charles B. Masser, of Fruita, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have two sons, Otto Oswald and an infant. In politics Mr. Osborn is an independent Democrat, and at present is a member of the board of aldermen of Fruita. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Washington and the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK D. KIEFER.

One of the early settlers of Mesa county in the neighborhood of Fruita, and one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens, Frank D. Kiefer has the respect and esteem of all classes of its people and is universally recognized as a leading man in this section and a representative of the best citizenship of the state. He was born on August 20, 1863, in Franklin county, Indiana, and is the son of

Dominic and Caroline (Wheat) Kiefer, natives of Germany. The father was reared in his native land and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one. The mother came hither with her parents when she was three. Her father was a contractor for the construction of canals and became an early resident of Indiana. Mr. Kiefer's father was a tailor by trade, and throughout his life was an industrious craftsman. He died in Indiana in 1869, when his son Frank was six years old. The mother now lives at Fruita. There were nine children in the family, all of whom are living, and Frank was the last born. He grew to the age of nineteen in his native state, and being obliged by the exigencies of his situation to go to work at an early age to earn his own living, he had but limited opportunities for education. He worked on farms in Indiana for a number of years, and in February, 1882, came to Colorado, and after passing one season at Gunnison, moved to Mesa county in company with an older brother. He lived at Grand Junction until the spring of 1884, but during the previous year he and his brother bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on which a portion of the town of Cleveland now stands, and which was platted by them into town lots in 1889. In 1894 they began to construct what is known as the Kiefer extension of the Grand Valley ditch, building seventeen miles of new ditch, which was completed in 1898. This enterprise brought about ten thousand acres of good land under water, northwest of Fruita, and greatly increased the productive wealth of the region. Previous to this Mr. Kiefer had come into possession of a considerable body of land and now owns about eight hundred acres. He devotes his time to general ranching with all the phases of agricultural life which that term implies. He has done much, not only through the ditch but in many other ways to develop the resources of his section

of the county and state and promote their best interests. In politics he is a Democrat, active in the service of his party but not desirous of public office. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World in fraternal relations, and finds interest and entertainment in the proceedings of his camp in the order. On November 20, 1889, he was married to Miss Mabel Clare Steele, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and daughter of Joseph L. and Rebecca J. (White) Steele, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa. They now live at Pasadena, California. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer have three children, Edith E., Ida F. and Clarence V.

WILLIAM E. RHINEHART.

Through toil and tribulation, through effort and vicissitude, through faith in planting and hope deferred and finally disappointed in reaping, but in all changes of fortune with persistent courage and stern endurance, William E. Rhinehart, one of the energetic and successful fruit-growers of Mesa county, living on a fine fruit farm of thirty acres located two miles east of Fruita, has come to substantial prosperity and a position wherein his faith in the bounty of nature is fully justified and his labors to win her continued favor are duly rewarded. He was born at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, on August 18, 1866, and is the son of William and Eva E. (Sellers) Rhinehart, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer and moved his family to Illinois about 1868, and after living there and farming many years, again moved west, settling in 1885 in Republic county, Kansas, where he died on September 11, 1880, and where the mother is still living. Their son William E. was less than two years old when they moved to Illinois. He was reared to the age of nineteen in McDonough county, that state, and

there receiving a district-school education. In the spring of 1885 he accompanied the family to Kansas, and in the autumn of 1887 came to Colorado and located in Mesa county, where he farmed for a year. He then married and moved to Thayer county, Nebraska, and there again engaged in farming and continued his operations five years at the end of which he changed his base to California, where he remained about an equal period and followed the same pursuit. Because of the drought in both Nebraska and California he was unable to make any headway and had to abandon his efforts at husbandry. He turned his attention to operating a hay press for two seasons in California, and by this means managed to accumulate enough money to bring him back to Mesa county, this state, in the spring of 1898. Soon after his arrival he rented a farm of twenty acres, which had a small orchard of three hundred to four hundred trees on it, but no other improvements worthy of mention. Before the summer ended he bought this land on contract and he has since purchased ten acres additional. He has paid for the land out of its fruit products, and has improved it with a comfortable dwelling and good outbuildings. His orchards now number some two thousand trees, nearly all apple, and about half in good bearing order. His crop of 1902 was seven carloads of superior fruit, and that of 1903 was eight carloads, and he had in addition two carloads of potatoes and an abundance of small fruits, his gross returns for the year being over four thousand dollars. Mr. Rhinehart's achievements in the short space of six years are really worthy of special mention. He is now practically out of debt, has some of the best improvements in the valley on his place, his orchards are of cumulative and rapidly expanding value, and his profits from year to year are continually on the rise. The story forcibly illustrates the possibilities for properly applied energy in this favored section

and suggests the much wider range they are likely to show within the near future. To his wife he gives credit for a large share of his success, for her energy has been potential, her sagacity has been marked and her enthusiasm in the business has never waned. He has also bought and shipped apples to the markets for a number of years in addition to those he has produced on his own land. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan, although warmly interested in the welfare of his party. On August 23, 1888, he was married to Miss Mary S. Johnson, a native of Republic county, Kansas, where she grew to maturity and was educated. She is a daughter of Daniel H. and Julia A. (Jones) Johnson, and a sister of Lester C. Johnson, of Fruita, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinehart have two children, their son Willis E. and their daughter N. Marjorie.

LESTER C. JOHNSON.

Having come to Colorado and located in Mesa county in 1887, and since then having devoted all his energies and time with the exception of the first year to the fruit interests of the section, Lester C. Johnson, living two miles and a half northeast of Fruita, has been a substantial contributor to the development and improvement of his neighborhood and the expansion of its wealth of production and opportunity. He was born in Knox county, Illinois, on May 29, 1864, the son of Daniel H. and Julia A. (Jones) Johnson, both also natives of that state. In the spring of 1870 the family moved to Republic county, Kansas, locating on a farm. The parents now live in Grand valley, where they have been since the fall of 1887. There are four children in the family all living, and Lester is the oldest. He was six years old when the family moved to Kansas, and in that

state he was reared on the family homestead, assisting in its labors and sharing its trials, and attending the district schools in the winter months until the spring of 1887, when he came to Colorado and settled in Mesa county. Here he worked by the month for a year, then located on the ranch which he now occupies, which at that time was wholly uncultivated and in a state of natural wildness. In the spring of 1889 he began to set out fruit trees, and this he has continued steadily year by year ever since, until he has now thirty-five of his forty acres in thrifty and promising young trees, many of which are in fine bearing order. His selections are mainly winter apples, and his crop of 1903 was large and profitable, yielding a net income of more than four thousand dollars, ten carloads of the fruit being shipped to Denver. His first planting produced five hundred and fifty dollars worth of apples on one acre in 1903, and the other bearing trees in proportion. While developing his orchards he raised strawberries, potatoes and similar small products, from the very start making his land yield good returns for his labor. On February 5, 1889, he was married to Miss Alice Handley, a native of Illinois. They have four children, Edith, Grace, Merwin and Harold. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, and while he is active and forceful in the service of his party at times, and never neglects its interests, he is not an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, holding a membership in the camp of the order at Fruita. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the same place.

ALBERT D. MAHANY.

Having served his country faithfully in the Civil war, and borne since the memorable contest the marks of its burdens, and having devoted to the pursuits of peace the same spirit of

courage and determination he showed in the presence of the enemy and the presence of death in war, Albert D. Mahany, one of the prominent and successful ranchmen and stock-growers of Mesa county, living half a mile north of Fruita, has won a substantial estate out of hard conditions and is comfortably fixed in a worldly way as well as firmly established in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He was born at Buffalo, New York, near the site of the present postoffice of the city, on December 5, 1844, and is the son of John and Mary Mahany, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States many years ago and located at Buffalo, where they both died. The father served in a New York regiment three years during the Civil war, and took part in many noted engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam on September 16, 1862, and was then transferred to the reserve corps. There were three sons and two daughters in the family, and he also had a daughter by a former marriage. The oldest son, Henry Mahany, went south in his young manhood, and was employed on Mississippi river steamboats a number of years. He was on board the "Natchez" under Captain Leathers during the time of the midnight race. As captain of the New Orleans Cadets he rendered valiant service to the Confederacy in the war between the states, and was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg. Albert D. Mahany lived in Buffalo until he was ten years old, then went to Alton, Illinois, and during two or three years made his home with his half sister, his mother having died when he was two years old. From Alton he went to Bloomington, Illinois, and lived two years, then moved to Twinsburg, Ohio. He attended the public schools when he had opportunity, and in August, 1861, at the age of sixteen and in obedience to the call of the President for volunteers to defend the Union, enlisted in Company K, Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under General O. M. Mitchell. His

command was ordered to Louisville, then under General Crittenden, but in the latter part of the war it was in the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He served to the close of the war, nearly four years, re-enlisting in the same company and regiment at the end of his term, and was discharged on June 25, 1865. He saw a great deal of active field service, participating in the engagements at Perryville, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Top, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, besides skirmishes too numerous to mention. At Lovejoy Station he was shot in the right arm and the wound required that two inches of the bone should be taken out. This so incapacitated him that he was in a hospital at the time of his discharge, and was unable to do labor of any kind for some time after his return home. He therefore went to school two years, and in 1867 came to Colorado, and locating at Georgetown, worked a year in the Ten Mile district. He then opened a bakery and grocery store at Georgetown called the Ohio Bakery, the building he put up for the purpose being occupied as a courthouse. Two years later he sold his interest to his partner and went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he lived eight years conducting a grocery. At the end of that period he returned to Colorado, and after passing a year and a half at Denver, engaged in the cattle industry near Estabrook five years. In 1883 he moved to Grand valley and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he now lives and carries on an extensive farming and stock industry half a mile north of Fruita, having about four hundred cattle on the range. He is also interested in mining in Sinbad valley where he has promising copper claims. In politics Mr. Mahany is an unwavering Republican, and is always earnest and effective in the service of his party. He was married on November 9, 1869, to Miss

Marena E. Post, a native of Hudson, Ohio, and daughter of Bradford and Eliza (Williams) Post, also natives of that state, their people being its pioneers and coming from Connecticut. Mrs. Mahany's mother has been dead a number of years and her father died in 1904 at St. Elmo, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Mahany have nine children: Effie A., wife of J. S. O'Neill; Charles H.; Anna S., wife of E. E. Adams; Albert B.; Mary E., wife of J. W. Robinson; Jennie A., wife of Frank M. Downer; and Lena S., Ira Z. and Ellen L., living at home. The head of the house is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family belong to the Congregational church.

URSA S. ABBOTT, M. D.

Although yet a young man of thirty, Dr. Ursa S. Abbott, of Grand Junction, has had as much variety of incident and opportunity as often falls to a man within the limits of an ordinary human life. He was born at Clearport, Ohio, on June 3, 1873, and is the son of Lafayette and Mary E. (Lysinger) Abbott. His father, a native of Vermont, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when young and there reached maturity, became acquainted and were married. The father was a successful merchant for many years at Clearport, and died there in 1895, and the mother also ended her days there, passing away in 1897. Their offspring numbered ten, seven of whom are living. The Doctor was the seventh in the order of birth, and was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the public schools and under the instruction of private tutors at home. He attended Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, two years, then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but was obliged to leave in his senior year on account of his health. In 1898 he began the study of medicine at the Ohio Medi-

cal University at Columbus, where he passed one year. The next was passed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago; but he was unable to remain at either because of the state of his health, and being obliged to seek a milder climate, came to Denver, where he spent a year at the Gross Medical College. He then went to California, and in 1902 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco. He located and began practicing at Point Richmond on the San Francisco bay, and was successful from the start. In December of that year he received an appointment as physician on a German steamship and sailed for Hamburg, Germany, on the 31st day of the month. His trip covered seventeen thousand miles and involved stops in Central and South America, at the Cape Verde and Canary Islands, and in France, Germany and England. He returned to New York on May 24, 1903, and there took a course of instruction at the Post-Graduate School and Hospital. While doing this he received and resigned a position as physician on the New York board of health. In October, 1903, he came to this state and located at Grand Junction permanently, entering at once on the active practice of his profession there. He is a member of the Mesa County and the Colorado State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in fraternal relations belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is also local medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Union of America, National Life Insurance Company and the United States Life Insurance Company. On September 7, 1904, Dr. Abbott married Miss Rose Carolyn Keller, of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, who was born there June 18, 1876, the daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Hartman) Keller, both natives of Germany.

FREDERICK S. BRUNER.

Frederick S. Bruner, since 1900 the postmaster at Fruita, Mesa county, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1847, and is the son of George and Maria C. (Smiley) Bruner, also natives of Pennsylvania, though of German ancestry. The father was a farmer throughout his life, and was killed by accident by a railroad train while crossing the tracks when he was seventy-nine years old. He was well known and highly respected in his section of the country, and held a number of local offices from time to time in his county. The children in the family numbered six, all of whom are living, the youngest at the age of fifty and the oldest at that of seventy, Frederick being the third born. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead, receiving his education at the district schools and New Bloomfield Academy, which he attended two terms. After leaving school he learned the molders' trade and worked at it a few years in Ohio. He moved to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1871, and there engaged in farming. Four years later he returned to Pennsylvania, but moved to Iowa again in 1881, and engaged in the coal business at Greenfield, remaining there so occupied until 1891, when he came to Colorado and located on a fruit ranch which he bought half a mile north of Fruita. He made valuable improvements and developed thirteen acres to great productiveness in fruit of fine varieties and superior quality. Four years later he sold this and purchased of C. C. Post a grocery stock and consolidated the two stores. After three years of successful operation on the consolidation, in which he did a business of thirty thousand dollars a year, he sold out to the Fruita Mercantile Company. Soon afterward he was appointed postmaster at Fruita, receiving his commission in 1900, and he has since filled this office with credit to himself and

satisfaction to its patrons and the community in general. His wife held the position for three years previous to his appointment. He has taken an earnest interest in the business and public life of the town and county, and been of substantial service in promoting all the best interests of both. Among other enterprises to which he has given helpful attention is the Fruita Realty Company, of which he was one of the founders and which he now serves as vice-president, he being one of the leading stockholders. This company owns the town-site and has been energetic and enterprising in building up the town. He also owns other real estate in the town and is the town treasurer. He was married in 1874 to Miss Myra Bushey, a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her parents to Missouri when she was young. She became the mother of four children, all living, Anna, wife of George Amsbary; Walter; and Bessie and George, twins. Mrs. Bruner died in 1900. In politics Mr. Bruner is a Republican, and in church membership a Methodist Episcopalian. He is a member of the church board of trustees.

ALVIN N. BUCKLIN.

Alvin N. Bucklin, a brother of Hon. James W. Bucklin, of Grand Junction, a more extended notice of whom appears on another page of this work, is one of the leading hardware merchants in this part of the state, and has shown in his business operations the same force of character and persistency of effort that have distinguished his brother in other lines of activity. He was born in Kane county, Illinois, on December 22, 1862, and is the son of George and Arethusa (Winch) Bucklin. He was reared in his native county and received his education in the public schools and the preparatory department of the Northwestern University at Evanston. After leaving school he was em-

ployed for a number of years as a traveling salesman, and during this time, in 1882, paid a visit to Grand Junction, then in its pioneer days. In 1890 he located there permanently, and since that time has been active and enterprising in business, having one of the best stocked and most extensive hardware stores in the city and within a wide range of surrounding country. This is conducted along the lines of the most straightforward and upright business methods, and with an enterprise entirely in keeping with the progressive spirit of the community in which it is located. On January 15, 1890, Mr. Bucklin was married in California to Miss Lillia B. Britton, a native of that state, her parents having been among the pioneers of Santa Cruz county and held in high esteem as leading and representative citizens. They are still living there, but the father has retired from active pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin have one son, George F. Mr. Bucklin is a member of the order of Elks and at present (1904) is exalted ruler of his lodge at Grand Junction. In politics he is an active, working Democrat.

THADD PARKER, M. D.

In 1901 Dr. Parker came to reside and practice at Grand Junction, bringing to his professional duties here a wealth of capacity and learning acquired in years of study and practical experience in several of the best schools and hospitals in various parts of this country and others, in which his natural adaptability to the profession had the most careful and comprehensive training. His success in this field of professional labor has fully justified the hopes raised by his previous preparation and provided a cumulative reward for his study and practical efforts to master his line of work. He was born at Petersburg, Michigan, on September 28, 1868, and is the second of the three sons, all physicians, of his parents, Burton and Fannie E. (Raymond) Parker, also natives of

Michigan. The father is an attorney and at present one of the supervising agents of the United States treasury department at Washington. Dr. Parker was educated at the public schools of his native town, being graduated at the high school there in 1887. He began the study of medicine under the instruction of Doctors H. C. Wyman and Dayton Parker, of Detroit, and in 1888 entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in that city, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then went to Europe and took a three-months course in the hospitals of Edinburgh, and on his return pursued special courses at the Post-Graduate School in New York and the Harvard Clinic in Boston, serving also four years as house surgeon at the Emergency Hospital in Detroit. In 1901 he came to Colorado and located at Grand Junction, where he has ever since been actively engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has been very successful, rising to a high rank in the profession and winning a large, lucrative and representative business. He belongs to the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, in the proceedings of all of which he takes an active and interested part. On January 21, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie R. Smith, a native of Gummison, this state, and daughter of Burrell and Amelia Smith. Her father is now deceased. He was formerly a wealthy mining man. Her mother is living at Greeley, Colorado. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He was recently appointed to the position of county physician of Mesa county.

T. C. HICKMAN.

Among the commercial enterprises which contribute most essentially and substantially to the business interests and vitality of Grand Junction, the Grand Junction Lumber Com-

pany is entitled to a high regard for the extent of its operations and the straightforward and skillful manner in which it is managed. It was established in March, 1903, and incorporated with a capital stock of eighteen thousand dollars, as the successor to the lumber firm of Mayo & Endner, which had conducted the business, with some changes of partnership, for a number of years. The officers of the company at this time (1904) are M. W. Blakeslee, president; H. C. Bucklin, vice-president; and T. C. Hickman, secretary, treasurer and manager. Mr. Hickman, who is the general director of its affairs, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, born on August 21, 1857, and the son of George T. and Elizabeth (Lyon) Hickman, who were born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and became pioneers of Sangamon county, Illinois, where they were married, and where they passed their days after their marriage, the father dying there in 1888 and the mother in 1892. They were prosperous farmers and stood high in their section of the state. The father was an associate of Abraham Lincoln in boyhood and young manhood, and although born and reared in Kentucky, was an ardent Republican. The son, T. C. Hickman, grew to manhood on the farm in his native county, and there received a public-school education, afterward entering the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but owing to failing eyesight he did not complete his course. He taught school five years in Illinois, and in 1881 moved to Lyons, Nebraska, where he again engaged in teaching for five years. In 1886 he moved to Craig, Nebraska, and during the next five years was in the drug business there. At the end of that period he sold out and started an enterprise in the lumber and grain trade which he conducted five years. In 1896 he came to Colorado and located at Grand Junction, where he was employed in the lumber yard of P. A. Rice until 1903, when he became a member and

manager of the Grand Junction Lumber Company, with which he is still connected, as has been noted. In politics he is a staunch and unyielding Republican, but not an active partisan or party worker although in 1898 he was the nominee for county treasurer, but was defeated at the election. He belongs to the Masonic order and is at present the master of his lodge. He also belongs to the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. On December 29, 1880, he was married to Miss Laura B. Ramey. They have two children, Cardwell L. and Mabel C.

KNUD HANSON, M. D.

From the ragged coast of Norway to the mountains of Colorado is a wide sweep in longitude and conditions, and might well suggest unfitness in a person born and reared on the one for agreeable and useful life in the other. That the suggestion is without force is proven by the career of Dr. Knud Hanson, one of the most prominent physicians of Grand Junction, which is an impressive illustration of the fact that to a man of real force and capacity circumstances and conditions are only incidents to be commanded to service and are not allowed to dominate life or lessen active usefulness. The Doctor was born in the old city of Bergen, Norway, on July 11, 1874, and is the son of Peter and Bertha (Olson) Hanson, natives of that country, where the mother died in 1898 and the father is still living, now retired from active pursuits after a long, honorable and successful career as a wholesale grocer. Their offspring numbered fourteen, of whom six are living, the Doctor being the thirteenth born. He grew to the age of sixteen in his native land and there received a common-school education, being graduated from the high school in 1890. He then came to the United States and located at Sauk Center, Min-

nesota, where he clerked in a drug store three years. In the fall of 1894 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and after passing three years there in diligent study of medicine and surgery, was obliged to leave on account of his health. He came at once to Colorado, and in 1898 was graduated from the University of Denver with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a year he was house physician at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver, and in the fall of 1899 moved to Grand Junction, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice in medicine and surgery, giving attention especially to the latter branch of his profession and achieving unusual success and acquiring celebrity for skill in it. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and gives to their proceedings close attention as a learner, and the results of his study, experience and observation as a contributor. He is official physician to the Indian school located at Grand Junction and in this position has rendered very efficient and satisfactory service. He has also been coroner two years. In fraternal relations he is an interested member of the order of Elks, in which he is a wise and helpful counselor in the business of his lodge and an inspiration in its social life.

LEROY C. HEDGES, M. D.

The medical fraternity of this country comprises one of the most useful and continuously active classes of its people. Not only do its practitioners go about among their fellows alleviating pain and averting disaster in a physical sense, but they are disseminators of the best public opinion, guides and directors of public thought and action, conservative forces in every community for the preservation of its most vital interests and the prevention of many forms of wrong through hasty and ill-considered activity. To this class belongs Dr. Leroy C. Hedges, one of the prominent and highly

esteemed professional men of Mesa county, living at Grand Junction, and, with that place as a center, rendering beneficent service to his kind throughout a wide extent of country and exerting a wholesome and productive influence on the common thought and impulse of the people, although not himself active in a political way or desirous of public station of any kind. He was born in Fremont county, Iowa, on August 6, 1859, and is the son of William H. and Maria C. (Clarke) Hedges, the former a native of New York and the latter of Canada, both of English ancestry, the Hedges family coming to this country in 1632. The Doctor's father, a noted civil engineer, made the first topographical and trigonometrical survey of the city of Chicago, where he is still living and holding an important position, the duties of which he discharges with great diligence and ability although he is now nearly seventy-one years old. His wife also still brightens the home with her presence at an advanced age. Their offspring numbered six, three of whom are living. The Doctor moved with the family to Chicago when he was six years of age, and there grew to the age of nineteen, receiving a public and high school education. When fourteen years old he went into the office of an uncle, and from then until he was nineteen studied much along the lines of the medical profession. At the age last named he came west with his father, and during the next ten years was engaged in ranching and mercantile business in Dakota, also teaching school and publishing a newspaper for a time. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1891. He practiced in Chicago seven years, at Janesville, Wisconsin, three and at Onalaska, in the same state, two. He then came to this state and located at Grand Junction, where he has since resided. He stands high in professional circles and in the general

estimation of the people, being an active and forceful man in local public affairs without regard to politics, and meeting the obligations of citizenship in a commendable and fruitful way. He is physician to the smelter at Grand Junction and has the confidence of all who are connected with it. In the organizations of the profession formed for the concentration and enlargement of its best thought and influences he takes an earnest and intelligent interest, being an active and contributing member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Wisconsin and Chicago Homeopathic Medical societies; and during two years he lectured on anatomy in the National Medical College of Chicago. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Royal League. In politics he is a socialist in theory, but generally votes the Republican ticket. He was married in Dakota in 1885 to Miss Fannie S. Howe, a native of Wisconsin, and they had two children, Ernest H. and Clarke. She died in 1889, and two years later he married a second wife, Miss Ida E. Ellis, a native of Canada. They have three children, Leroy E., William S. and Albert R.

GEORGE SMITH.

An Englishman by birth, and passing his life from the age of ten to that of twenty-one in the coal mines of that country, George Smith, of Grand Junction, brought to the land of his adoption the knowledge and skill acquired in that experience, and has put it to good service in developing the coal mining interests of the section in which he has cast his lot, being among the pioneers of that industry here and one of its most intelligent and successful promoters. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on January 25, 1858, the son of James and Ellen (Coffin) Smith, natives of Derbyshire in his native land, although they now live in Lancashire, where the father is engaged in mining

coal. Mr. Smith's opportunities for schooling were limited, as he was obliged to go to work in the mines at the age of ten and pass the rest of his minority at hard work. He remained at home until he was twenty years old, and in January, 1880, came to the United States, reaching Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a capital of two dollars. He at once went to work in the coal mines on the Monongahela river, and in December of the same year returned to England and was married. In April, 1881, he brought his wife to this country, which he had determined to make his home, and came direct to Colorado. He found employment in the mines at Louisville and Erie until February, 1883, then took up his residence at Grand Junction, at that time a village of about five hundred inhabitants, which he has seen grow to a city of ten times that number. For a while he was employed by the railroad company, and in the winter of 1883-4 opened the Brook Cliff, the first coal mine opened in Mesa county. In 1888 he sold this to the Little Brook Cliff Railroad Company, which constructed a railroad to it and began a more extensive development of its resources. While he owned the mine he supplied the Grand Junction coal markets, hauling his product in wagons a distance of twelve miles, which he found a profitable business although very laborious. When the broad gauge railroad was built to Grand Junction he opened the Mt. Lincoln coal mines at Pali-sades, and after operating them successfully for a number of years, sold them to a Denver firm in 1893. He then started an enterprise in the coal and real estate business in which he has been very successful. In 1892 he began the construction of what is now known as the High-Line Irrigation Ditch, in partnership with Alexander Strouthers and C. W. Baldwin, for the purpose of watering the high lands. They built twenty-four miles of the ditch, and in the enterprise Mr. Smith lost all he had

accumulated. At present the construction is being enlarged and carried forward under the state irrigation laws. In the fall of 1899 he opened the Cameo coal mine for a corporation he had formed known as the Grand Junction Mining and Fuel Company, of which he is one of the owners and the manager. The fall before he was elected a member of the legislature on the Populist ticket. In the ensuing session he was a candidate for speaker of the house, but W. G. Smith was elected and he was made chairman of the committee on corporations and railroads. He was the author of a law authorizing the merging of all branch railroad lines under one corporate name, and under its provisions the re-organization of the Colorado Southern was made possible, and the people secured the benefits which have flowed therefrom. He has also served one term as under sheriff of Mesa county, and two terms as secretary of the board of inspectors of the state coal mines. In connection with the commercial interests of the city he is a member of Chamber of Commerce and one of its directors; and in politics is chairman of the Republican city committee. He was married in 1881 to Miss Jennie Sutton, who died in 1888, leaving no children. On June 28, 1899, he married a second wife, Miss Edith A. Bylis. They have two daughters, Vivian and Edith. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Smith is an enterprising, progressive and broad-minded citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his city, county and state, and always willing to bear his full share of the burdens of promoting them.

SAMUEL N. WHEELER.

The legal profession, although laying its votaries under tribute for continuous and arduous labor to win success, and often requiring

sleepless nights after toilsome days in its exactions, yet wins many of the best minds of the country to its fields of contest and loses none of its attractions to the ambitious because of the hard conditions of the service. Among the men who honor it and are distinguished in it, western Colorado has no more welcome or inspiring example than Samuel N. Wheeler, of Grand Junction, one of the leading attorneys of Mesa county, and one of its best and most representative citizens, who is prominent and successful in business as well as in professional life. Mr. Wheeler is a native of Clarke county, Virginia, born in 1857, and the son of Jackson and Jane (Triplett) Wheeler, who were also natives of the Old Dominion and lived there until after the Civil war, when they moved to Missouri, where the father bought a farm and on it they reared their family of eight children, five of whom are living. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war in the command of "Stonewall" Jackson. His son Samuel accompanied the family to Missouri from his native state in 1863, and grew to manhood on the paternal homestead. He was educated in the district schools and at the Warrensburg Normal School, paying for his education by teaching school. He studied law under the direction of a well known Warrensburg attorney and counselor, and in 1882 was admitted to practice in the Missouri courts, after which he took a course of lectures at the University of Virginia. Going to New Orleans in 1884, he there taught a select school for eighteen months. In 1886 he began the practice of his profession at Odessa, Missouri, but in the following year moved to southwestern Kansas, and from there in 1890 came to this state and located at Grand Junction. During the next five years he was associated in practice with Judge W. S. Sullivan, and since the dissolution of the partnership with him has been alone. In his practice he has been eminently

successful, rising to the first rank in this section and making a reputation throughout a much larger scope of country as a learned counselor, a skillful attorney and a forcible and eloquent advocate. Both in the elementary principles of the law and in its interpretations by the courts he is well versed, and his intellectual forces are always marshalled and ready for duty on call. But although the law is a jealous mistress and seldom admits a divided devotion from her worshippers, he finds time to give attention to an extensive real estate business and the cultivation of several fine fruit farms near Fruita in Mesa county. He is also attorney for the Grand Valley National Bank of Grand Junction and the Colorado Midland Railroad at that city. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and, although averse to public office, served two years as city attorney. In the fall of 1898 he was a candidate for the nomination for district judge in his district, but for personal reasons he withdrew from the race before the nominating convention met. The best interests of the community receive his support at all times, and in all commendable phases of its social, public and commercial life he is prominent, helpful and stimulating. He belongs to Mesa Lodge, No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all its official chairs. In 1888 he married with Miss Frances Hereford, of Missouri. They have three children, Rowena, Samuel N., Jr., and Virginia.

ISAAC N. BUNTING.

For nearly fourteen years a resident of Colorado, and during the whole of that time connected with the press of the Western slope in a prominent and influential way, Isaac N. Bunting, manager and editor of the Daily Sentinel of Grand Junction, has been effective in promoting the best interests of the section and making known to the world its resources and

wealth of opportunity to homeseekers and men of activity and enterprise. He was born in 1862, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and is the son of S. M. Bunting, then living there, who established the S. M. Bunting Hat and Fur Company, one of the oldest firms in Pennsylvania. This was started in 1850, and the elder Bunting was its proprietor until his death, in 1885. In this period of thirty-five years he built up an extensive trade for his firm, became widely known in the business world, and also rose to prominence in social circles. He married Miss Hannah Slonaker, a Pennsylvanian of German descent on the maternal side, who is still living at Pottstown. Their family consisted of five children: John A., who succeeded to his father's business; Howard S., who is a representative of and stockholder in the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, and in 1887 was a member of the Kansas legislature; William W., who is secretary and treasurer and manager of the Keystone Agricultural Works; Anna M., wife of W. H. Maxwell; Isaac N., the subject of this review. He received his education in the schools of his native town and at the Pennington, New Jersey, Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1882. Afterward he was employed four years as a traveling salesman, part of the time for the Dunham Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis and New York, and part for Dodge & Seward, confectioners, of St. Louis. In 1886 he went to Kansas and, in partnership with his brother, engaged in the cattle business and merchandising, remaining there until 1890, when he came to Colorado to take the management of the Grand Junction Daily Star, an Associated Press newspaper, which he managed until 1893. Then, in partnership with Howard T. Lee, he established the Daily Sentinel, Mr. Bunting assuming full charge of the local and business departments, and later of the editorial department also. Of this he has made

a gratifying success, his subscription list and the popularity of the paper showing a steady and continuing increase, and growing constantly in influence and power. His part in political affairs, local and general, has been a prominent and forceful one, and his paper has proven a valuable organ of his principles. Positive in his opinions and fearless in declaring them, he has established a wide reputation as a man who always has the courage of his convictions. He is past chancellor of Grand Junction Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the grand lodges of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Colorado in the order. He is also prominent in the order of Woodmen of the World and the Elks. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Maude Stanley Wilson, of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children, Helen S., Mark R. and H. Margaret.

GUSTAVE VAN HOOREBEKE.

Successful in the practice of his profession, the law, and also in commercial and banking business, and devoting all the energies of his strong and well-trained mind to the interests of the section of this state in which he has cast his lot, Gustave Van Hoorebeke, of Grand Junction, has been of great and highly valued service in the progress and development of western Colorado, and is recognized on all sides as one of its most representative and influential citizens. It was in the historic city of Ghent, in Belgium, with its time-honored cathedral, its renowned university and its valiant defense in many wars, that his life began, and February 2, 1838, was the date of his advent. His parents were Emanuel and Coletta (Van Loo) Van Hoorebeke, the former a native of Belgium and the latter of France. The father was in the mercantile business in his native land, and on coming to the United States in 1850, became a

farmer in St. Louis county, Missouri. Three years later he moved to Cole county, that state, and in 1855 took up his residence in Kansas, being among the pioneers of Pottawatomie county, in which he settled. In 1856, one year after locating there, the mother died, and after surviving her more than forty years, the father died at Parsons, past eighty-seven years of age. Their only child, Gustave, accompanied them to this country, being twelve years old at the time, and received such a district school education as the migratory life of the family allowed. He was three years at the St. Louis University, but was not graduated. When he reached the age of twenty-four he left home and began to study law, pursuing his professional studies until 1863, when he was admitted to practice at Carlyle, Illinois. He remained there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1874, then moved to Denver, this state, and formed a partnership with Bela M. Hughes. Soon afterward he returned to Illinois on account of his wife's health, and in his former home continued his practice until 1903. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1868 was the candidate of his party for the office of secretary of state of Illinois, but as the state went fifty thousand Republican there was no chance of his election. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States district attorney for the southern district of Illinois and he served until July 1, 1889. He was also attorney in Illinois for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad for a period of twenty years or longer. In April, 1903, he came to Grand Junction and formed a law partnership with Honorable J. S. Carnahan, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume, and the firm is one of the most prominent and successful in the West. In May of last year mentioned Mr. Van Hoorebeke became one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Union Trust and Banking

Company, the first trust company formed on the Western slope, and was elected its president, a position he still holds, owning a majority of the stock in the company. In July, 1858, he was married to Miss Ann E. Phillips, a native of Madison, Indiana, and they have three children, two of whom are living, Charles, of Grand Junction, and William, of Salt Lake City. On May 3, 1877, he married a second wife, Miss Cora B. Cook, who was born in New York. They also have had four children, of whom three are living, Eugene, at Grand Junction; L. Harold, at Grand Junction, assistant cashier of the Union Trust and Banking Company; and Vivian, at home. Mr. Van Hoorebeke belongs to the United Workmen and the Odd Fellows.

ARTHUR GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D.

Dr. Arthur George Taylor, of Grand Junction, one of the popular and serviceable professional men of Mesa county, who has been in active practice there since 1899, has had the usual experience of a country physician and surgeon—a life of toil and sacrifice for the good of others, with the satisfaction of knowing that his labors, although often seemingly unappreciated, have yet been of substantial benefit to his community and contributed in a large measure to the comfort and welfare of its people. He is a native of Booneville, Missouri, born on August 6, 1870, and is the son of W. C. P. and Mary (McClain) Taylor, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father was a carriage maker by trade and located at Booneville when a young man. In 1849 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, where he remained five years, three years engaged in mining and two years in freighting and the stock industry. He died in 1901 at Booneville, Missouri, where the mother is still living. Their offspring numbered eight, of whom two died in infancy and one

son at the age of thirty. The Doctor was the last born of the family. He was reared at Booneville and there received a public-school education. Afterward he attended the University of Missouri at Columbia, pursuing a scientific course preparatory to the study of medicine, and was graduated in 1896. His professional course was taken at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1899. He then went to Philadelphia and passed a year in a post-graduate course and hospital work at Jefferson Medical College. In 1899 he went to Grand Junction and began the successful practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged. His practice is general, covers a wide extent of the surrounding country and is highly representative in character, numbering among its patrons many of the best families in his section of the state. In the organizations for combining the best thought and forces of the profession he is active and helpful, being a zealous member of the Mesa County Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In the proceedings of the county society he has taken special interest and is now serving efficiently as its secretary. In fraternal lines he is connected with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and in political faith and allegiance he is a Democrat, but not an active partisan. On November 16, 1897, he was married to Miss Hannah E. Tice, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Richard E. and Emily (Steelman) Tice, the former born in that state and the latter in New York. The Tice family are of Revolutionary stock and bore themselves valiantly in the great struggle for American independence. Mrs. Taylor's parents reside at Williamstown, New Jersey, and are prosperous farmers. The Doctor's family consists of one son, Richard E., now (1904) three years old, in addition to his wife and himself.

DAVID T. STONE.

The Union Banking and Trust Company of Grand Junction, which is the first trust company formed on the Western slope, enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of the people of the section, and by its steady progress and enlargement in the volume of business justifies this confidence in full measure. It owes much of its success and popularity to the excellent management it has had under its efficient and accomplished cashier, David T. Stone, who is one of the principal stockholders of the institution and deeply interested in its welfare. This company was organized in May, 1903, and incorporated on the 22d day of the month with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Its officers are G. Van Hoorebeke, president; William E. Dudley, vice-president, and David T. Stone, cashier. It began business on September 14, 1903, and a statement of its affairs to the close of business on December 28th, following, showed deposits amounting to \$56,441.04, loans and discounts aggregating \$57,637.68, and cash on hand in the sum of \$42,314.03. This for a business covering only three months is an unusually creditable record even in a country rich in prosperity and enterprise. Mr. Stone was born in Platte county, Missouri, on October 28, 1856, and is the son of Thomas F. and Mary A. (Flannagan) Stone, the former a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the latter born in England. She came to the United States and settled in Kentucky with her parents in childhood. Mr. Stone's father was a farmer and stock-grower, and well known in western Missouri as a breeder of superior Shorthorn cattle, having removed to that state in 1848. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living in Missouri. The oldest son of the family, formerly a state senator from St. Louis, is at present practicing law in Kansas City. This branch of the Stone fam-

ily came from Virginia, where it was domiciled for many generations, its American progenitors having settled there in Colonial times, and are supposed to be descendants of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the immediate family of Mr. Stone there were seven children, of whom he was the fourth born. He grew to manhood on the home farm in his native state, and received a good district-school education, afterward entering the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1881. He then taught school near his home one year, and in 1882 came to Colorado, and at Del Norte passed the next four years in teaching at the Boulevard school, being first assistant three years of the time and principal of the school one. In 1886 he moved to Grand Junction, and for three years served as principal of the school there, at the end of which time he was elected county superintendent, serving one term of two years. He then entered the Mesa County State Bank and soon became assistant cashier, holding the position thirteen years, at the end of which time he resigned and helped to organize the institution of which he is now cashier. This has flourished and grown, as has been noted, his personal character, business capacity, long residence and educational services in the community being potential factors in making it so successful. He aided in organizing the first teachers' institute of the twelfth normal district at Montrose in 1888, and was one of its instructors, and was also an instructor in the institute at Ouray in 1899. In addition he organized the Mesa County Teachers' Institute during the first year of his tenure as county superintendent. For a number of years he was director in the Grand Junction Building, Loan and Savings Association, of which he was also an original stockholder. In 1894 he was appointed clerk of the district court and held

the office a year and a half. In politics he has always been a Democrat, loyal to his party and promoting its interests by his zeal and fidelity in every proper way, serving on the senatorial and state committees in its organization, and by his personal influence and efforts aiding in securing the success of its principles and candidates. On November 17, 1892, he was married at Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Caroline L. Baker, a native of Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, Canada, the daughter of C. L. Baker, a prosperous merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have two children, their daughter Genevieve, now ten years old, and their son David F., aged three.

MAX BUCHMANN.

During almost the whole of his life since leaving school Max Buchmann, cashier of the Grand Valley National Bank of Grand Junction, has been connected with the banking and stock brokerage business in some form, and his adaptability to its requirements and the masterful manner in which he meets them proves the wisdom of his choice of occupation and justifies the confidence of those for whom he employs his abilities. He was born at Adelsdorf, Bavaria, Germany, on July 24, 1876, the son of Ben and Caroline (Kramer) Buchmann, descendants of long lines of ancestors born and reared in that portion of the fatherland, both families having lived there hundreds of years. The mother is deceased and the father is still living in his native place. Max is their only son and third child. He was reared to the age of seventeen in the place of his nativity, and was educated there in the primary and high schools. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a merchant in the woolen and banking business, with whom he remained four years. He then came to the United States,

landing in New York city, where he was employed in clerical work two years. At the end of that time he determined to seek a home and estate in the West and came to this state for the purpose, arriving at Colorado Springs in January, 1896. For six months he followed mining in Boulder county. He then returned to Colorado Springs and became connected with the banking and brokerage business, in which he continued at that point until January, 1902, when he moved to Grand Junction to take the position of cashier of the Grand Valley National Bank, then being established, and this position he has held continuously since that time. On February 12, 1902, he was married to Miss Carrie Kahn, a native of Quincy, Illinois, reared and educated in Chicago. They have one child, their son Max, Jr., born in May, 1903. Mr. Buchmann takes an earnest and helpful interest in local affairs at all times. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce of Grand Junction, and has been of great service in many other lines of fruitful activity, withholding his aid from no worthy enterprise in which the welfare of the community is involved. He is the local representative at the Junction of Verner Z. Reed, of Colorado Springs, one of the controlling factors of the Grand Valley National Bank, the Reed Building Company, the Grand Junction Town and Development Company, and the Western Real Estate and Securities Company, all of which have large investments in Mesa county. Mr. Reed's interests at this point are known to be in safe and capable hands, as is shown by the skill and success with which they are managed. In the social life of the community Mr. and Mrs. Buchmann have a high standing. In business circles he is recognized as a wise counselor and a stimulating force. And in domestic life he furnishes an example of lofty ideals zealously followed.

SAMUEL G. McMULLIN.

The capable and industrious district attorney of the seventh judicial district of this state, who is the subject of these paragraphs, is a man of force and influence in and out of his profession and his office. He was born in the good old city of Philadelphia on July 2, 1866, and is the son of Samuel H. and Isabelle (Matthews) McMullin, the former a native of Philadelphia also, the home of his family since 1729, the latter born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was during his manhood a Presbyterian minister and college professor, occupying chairs in Center College at Danville, Kentucky, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He died in 1891 near Cincinnati, and his widow is now living in that city. The paternal line was of Scotch-Irish descent and the maternal of English Quaker origin. Both families have from their arrival in the United States been intensely patriotic. Robert McMullin, the district attorney's great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution and fought valiantly for the cause of American freedom, holding the rank of colonel. In Mr. McMullin's immediate family there were six children, of whom he was the fifth. Four are now living. He was an infant when the family moved to Cincinnati, and passed his childhood and youth in that city, attending the public schools there and finishing his scholastic course at the Circleville high school. He then began the study of law in the office of Matthews & Shoemaker in Cincinnati, and for some time attended the law school there. His health failed temporarily, however, and he was obliged to leave the school without his degree. In November, 1889, he came to Colorado and located at Grand Junction, and in June, 1891, was admitted to the bar in that city, where he has ever since been in active practice. He is a Democrat in politics and always active in the

service of his party. In the fall of 1897 he was elected district attorney for the seventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Ouray and San Miguel, an enormous territory and comprising many conflicting elements. At the end of his term of three years he was re-elected, and by reason of an amendment to the state constitution he will serve four years this time. It will be easy to infer that his duties are arduous and exacting; yet they do not occupy all of his time or energy. He is president of the Home Loan and Investment Company, and for the last thirteen years was a director in the Mesa County Building and Loan Association. He is also secretary and attorney of the Grand Junction Electric and Gas Company. On December 30, 1890, he was married to Miss Rella Hall, a native of Shelbyville, Illinois, and daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Lowe) Hall. Two sons have blessed the union, Bentley and Howard. Mr. McMullin belongs to the Masonic order through lodge chapter and commandery, and also to the order of Elks. He is highly esteemed throughout his district and is worthy of the distinction.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. MARSH.

The interesting subject of this review, who is one of the leading business men of Grand Junction, has had a varied and inspiring career. Tried by both extremes of fortune, he has never been unduly influenced by either, but at every turn of the wheel has kept his faith with his manhood, his determined spirit, his self-reliance and his inflexible integrity. He was born on February 9, 1856, in Sonoma county, California, the son of Washington J. and Maria P. (Smith) Marsh. They were natives of New York. In 1849 the father went to California by the perilous and tedious route around Cape Horn, and the mother followed

him thither in 1852, she going by way of the isthmus and Lake Nicaragua. For a number of years the father followed mining and farming successfully in his new home, then lost all his accumulations in a Los Angeles real-estate boom. He died on March 13, 1898, in Riverside county, California, at a small town where he conducted a modest store and was postmaster for a few years prior to his death. His widow is still living there. During the Civil war the father was a member of a militia company which kept guns in secret ready for emergencies. The Judge lived in various counties of his native state and Nevada during his boyhood and youth, and attended the district schools as he had opportunity. Later he was a student at the Collegiate Institute at Napa, California, and was graduated there in 1879. He then taught school one year in California and one year in Nevada. In 1881 he entered the law department of the Michigan State University, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. He came at once to Grand Junction, this state, then a straggling village of five hundred population. Soon after his arrival he was appointed assistant cashier of the Mesa County State Bank, and during the next seven years he held this position. In the fall of 1889 he was elected county judge, and at the end of his term of three years he started the real-estate business which he is still conducting and which he has built up into one of the leading enterprises of this kind in the western part of the state. He has succeeded handsomely in his operations, and is now one of the substantial men of his section in a material way, and in business circles has a wide and helpful influence. In politics he is a prohibition Republican, but is seldom an active partisan. In church work he is more energetic and the results of his labors in this field stand out prominently to his everlasting credit. He helped to organize the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church,

and was elected its superintendent, a position he has held continuously from the organization of the school until now. Later he aided greatly in effecting a church organization, of which he and his wife are zealous members, and which through their efforts with those of others has grown strong and effective for great good in the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order in lodge and chapter and has held high offices in both organizations. In July, 1886, he was married to Miss Rosa H. Harris, whom he met while attending school at Napa, California. She was born in Nevada, the daughter of W. G. Harris, a mining man during the whole of his mature life. The Judge and his wife have four children, William E., Alice A., Mabel and Walter W., all at home. In January, 1897, he was instrumental in organizing the Home Loan and Investment Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and he has been its secretary and manager ever since its organization. He also helped to organize the first building and loan association at Grand Junction, and in this association he has been chairman of the property committee from its foundation. In all the relations of life he has walked uprightly among his fellow men, and in the means of developing improving and elevating the material and moral welfare of his section of the country he has been potential in enterprise, wise in counsel, conservative in action, and beneficial in every way.

EDWIN PRICE.

Editor, politician, postmaster and public-spirited citizen, Edwin Price, of Grand Junction, is one of the most useful as well as one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in western Colorado. He was born at Carlyle, Illinois, on October 27, 1857, and comes of distinguished lineage. His parents, Edwin and Matilda J. (Walker) Price, were natives, re-

spectively, of North Carolina and Louisiana. The mother came to Illinois an infant in the arms of her mother on horseback all the way from her native state, and thus became a veritable pioneer in the great Prairie state, her parents being among its earliest settlers. The paternal grandmother of the subject was a daughter of a Scottish nobleman named Nairon, belonging to one of the old families which are renowned in Scotch history. An uncle of the subject's mother, Simeon Walker, was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Illinois and had five sons who were ministers. Mr. Price's father was a merchant, and in the early days of St. Louis was the assistant postmaster of that city. From there he moved to Carlyle, Illinois, and engaged in merchandising at that town until his death in 1865. His widow is still living, at the age of seventy-six, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Bull, of Grand Junction. The family consisted of three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are living, and of these Mr. Price is the oldest. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native town. When he reached the age of fourteen he became an apprentice in the office of the *Carrollton, Illinois, Gazette*, and there learned his trade as a practical printer. Later he worked for a time on the *Union Banner*, of Carlyle, and in the fall of 1876 came to Colorado, locating at Denver, where he was employed a while on the old *Denver Democrat*. He then established what is now known as the *Merchants' Publishing Company*, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the city. In the fall of 1882 he sold his interests in this company and moved to Grand Junction, bringing overland from Delta the plant and appurtenances with which he started the *News* of that city, the first issue coming out on October 27, 1882, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth. It was a six-column four-page paper, and the first one pub-

lished at the Junction. He has been the publisher and editor of the paper ever since, and was in active charge of it until he became postmaster of the city in 1897. The *News* is not only the oldest paper at Grand Junction, but one of the most influential and prominent in the western part of the state. It has had much to do with shaping and directing the course of public affairs in this section, and its voice has always been potential for the good of the territory in which it circulates. In April, 1883, Darwin P. Kingsley became associated with Mr. Price in conducting the paper. In 1886 he was elected state auditor, and at the end of his term of two years he went to Boston as manager of agencies in the New England states for the New York Life Insurance Company. He has since been elected third vice-president of the company. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Price was appointed postmaster of Grand Junction by President Arthur, and after serving fourteen months resigned following the election of Cleveland. In 1897 he was again appointed to this office, receiving his commission from President McKinley, and on January 10, 1902, was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Price has been active and zealous in the service of his party on all occasions. His paper was the only one in his portion of the state that stood by the Republican platform in the campaign of 1896, when the silver issue swept so many from their moorings. He has served the city as alderman and in other capacities for the good of the community, and has attended every state convention of his party for twenty years except that of 1903, and been of great service in the deliberations of the bodies. On October 13, 1881, he was married to Miss Lola F. Kennard, born in Maryland but a direct descendant of the John Alden and Priscilla of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who figure so prominently in Longfellow's poem of "The Court-

ship of Miles Standish." Mr. and Mrs. Price have five children: Lola Eudora, the first white child born at Grand Junction, and now the wife of Richard Meserve, of that city; and Edwin K., Kingsley A., Priscilla A. and Philip N. It should be mentioned that in 1896 Mr. Price was the Republican candidate for secretary of state, but the conditions of the campaign, owing to the silver issue, precluded the possibility of his election. Two years previous he made a single-handed fight against the party managers and their slate to be nominated as state auditor, and only lacked ten votes of securing the nomination.

HENRY A. AVERY.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Lake City, Colorado, and distinguished among its citizens as a pioneer, leading business man, standing high in professional circles, and having rendered the community excellent service in several official stations, Henry A. Avery is universally recognized in his county as a man of great usefulness and one whose career in this state has been of signal benefit to it and whose character and capacities are good types of those for which its people are respected. He was born near Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, on December 8, 1847, the son of Luther and Susanna (Ford) Avery, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Lincolnshire, England. After settling in Ohio they remained there until death, the mother passing away in August, 1870, and the father in February, 1895. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in his county, and an influential man in politics as an active working Republican. Along with his farming and stock interests he engaged in speculation to some extent, and was successful in that as he was in everything else. Six of their children survive

them, Mrs. Mary Rushton, George L., James O., Edward W., Mrs. Addie Bemis and Henry A. The last named was educated in the public schools and at Dennison University, located at Granville in his native state. He remained at home until after the death of his mother, then, in 1871, came to Colorado and located in the vicinity of Denver, where he passed a year engaged in different pursuits. In the spring of 1872 he moved to Pueblo, and for a few months worked on ranches near that city. He was then appointed assistant postmaster at Pueblo, and this office he held until April, 1877. At that time he changed his residence to Lake City, and soon after his arrival at that point entered into a partnership with John S. Hough in merchandising, handling stationery and notions. The partnership lasted until the spring of 1886, and the business was successful. Retiring from the firm then, Mr. Avery became a merchant wholly on his own account, dealing in real estate and mining interests in connection with his other business, and serving as clerk of the district court from 1886 to 1900. In 1896, however, he formed another partnership with Mr. Hough, which lasted until 1901, when he sold his interest in the firm to his partner. Since 1893 he has practiced law, and since 1886 has been in the insurance and real-estate business, representing at times fifteen different fire insurance companies, and handling mining properties as well as ranch land and town houses and lots. During a portion of the year 1889 he served as county clerk. With the municipal government of Lake City he has been connected in a leading way from the time of his arrival within its limits. He served as mayor for a number of years, and has long been on the school board and connected with other branches of the local government. He has been a firm and zealous Democrat since 1892, and has always from that date taken an active part in the campaigns of his

party. In a service covering several years in the Colorado National Pitkin Guards he rose from the ranks to the position of captain, making the advance on merit and well-deserved popularity. While all the time engaged in several different lines of business, he has shown the capacity to keep their interests all well in hand and prosecute them with vigor and success, and his activity has put and kept in motion many forces for the good of the town and county, and the benefit of numbers of their citizens. On April 3, 1884, he united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Watson, a native of Will county, Illinois, born in the city of Wilmington. They have had nine children. Of these three are dead and Charles L., William W., Harriett A., Charlotte A., Helen F. and Marion F. are living. Mr. Avery is of the fiber of which the best citizenship is made, filled with energy for his own pursuits, and running over and inundating others with his surplus. He is ardently devoted to the interests of his adopted state, and sees clearly and performs well his duty in leading its public opinion and its industrial, commercial, political and educational force to the finest and best results. The esteem in which he is held throughout the county is based on his real worth and manhood, and it grows steadily with the flight of time, as he rises to higher duties and more comprehensive usefulness.

CHARLES F. CASWELL.

Now wedded to his profession of the law and very successful in the practice of it, but at one time disposed to ride his led horse as a miner, Charles F. Caswell, one of the leading attorneys of western Colorado, illustrates in his experience the common lot of mankind, but has shown superiority to vast numbers of his fellow men by realizing practically that the favors of fortune are generally to be

won only by systematic application to a chosen pursuit and steadfast resistance to all the dreams of life. He was born at Strafford, New Hampshire, on May 10, 1851, and is the son of Cornelius E. and Betsey T. C. (Chase) Caswell, also natives of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer and during the greater part of his mature life was the superintendent of the county farm and insane asylum of Strafford county. He also farmed extensively on his own account and was largely engaged in raising stock, especially horses of the best strains and quality. In his later life he moved to Dover, where he died soon afterward in 1881. His widow survived him a number of years, dying at the same place in 1898. Charles, the fourth of their five children, received his preparatory education in the district schools and Franklin Academy at Dover. He also attended the excellent seminary at Northwood, in his native state, and in 1870 entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then went to Lynn, Massachusetts, and read law with N. M. Hawkes, Esq., a prominent attorney of that city. He was admitted to the bar at Salem, the county seat, in 1877. He practiced at Lynn from September of that year to the spring of 1880, and was as successful then as at any period of his life. The discovery of gold at Leadville awakened the miner's fever in him and brought him west toward that promising field, for which he started after several months of deliberation, but he never got there. Instead he joined the stampede to Middle Park, where he secured many promising locations and prospects, but found it necessary to practice law to make a living, although he had previously made up his mind to quit the law and become a mining king. He remained in the Middle Park region until November, 1885, then abandoned all attempts at further mining operations, and, coming to Grand Junction, formed a partner-

ship for the practice of law with C. W. Burris, now a resident of Salt Lake City. The partnership lasted two years and a half, and at the end of that time was dissolved by the retirement and removal of Mr. Burris. Since then Mr. Caswell has practiced alone. He has been at the head of the profession in his section of the state for years, and has an extensive practice in all state courts and the federal courts. His ability has been demonstrated in many renowned causes and in almost every forum in this party of the country. During the last fifteen years he has been counsel for the Grand Valley Irrigating Company and several other large corporations. Always a staunch Republican in politics, and always giving to the affairs of his party the most active, zealous and effective support, he has yet steadfastly declined on all occasions to allow the use of his name as a candidate for a public office of any kind. For twenty-one years he served as chairman of his delegation in the state conventions and for a long time as a member of the state central committee, but his most ardent devotion has been to his profession, and that has rewarded his loyalty in a measure commensurate with his fidelity and constancy. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic lodge and Royal Arch chapter at Grand Junction. On May 7, 1891, he was married to Miss Jessie Tenney Gray, of Kansas City, Kansas, where the marriage occurred. Mrs. Caswell is the daughter of Judge B. and Mary (Tenney) Gray, of that city. She is an accomplished lady, having been highly educated at Wellesley College, and enters with appreciative and helpful spirit into the plans and ambitions of her husband. In addition to his professional interests Mr. Caswell has had a large interest in the production of fruit in the valley, having been one of the original fruit-growers of the section, starting his orchard in 1886. In this enterprise he has a partner, Hon. A. B. Hoyt,

who gives the industry his personal attention and is an accomplished man in the business. And having a love of the beautiful in appearance and action, Mr. Caswell is also a lover of good horses, and is pleasantly occupied in breeding them, owning a fine ranch for the purpose. He has an active and productive mind which exerts itself in all lines of public progress and all elements of cultivation, good taste and elevating enjoyment. An all-round man, his influence in the community has been felt as a stimulus in every department of fruitful thought and activity, and he is correspondingly esteemed as one of the county's best counselors and most representative citizens.

WALES BROTHERS.

This firm of leading ranch and stock men, which is widely known and highly esteemed all over Saguache and the surrounding counties of Colorado, and occupies a place of commanding prominence and influence in the lines of business in which it is engaged, is composed of Otis A. and Edwin Wales, sons of Harrison G. and Elizabeth (Snell) Wales, the father born at Newton, Massachusetts, on March 3, 1812, and the mother in Ohio on January 10, 1822. In 1847 they moved from Illinois to Newton, Massachusetts, where they remained until 1853, then returned to the former state. Here they lived until 1867, when the mother died, and three years later the father joined his sons in Colorado, and became interested with them in the ranch and stock industry in which they were engaged, forming a partnership with them which lasted until his death, on Christmas day, 1889. Prior to this, however, in August, 1862, although then fifty years of age, he enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier, in Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving in that command to the close of the Civil war. He was an

earnest and active Republican in political affairs, and serviceable in local interests. Five of the children in the family are living. Henry H., Otis A., Edwin M., Mrs. A. Shellabarger and Mrs. William Shellabarger. The senior member of the present firm, and the older of the two sons who compose it, Otis A. Wales, was born in Knox county, Illinois, on May 9, 1840. He was educated at the district schools, and remained at home until his enlistment in defense of the Union at the beginning of the Civil war, entering Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, as a private, and coming out at the end of his term as a corporal. He was discharged on May 24, 1864, after seeing considerable hard and dangerous service and participating in numerous important engagements. After his discharge he located at Altona, Illinois, where he remained until 1866, then, in company with Gordon Edgerton, he started overland to Colorado, the route of the party being by way of Hannibal, St. Joseph and Atchison. At the last named place they procured mule teams and with that outfit pursued their weary way to Denver, sixty days being required to make the trip. From Denver Mr. Wales went on foot to Park county, and without money to buy provisions along the way, the fifty dollars with which he left home having been exhausted. He reached the old Buckskin Joe mine, and there he secured work in helping to build the plant for the Philadelphia Gold Mining Company, the construction taking three weeks. After that he was occupied in hauling supplies until January 1, 1867, then until April chopped wood for Thomas Laughlin, who had a contract for supplying the wood needed in the mines. From April to August he worked in the mines owned by Berg & Parks, and the ensuing winter he passed at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he did carpenter work for good wages. In April, 1868, he returned to the Buckskin Joe mine,

and found employment there until August. Soon afterward the mine froze up, and an outbreak of the nearby Indians drove all the people to Breckenridge for safety. Mr. Wales went to Breckenridge, but soon afterward procured an ox team and a pony, and with this outfit moved into Saguache county, looking for a location as a permanent residence and business. He was pleased with the region in which he now lives and took a squatter's right to a tract of land there, which he after the government survey, pre-empted and homesteaded, and which is a part of the ranch he and his brother now occupy. Since then he and his brother, Edwin Wales, have been among the enterprising and progressive ranchmen and stock-growers of the county, and their success in these lines has been continuous and steadily increasing in magnitude. Their business was small at the start, but they had the real fiber of energetic men and good business capacity, and using all the means available for their benefit, and the shrewdness and breadth of view which they so largely possess by natural endowment and experience, they have expanded their operations, enlarged their ranch and improved their methods, until they are in the front rank of the business in both the extent of their dealings and the quality of their products. They have been especially energetic and far-seeing in their efforts to improve the standards of stock in their own and the surrounding counties, raising full-blooded Shorthorn bulls for sale to cattle breeders, and keeping their own herds unmixed in this breed and all their cattle in prime condition at all times. They raise cattle on an extensive scale, and produce more thoroughbred Shorthorns than any one else in the county. Their ranch comprises twelve hundred acres, of which one hundred acres are devoted to grain, four hundred to hay and the remainder to grazing. The ranch is all enclosed with good fences.

several beautiful streams flow through it, from each of which they have water by the first right, the dwelling is a fine modern house of large proportions and attractive architecture, and the barns and other structures are as good as can be found in this part of the state. The place is nine miles northeast of the town of Moffat, and it is known far and wide as one of the most hospitable and comfortable country homes in Colorado. Mr. Wales has always taken a good citizen's active and serviceable interest in politics and local affairs. He is a pronounced Republican, of unwavering loyalty to his party, but in local matters his first and chief concern is the general welfare of the community, and for the promotion of this he is always ready to give time, effort and material assistance. When their father was associated in the business with them the firm controlled two thousand one hundred acres of land, all of which belonged to it.

EDWIN WALES, the brother of Otis and the other member of the firm, is also a native of Knox county, Illinois, and was born on January 11, 1844. His education, like that of his brother, was secured in the common schools. During the Civil war he served in the company and regiment as did his brother Otis, from November, 1861, until the command was mustered out. Then, re-enlisting, he was transferred to Company F, Eighth Illinois Infantry, not enough of the Seventeenth Regiment re-enlisting to hold its organization. Mr. Wales served altogether four and a half years, having been wounded at Shiloh, and when mustered out, May 4, 1866, he held commission as second lieutenant. He followed his brother to Colorado in 1867, and since then they have been continuously associated in business except during the time passed by Otis at Cheyenne, when Edwin remained at the Buckskin Joe mine, having acquired some property there, which he sold in the fall of 1868, when the

move to Saguache county was agreed on. He has been a full partner in the business from April, 1869, and is the manager of its various features. Like his father and his brother, he is a public-spirited and devotedly patriotic man, and has borne his part in the development and good government of the county. He served as county commissioner two terms, and in many other ways he has made his influence felt for good in county matters. In politics he follows the fortunes of the Republican party with earnestness and zeal, and in its councils he is influential and very serviceable. On June 2, 1870, he was married to Miss Martha Abernethy, a native of Vermont, who died at Salida, Colorado, May 10, 1901. On April 29, 1903, he married Miss Mary E. Sloan, a native of McLean county, Illinois.

WILLIAM DANIEL DAVIDSON.

Taking upon his shoulders the burden of life for himself at the age of seventeen, William Daniel Davidson, one of the progressive, successful and extensive ranch and cattle men of Saguache county, has for nearly two-thirds of his active and useful existence since then made his own way in the world, with steady progress in spite of many reverses and a serious accident in the mines which disqualified him for work in them. He was born at the village of Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, on October 25, 1859, the second of six children, four of whom are living, himself, Jefferson D., Annie W. and John A. Davidson, offspring of Alexander and Anna E. (Durham) Davidson, members of old families long resident in Kentucky, where they were born and reared and where they passed the whole of their lives. The parents were well-to-do farmers, living in peace and plenty, although during the Civil war the times were full of trouble around them. The father died on Christmas

day, 1865, and the mother in August, 1870. Their son William attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home and worked on the parental homestead until he reached the age of seventeen. He then started out in life for himself, moving to St. Clair county, Missouri, and remaining there three years occupied in a number of different employments. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located in Saguache county. Thereafter for a number of years he did ranch and railroad work, during a portion of the time in New Mexico. In the spring of 1881 he returned to Saguache county and for ninety days was employed as a ranch hand. At the end of that period he secured employment in the Orient mines, iron and silver, as a driller, being soon afterward made powder foreman, a position he held three years, until a premature explosion disqualified him from mine work and he abandoned it. From 1885 to 1890 he was employed on the ranches of A. Shellabarger, D. C. Travis and Stephen Kinney. In 1890 he became foreman of the Baca-Grant ranch, owned by George Adams, and served in that capacity, having charge of the extensive cattle industry carried on there, until 1895. In that year he acquired by deeds his present ranch of eight hundred acres, and since then has been ranching and raising cattle extensively on his own account, having in addition to his own land four thousand acres leased. He raises cattle and horses in large numbers and first-rate crops of hay and grain. All his land can be cultivated, being well supplied with water for irrigation, and it is managed with the most systematic and skillful husbandry. The place has a commodious and comfortable dwelling for the family, excellent barns, corrals, fences and other needed improvements, all made by the present owner, the buildings being among the best in the county. Mr. Davidson is a progres-

sive and public-spirited man, and is everywhere highly respected as an excellent citizen. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally a Modern Woodman of America. In the public life of the county he takes a part of continual and productive interest, giving his help in counsel and material aid to every commendable undertaking for the benefit of the section and its people and waiting for no man to lead in a worthy enterprise. His own property, in its advanced state of development and improvement, stands forth in proof of his private enterprise, and his reputation for breadth of view, progressiveness and unwavering loyalty to the region in which he lives, shows the value of his influence and example in the county and the appreciation which attends his service to the general weal and substantial good of the whole region. On May 29, 1895, he was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Lena Warrant, a native of Smithland, Woodbury county, Iowa, a widow with five children, Mrs. Charles Fullenwider, Mrs. A. V. Brown, and Samuel, Charles and L. J. Warrant. Of his marriage with her one child has been born, William A. The life of this prominent citizen, Mr. Davidson, is full of pertinent suggestiveness. He has not waited to perform such actions as have long had the praise of men, but has realized at all times that anything a man can do may be well done and is worthy of his efforts, and with this faith he has found his fit place and congenial duties. He placed himself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom around him, and by simply yielding to its influence has been impelled to right conduct, fruitful labor and service to his kind. He has cheerfully and with vigor obeyed the clarion call to duty, and has found reward in the performance, and increased compensation for the sacrifices it required in the spirit and energy the obstructions in his path have awakened. It is

the lesson of the best American citizenship, told over many times with differing shades and features, but always based upon fidelity to the claim of the hour and the conditions of the place.

FRANCIS MARION HILLS.

Some men are born to own property, and can animate all their possessions. And in the eye of a cold and calculating reason, perhaps only they should own who can administer, they whose work carves out work for more and opens a path for all. For he is the rich man in whom the people are rich, and he is poor in whom they are poor. The fullness of health in the former answers its own ends, and runs over and has much to spare wherewith to inundate other men's necessities. Men of this class build factories and railroads, they develop mines and bring the wealth of new regions into the channels of trade, they found systems of commerce and sail all seas to foster them, they see the hidden treasures of the wilderness and command them to come forth, they put in motion the forces to compel obedience to the command, and needing a fulcrum for their lever, they start a town, and soon the wilds around them become as the garden of God, rejoicing on every side, laughing, clapping its hands, and bringing forth in abundance everything nourishing, and useful and valuable, which it has held in reserve. To this class belongs Francis Marion Hills, of Villagrove, Saguache county, the founder of the town and its first resident. After a long and trying career, full of adventure and incident, he located in this region and at once began to plan for its peopling and development with results already cheerfully great and full of promise for future good of much greater magnitude. Mr. Hills was born in McHenry county, Illinois, near the town of Marengo, on November 10, 1838, and is the son of Calvin

and Annisteen (Mead) Hills, natives of the state of New York, who passed the greater part of their married life in Illinois, dying there after many years of serviceable labor, the mother in 1876, and the father in 1888. The father was a skillful carpenter and prospered at his trade. He belonged to the Masonic order and was a Republican in politics, while in church affiliation he and his wife were of the Christian denomination. They had nine children, two of whom died in infancy and seven are living, Francis M., Martin S., Everill J., Mrs. Frank L. Dodge, Lucian J., Mrs. Roy G. White and John F. The first born of these, Francis M., received a good business education, remaining with his parents until he reached his legal majority, then, in 1859, impelled by the excitement over the discovery of gold in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, he joined a party of fifteen at Chicago who were coming to the new region of promise, and with them journeyed by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here ox teams were procured and the journey was continued overland to Fort Kearney. At that outpost they became convinced that their undertaking was useless, and the party broke up, some of the number returning east and Mr. Hills and others proceeding to California. This company left Fort Kearney on April 25th and reached their destination in California on September 17th next ensuing. After his arrival there Mr. Hills was employed in ranch and livery stable work until 1860, when he went to Puget Sound and for more than a year worked in the lumber woods skirting that wonderful sheet of water. In the fall of 1861 he returned to California and engaged in placer mining and farming, and three years later made a visit to his old Illinois home, going on water by way of Nicaragua and returning by way of the isthmus of Panama. He continued farming and mining in California until 1873, then came to Colorado and located at Fairplay, Park

county, where he served two years as foreman of the placer diggings owned by Messrs. Clark & Smith. In 1875 he went to California Gulch, but in the fall returned to his ranch near Salida, a property which he and his brother, E. J. Hills, had bought in 1873, and gave his attention to farming. Two years he passed in ranching on that property, and in 1877 returned to California Gulch, near what is now Leadville, to take charge of the Stephen Wood & Lighter placer mines, holding the position until the fall of 1878. At that time he began prospecting for himself, and this he continued to September, 1879, when he returned to his ranch near Salida. In November, 1879, he bought his present property at Villagrove, and the next year sold his interest in the Salida ranch and moved to his new home, the only settler at the time in the neighborhood. His place was used as a stage station and the changes of teams were made there. A boarding house was also conducted on it until 1881, when Mr. Hills surveyed and laid out the town-site of Villagrove, which he still owns in addition to his ranch here of five hundred and twenty acres. Since locating here he has also conducted a ranch and sheep feeding place in the vicinity of Fort Collins, and in the years 1894 and 1895 he served as manager of the Hydraulic mines at Salmon City, Idaho, belonging to Messrs. Hageman & Grant. One-half of his Saguache county ranch is under cultivation and yields abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables. While he has been somewhat occupied with other enterprises, his chief interest has been in this ranch and the surrounding country, and to the development and improvement of these he has given his best energies and greatest attention. He has been a leading man in this country, connected with its progress in every helpful way, and inspiring its people with his own spirit and determination to make the most of it. In 1889, 1890 and

1891 he served as county commissioner of Saguache county, and many of the most useful and appreciated public improvements in the county were made during his tenure of this office and under his influence. Too much can scarcely be said of his public-spirit and breadth of view, or of the general esteem in which he is held as the founder and one of the chief promoters of the prosperity of the section. On December 21, 1864, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Allen, a native of Aurora, Erie county, New York. They have had five children. Of these Everill E. and William J. died, and Mrs. Washington I. Covert, Calvin A. and Mrs. John H. Parsons are living. All the family are consistent and conscientious Seventh-day Adventists in religious faith.

JOHN WASHINGTON PROFFITT.

The manly part for each of us, in the great industry and economy of human life, is to do with might and main what he can do and what fate lays before him to be done. We may have our several desires and aspirations not altogether in consonance with our surroundings, but this does not excuse us from fidelity in working toward the best results in whatever is at hand and plainly within the sphere of our duty. And those of us who accept destiny in this spirit are never without profitable occupation and the means to desirable ends. The world is our tool-chest, and we are successful just so far as we take up things into ourselves and absorb the genius of our environment. Tried by this severe but logical standard, the subject of this memoir is a very wise and useful man, in touch with his destiny and cheerful acceptance of it. He sought in his young manhood a new field for enterprise and endeavor, and although it brought him hardships and privations, arduous toil without immediate recompense, and long delay for the full fruition

of his hopes, he patiently toiled on, seeing with lofty faith the end of his efforts in substantial prosperity and enduring welfare even amid the clouds and difficulties of his early struggles. Mr. Proffitt is a native of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, born on January 17, 1834. His parents, John and Katherine (Linville) Proffitt, who were born in Tennessee, settled in Missouri in 1818, and remained there until 1865. They then, in company with his wife's parents and their family, came over the plains to Colorado, passing three months on the journey, and traveling with mule and ox teams, and locating land near Fort Garland, in the San Luis valley. The long jaunt to this region was not without adventure. The train in which the Proffitts traveled numbered seven hundred men and three hundred and sixty-five wagons. Yet, notwithstanding its size, hostile Indians attacked it, determined to massacre the company and take their scalps. There would doubtless have been considerable disaster but for fortifications which were near at hand, and behind which the threatened pioneers took refuge and escaped the tragical fate intended for them. The elder Proffitt's ranch comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and on it he carried on a flourishing ranch and cattle business until his death. He rose to prominence in the section, and had much to do with establishing its early government and conducting its affairs. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat, and in church affiliation he and his wife were Baptists. His wife died in 1837 and he in 1878. Four of their children survive them. John W. received a meager common-school education, the wants of the body in his day and circumstances necessarily taking precedence over those of the mind in the way of school training. In 1867 he located a ranch which is now a part of the property owned by the Curtis brothers. This he improved and lived on until 1888, when he sold it. He then pre-empted

his present tract of forty acres, which he has made the best ranch of its size in the county. Thirty-two acres of it are in a high state of cultivation and it yields excellent crops of hay and grain. The special products for which it is widely known, however, are pears and apples of superior quality, which are raised in large quantities. Mr. Proffitt handles some cattle also and finds profit in so doing. He is a very progressive man and has the courage of his faith. He has always been among the first and most active in support of public interests, helping to build the first school house in the county and endeavoring to multiply the industries and products of its people by introducing the culture of bees and the production of honey among them. He is, moreover, a proverbially hospitable man, a very entertaining companion, and a citizen who exemplifies the finest spirit of the section in his daily walk in life. In political affairs he is devotedly attached to the principles of the Democratic party and gives it his continual and hearty support. On March 12, 1861, he was married to Miss Margaret Rebecca Ashley, a native of Crittenden county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary B. (Swansey) Ashley, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri in 1860 and to Colorado in 1865, in the same train with Mr. Proffitt and his parents. The two families settled on adjoining ranches near Fort Garland, where the parents of Mr. Proffitt died. Mrs. Proffitt's father died in 1900 and her mother in 1890, near Saguache. They were Baptists in religious faith, and the father was an honored pioneer and successful rancher and stock-grower. Of the children in the Ashley family seven are living: Mrs. Proffitt, William T. (see sketch of him on another page), Mrs. Oscar Wilkins, Mrs. William Spencer, Mrs. George Taylor, Samuel and Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Proffitt have had six children. Of these four have died.

John and Thomas, who were both born and died in Missouri, Clara I. and Katharine. The two living children are Mrs. Robert J. Allen and Samuel Oscar, who was the first white child born in Saguache county. The attractive and hospitable home of the family is one mile east of the town of Saguache.

FRANK R. SMITH, M. D.

The great West of the United States, which has gathered brain and brawn from every other section of our common country and many foreign climes, numbers among its valued contributions at Grand Junction, this state, Dr. Frank R. Smith, of what is known as the Middle West, he having been born in Van Buren county, Iowa, on May 29, 1851. His parents, Samuel and Margaret E. (Ream) Smith, were native in Maine and Ohio, respectively, and came to Iowa in early life. There they became acquainted and were married, both being Van Buren county pioneers, and there they passed their lives, dying at Fairfield, Jefferson county. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, eight of whom are living. The Doctor was the second born and was reared in Van Buren and Jefferson counties of his native state, receiving there a public-school and academic education. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of medicine at Fairfield under the instruction of Dr. R. J. Moore, coming to this great work with a mind broadened and sharpened by a judicious preparation secured by several years teaching in the public schools. In 1876 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and at once located at Pleasant Plain, that state, where he practiced twelve years, then removed to Fairfield. In the fall of 1891 he came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, and after passing one year at Colorado Springs, removed to Grand Junction

in 1892. Here he regained his health and has since been actively engaged in a general practice of increasing magnitude and importance, which has given him a wide acquaintance and popularity in the county and brought him the patronage and esteem of many of its leading families. He is a member of the Mesa County Medical Society and takes an active and serviceable interest in its proceedings. In politics he is independent and not an active partisan, although warmly devoted to the welfare of his state and county. On July 9, 1884, he was married to Miss Minnie L. Laird, a native of Henry county, Iowa, and daughter of Joseph A. Laird, a prominent farmer of that county. They have one son, Silmon L. The parents are members of the Congregational church. The Doctor served three terms as coroner and during the greater part of twenty years was a member of the pension board.

JOHN ROMINGER.

John Rominger, who is one of Saguache county's most substantial and progressive citizens, and an extensive rancher and stock-grower, and whose fine ranch of four hundred and fifty acres, eight miles northwest of the county seat, is one of the attractive, well improved and highly cultivated tracts of land most worthy of commendatory notice in that part of the county, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, on April 20, 1860, and is the son of Martin and Frances Rominger, natives of Germany and among the first settlers in the county of his present home. The father arrived in America on April 18, 1853, and the mother on August 21, 1856. He located in Missouri and she at New Orleans, Louisiana. After their marriage, on January 18, 1858, at New Orleans, they took up their residence at St. Joseph, Missouri, and opened the first hotel in the city, which they kept for some time, then

moved to Dakota, Nebraska. But soon afterward, believing that Colorado offered better opportunities for the profitable employment of his energies, the father left his family at Dakota in 1865 and crossed the plains to Denver. Here he started an enterprise in the boot and shoe trade, and six weeks later returned to Nebraska for his family, which he brought to Denver. His first trip to the capital city took three weeks and was without incident worthy of special mention. The party met bands of roving Indians, but suffered no depredations from them. He carried on his business at Denver until 1870, having a large trade and doing well, then sold it for thirty thousand dollars and moved to Granite, where he engaged in mining, but without success. In the same year he made a trip to what is now Del Norte, but was then an unnamed village, and located a claim which he afterward sold. He then moved to Bismarck, then a postoffice, and was appointed postmaster there. In 1871 he secured land in that neighborhood on homestead and pre-emption claims, and this he improved and increased in size until at the time of his death, on April 25, 1882, it comprised nine hundred and sixty acres, and had good buildings, an abundant water supply, and supported a flourishing ranch and stock industry. He was one of the first settlers in the county and by his energy and thrift became one of its most substantial citizens, while his interest in local affairs and his force of character made him one of its leading men. He was the first justice of the peace in the eastern part of the county and had a controlling influence in every element of its public life. In politics he was a Republican and in religious belief a Protestant, while his wife was a devout Catholic. She died on June 10, 1891, and the remains of both were buried in the family burying ground on the ranch. Of their eight children Emma died and the following are living: Mrs. Emil Tobler, John,

Frank, Mrs. Frederick Betray, Mrs. Bernhardt Krachlauer, Mrs. Edward Stansel, Mrs. Frank Hedwiger and Martin. John grew to manhood in Colorado and obtained such education as he had opportunity for in the common schools. He was obliged to take his place as a hand on the ranch at an early age, and his schooling was therefore limited. In 1881 he bought a ranch three miles north of the home place, and on this he remained until 1894, when he moved to the one he now occupies. This he bought in 1892, and four years later he sold the one he first owned, having greatly improved it and brought it to an advanced state of cultivation. At the time he bought it his present ranch comprised two hundred and forty acres, it being the one located some years before by D. Ford. Mr. Rominger has bought additional land until he now has four hundred and fifty acres, all of which can be cultivated. It yields good crops of grain, hay, vegetables and small fruits, but raising cattle is the chief industry, and this is carried on extensively and profitably. The ranch is enriched with a commodious modern dwelling and other good buildings, all built by Mr. Rominger, is all enclosed with substantial fences, and is plentifully supplied with water. The owner is a man of prominence in his section, successful in his business and diligent in all the duties of good citizenship. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and his work in its behalf is effective and appreciated, all the more so because he seeks no official station for himself. On May 14, 1890, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Theresa Eilinghoff, a native of Prussia and daughter of Casper and Louisa Eilinghoff, who also were born in that country. Her father was a successful sheep grower in Germany, and died there in 1875. Three of his children survive him, Casper, Mrs. Rominger and Mrs. Matthew Laughlin. His other daughter, Sophie, died prior to his own demise. In 1883 the mother brought

her children to the United States and located in Saguache county, this state. Here she soon afterward married with John Schilling, of the Cottonwood section (see sketch of him on another page). She died at his home on August 4, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Rominger have five children, Walter, Belinda, Hildegarde, John and Frieda. Mr. Rominger became a resident of the county almost at the dawn of its history, and at a time when antelope were plentiful and other wild game abounded on its as yet unbroken soil, and his labors have been of great service in bringing about the changes time has wrought.

CESAR ZANOLA.

Comfortably and prosperously engaged in farming on his beautiful ranch of one hundred and sixty acres two miles north of Eckert, which he took up on a pre-emption claim in 1883, and which he has since greatly improved and brought to a good state of cultivation, Cesar Zanola, of Delta county, has not been disappointed in the hopes of advancement that brought him to this country in 1875, and that have inspired his efforts in several lines of industrial activity since then. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Gonzo) Zanola, the former a native of Italy and the latter of France, and they were married after coming to the United States. His father died in Italy in 1862, at the age of fifty-five, and his mother in the same country, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Zanola was born in New Orleans, U. S. A., in 1848, and in babyhood was taken by his parents to Italy, and at nine years of age went to France, where he passed his boyhood, living there until 1875, and securing his education at the state schools of that country. In the year last named he came to the United States and settled in Nevada, where he was employed as a charcoal burner for five years. From there he came to Colorado, and locating

at Leadville, worked in the mines at that point for a year, then moved to Lake City where for two years he again engaged in charcoal burning. At the end of that time he came to Eckert, in Delta county, and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he is still living and prosperously engaged in farming. He was married in 1884 to Miss Rosa Giolzi, a native of Italy, who died on April 29, 1903, leaving three children, Mollie, Josephine and Irene, who are living at home with their father. Fraternally Mr. Zanola is connected with the Order of Washington. In reference to the development and progress of the section in which he lives, he is active and zealous, welcoming every undertaking that promises well for his community and supporting it with ardor and substantial aid. Having a lofty devotion to the political institutions of the land of his adoption, he is faithful and patriotic in advocating and sustaining them, and being a gentleman of cultivation and geniality of manner, he is an ornament to the social life around him, as well as an inspiration to its business interests and the real elements of progress and material greatness which are working out its material resources to the best advantage, standing high in the general esteem of the people among whom he lives, and deserving through his uprightness of life and his energy in business all the respect which is accorded to him, exhibiting in his daily walk and conversation with his fellows the sterling qualities of manhood and good citizenship which make his native country great and have contributed so essentially to the welfare of America.

DANIEL W. CHISHOLM.

Daniel W. Chisholm, of Pitkin county, who is comfortably settled on a well developed ranch of one hundred and fifty-seven acres located near Snow Mass, where he carries on a

flourishing general ranching and farming business, has had variety of incident and fortune in his career, but his native force of character and general capacity have carried him successfully through all changes and established him firmly at last in the regard of the people around him, by whom he is considered one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of the county. He was born in Nova Scotia on July 21, 1863, and is the son of William and Jennie (McDonald) Chisholm, who were also born and reared in that country, and after a long and successful record as prosperous farmers were laid to rest in their natal soil. They were members of the Catholic church, and carefully reared to maturity four of their nine children, Michael, Langhlin, Daniel W. and Margaret. The other five, Anna, Hugh, Anslern, Alexander and Colin, have died. The mother died in January, 1897, and the father several years previous. Daniel W., the third of the living children, received a very limited public-school education, being obliged at the age of twelve to take his place and make a hand in the work on the paternal homestead and in other labors earn his own living. In 1882 he came to Colorado, and during the next seven years was variously employed in Saguache, Chaffee and Lake counties, being occupied most of the time in prospecting in and around Leadville. In September, 1889, he came to Aspen, and for six years was employed in the Mollie Gibson, the Smuggler and other mines near the town. In 1895 he moved to Cripple creek, where he followed mining two years, and on January 20, 1898, left for the Klondike region, where he remained three years mining with fair success. On his return to Aspen he bought his present ranch of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation, the principal crops being hay and oats, though some other grain is raised. In politics Mr. Chisholm is a loyal and staunch Democrat,

and takes an active interest in the triumph of his party and helps to bring it about. On July 22, 1896, he was married to Miss Anna Stewart, a Nova Scotian by birth and daughter of John S. and Catherine (McClain) Stewart, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm are Catholics in church affiliation. They have two children, John S. and Anna E.

WHITAKER JAYNE.

Since 1889 Whitaker Jayne, of near Raven, Garfield county, has been an industrious and progressive resident of Colorado, and during the whole of the time has been devoted to the interest of the state and active in the promotion of its welfare. He is a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, born on June 25, 1842, and the son of John W. and Deborah (Early) Jayne, the father born in the state of New York and the mother in Pennsylvania. They began their domestic life in Pennsylvania in 1841. In 1854 they moved to Iowa, and when the Civil war began both father and son joined Company B, Eighth Iowa Infantry, in defense of the Union. The son served until discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. At the battle of Shiloh the father was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward discharged through the Confederate lines because of his physical disability and weakness. The late years of his life have been devoted to the fire insurance business at Lone Tree, Iowa. Whitaker was the only child born in the family, and he and the father survive the mother, who died on August 25, 1842. She belonged to the Baptist church, as the father does now. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Republican party. The son attended the public schools at Muscatine, Iowa, and also an academy. He remained with his father, working in his interest, until he reached the

age of twenty-one, then began farming for himself in Iowa. From 1854 to 1877 he lived in that state, then moved to Franklin county, Nebraska, but meeting with no sufficient success in his efforts there, transferred his energies to Sherman county, Kansas. In 1889 he came to Denver, and locating about seven miles northwest of Denver, began ranching and raising stock, which he continued in that neighborhood eleven years. In 1900 he came to his present location and settled on the ranch that he now owns and operates. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and fifteen of which can be cultivated, and raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He also raises numbers of cattle which form a profitable industry. Mr. Jayne was one of the original incorporators and has been one of the main promoters of the eighteen-mile high line ditch, and is the present road overseer of his district. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics gives his allegiance without stint to the policies and candidates of the Republican party. On February 25, 1864, he united in marriage with Miss Alice Budlong, a native of Oakland county, Michigan, the daughter of Milton S. and Guli A. (Alvord) Budlong, natives of New York state. Leaving their native state, they lived for a time in Michigan, then in Iowa. In June, 1854, they moved to Nebraska, and in 1872 returned to Iowa. The father was a lawyer in active practice, and during the later years of their lives both were members of the Presbyterian church. The mother died on February 8, 1884, and the father on December 18, 1903. Their four children all survive them: Susan A., wife of Ferdinand Furst, of Adair, Iowa; Mrs. Jayne; Augustus, living at Salem, Oregon; and Cassius E., at Salem, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Jayne have had eight children. A son named Ferdinand has died, and the seven living are: Julius E., at Camden, New Jersey; John

W., at home; Mary A., wife of Ernest Douglas, at Sunnyside, Washington; Deborah E., wife of J. Ernest, at Raven, Colorado; Milton R., at home; Gullie, wife of Edward Martin, at Toppenish, Washington; and Morton S., at home.

DIXON, DEXTER T. SAPP.

Dexter T. Sapp, one of the leading lawyers of the Western slope, whose home is at Gunnison, was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, on July 4, 1847, and is the son of Rev. Rezin and Margaret P. (Ferry) Sapp, the former a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and the latter of Monroe, Michigan. The father was a Methodist minister in active itinerant work, and, owing to his migratory life, his family had for no considerable time a settled home. The education of his children, five of the six of whom are living, all sons, was necessarily irregular and subject to interruptions. He and his wife died some years ago. But before their demise their son Dexter was able to complete, as far as his circumstances allowed, the course of instruction furnished by the public schools of his native state. In 1862 he entered the college at Albion, Michigan, but two years later, fired by devotion to the Union, he left the classic halls of that institution and enlisted in the Federal army as a volunteer in Company L, First Michigan Cavalry, in which he served to the close of the Civil war, and afterward crossed the plains with it to Salt Lake City to aid in quelling the Indian outbreak in that neighborhood. There he was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865. During that war he took part in a number of important battles, the most sanguinary being that of the Wilderness, but, although his service was constant and active, he escaped without serious wounds or other disaster beyond losing the hearing in one ear. After his discharge from the army he returned to his Michigan home and pursued a course of com-

mercial instruction at Mahew College. He then began reading law at Kalamazoo in the office of Hon. Henry F. Severns, at present United States judge for the western district of Michigan. He continued his studies in the office of Hon. Thomas F. Sherwood, now a justice of the supreme court of Michigan, and finished them in that of Hon. Josiah L. Hawes, later a district judge of the circuit court in that state. He was carefully trained under the discipline of these eminent men, and when admitted to the bar, in April, 1870, was well qualified for the arduous and important duties before him by accurate and extensive knowledge of both the letter and the spirit of the law and the ethics of his profession, which he has always carefully observed. He practiced at Greenville, Michigan, until 1881, then came to Colorado and located in Gunnison county. In 1894 he moved to Seattle, Washington, where he remained two years and four months, at the end of that period taking up his residence again at Gunnison, which has ever since been his home. From the time of his admission to the bar he has devoted his time exclusively to his practice, avoiding all the seductive allurements of politics, and since coming to this state has made a specialty of mining cases, in which he is now a widely acknowledged authority. In politics he was a Silver Republican in the 'nineties, but is now an ardent Democrat, and until recently never sought or accepted a nomination for public office. In the fall of 1904 he yielded to the demand of the Democratic constituency of the eleventh district, and became its candidate for state senator from that district, which comprises Gunnison and Pitkin counties. At the election which followed his triumph was pronounced although his opponent was a popular citizen, a man of large business connections and an active and vigorous campaigner. Fraternally the Senator is a member of the Masonic order, belong-

ing to the lodge and Royal Arch chapter at Gunnison, and a charter member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at the same place, as he was of a lodge of that order in Michigan, which he joined in 1871. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as commander of his post and judge advocate for the department of Colorado, holding the latter office in 1884. He was married in 1873 and has one daughter, Reva, who is engaged in newspaper work on the Rocky Mountain News at Denver.

GEORGE YULE.

Highly esteemed by all his friends and neighbors and the citizens of Garfield county generally as one of the best and most useful citizens, with breadth of view and public-spirit in reference to all public enterprises, and diligent and aggressive in the management of his private affairs, George Yule, of near Newcastle, has been a potent factor in building up the section in which he lives and a faithful servant of its interests in local offices of trust and importance. During his long residence of nearly forty years in the state he has been tried by many adversities, has faced many dangers, has won many triumphs for himself and others, and has ever performed with capacity and cheerfulness the duty which seemed nearest at hand regardless of personal consequence. He was born on June 20, 1835, in Banffshire, Scotland, and is the son of John and Jeannette (Thompson) Yule, descendants of long lines of ancestry connected with the history of that country. They left their native land when he was five years old and emigrated to the United States, settling in Ashland county, Ohio, where they remained until 1840, when they moved to Keokuk county, Iowa. The father was a stone and brick mason but devoted the greater part of his time in this country to farming and pros-



GEORGE YULE.



MRS. GEORGE YULE.



GEORGE YULE.



MRS. GEORGE YULE.

pered in the industry. Both were originally members of the Presbyterian church, but after locating in Iowa they affiliated with the Congregationalists, there being no organization of their church in their neighborhood. Ten children were born to them, only five of whom are living: George, Margaret (Mrs. Baughey), Ellen (Mrs. Andrew Ramsey), Samuel and Joseph, the first and last named being residents of this state and the others of Iowa. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1899. Their son George had the usual experience of country boys in the West, attending the public schools when he could and assisting his parents on the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-one. In 1858 he moved to Mound City, Kansas, where for two years he worked on a ranch, his compensation being fifteen dollars a month and his board. He was in that state when much of its surface was burned over and the crops were destroyed, and being dissatisfied with the outlook, he returned to Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war as a member of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry, going in as a private and being discharged as a second lieutenant at Davenport in August, 1865. Wishing to try his fortune in Colorado, he left Keokuk, Iowa, on October 10, 1865, and journeyed overland to Omaha, where he joined a train for Denver, and arrived in that city, or hamlet as it was then, on December 2d. The train had some difficulty with hostile Indians on the way, the savages making an unsuccessful attempt to steal its cattle. On arriving in this state he formed a partnership with his brother William, who had purchased a ranch near Denver. Soon afterward the grasshoppers ate up all their crops and they turned their attention to mining. George mined at Rubi Camp and discovered the Billion King, which proved a fruitful property. In 1870 he sold his interest in the ranch, and four years later moved to Gunnison county,

where he was engaged in ranching and mining until 1881. He then migrated to what is now Garfield county and purchased a ranch on Garfield creek which he named in honor of the martyred President. This is the ranch he now owns and works. It comprises four hundred and eighty acres of land, two hundred and seventy-five of which he cultivates, raising the usual crops of the region and large quantities of fruit. He is widely known as the grower of the largest pears in the state. Of his other products hay and cattle are the leading reliance, and they are produced in abundance and are excellent in quality. In 1903 he assisted in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Glenwood Springs, being one of the principal stockholders and serving as its vice-president and also a member of its directorate. Mr. Yule is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and for a number of years has served as commander of the General Shields Post at New Castle. In political allegiance he is a Republican, and as such has rendered valued service to the people in various local offices. He was the first sheriff of Gunnison county, and in his present district has been for many years president of the school board. On January 15, 1896, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. McBurney, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland county, the daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth McBurney, who were born and reared in Ireland and emigrated to America soon after their marriage, locating in Pennsylvania, and after a residence of some years there moving to New Jersey, where they farmed and raised fruit extensively. In 1893 they moved to New Castle, Colorado, where the mother ended her days on November 11, 1899. The father is living on Garfield Creek. In this state he was a merchant and both were Presbyterians from early life. He is a Republican in politics and a Freemason in fraternal life. They had five children, four of whom

are living: Mary J., wife of William Gant, of New Castle; John T., living in New Jersey; Mrs. Yule and her brother Joseph T., dwelling on Garfield creek. A son named Arthur is deceased.

GEORGE STEPHAN.

George Stephan, of Delta, a leading attorney-at-law, banker, real estate man and promoter, who has borne a large share of the burdens incident to developing and building up a new country, and has done his work so wisely and with such commanding enterprise and skill that the results are most gratifying in magnitude and quality, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born on March 30, 1862, and the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Watson) Stephan, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they moved to Cleveland, where the father practiced his profession of dentistry for a period of twenty-five years. On retiring from active practice he moved to Kansas City, where he died in 1899. His widow now lives in New York. They had seven children, three of whom are living, George being the oldest of these. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, being graduated at the high school there in 1878. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he lived until 1888. He then passed two years at Salt Lake engaged in the real-estate business. In 1890 he moved to Delta, arriving in the spring, and at once became president of the Delta Mercantile Company, which he organized, but he sold his interest in the company soon afterward. In 1895 he bought a one-half interest in the banking house formerly established by Blachly & Baldwin, and, in partnership with F. E. Dodge, reorganized the institution into the Farmers and Merchants Bank, the name it now bears. In 1898 he sold his interest in the bank and, in partnership with Judge A. R. King, bought the Delta Town

and Improvement Company of the Crawford estate. This company soon afterward organized the Union Abstract Company, and Mr. Stephan has devoted his energies to the business of these two corporations as president in connection with his extensive legal practice and his official duties as county attorney, an office in which he is now serving his third term. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and since then he has built up a large and representative practice and taken a high rank in the profession. He is an ardent Republican in politics and is prominent and influential in the councils of his party, serving as secretary of its county central committee and having a voice of potency in its conventions. He has also served acceptably as a member of the Delta city council. In fraternal circles he is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in the same order. On June 28, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Carr, a native of Philadelphia and daughter of A. W. Carr, one of the pioneers of Delta county. Their beautiful home, over which Mrs. Stephan presides with grace and dignity, is a center of refined and generous hospitality and intellectual life, and both she and her husband are recognized as among the leading citizens of the community.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Delta was organized in 1890 as a private institution by A. T. Blachly and D. S. Baldwin, and continued under their ownership and management until March, 1894. In September, 1893, Mr. Blachly, who was the cashier, was shot and killed by the outlaws McCarty, who secured a small amount of money in their robbery, and were soon afterward overtaken and killed. The present cashier witnessed the holdup and killing of Mr. Blachly, he having become con-



BONNIE BRAE RANCH, OWNED BY GEORGE YULE.

nected with the bank as assistant cashier in 1892. In March, 1894, the ownership of the bank passed to F. E. Dodge and George Stephan, who continued in charge of it until July, 1895, when J. F. Sanders bought Mr. Stephan's interest and the firm became Sanders & Dodge. In 1901 Mr. Dodge retired, selling his interest to Mr. Wollbert, and the new firm was organized with Mr. Sanders as president, Mr. Wollbert as cashier and H. W. Chiles as assistant cashier, who are its present officers. The institution formerly occupied the building now used as the postoffice, but in 1896 the two-story brick banking house which it now occupies was erected by Mr. Sanders at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. It has two store rooms in addition to the quarters used by the bank, and is finished with the best material throughout, tiled floors, solid mahogany woodwork, plate glass windows and mahogany, glass and iron fixtures of the most approved style, being considered the finest and most complete bank building on the Western slope. The bank is still conducted as a private institution. Its individual responsibility is five hundred thousand dollars, and its credit stands as high as any throughout the range of its territory.

Harry Howard Wollbert, the cashier of this flourishing fiscal enterprise, and its main inspiration in its useful and productive activity, was born at Rochester, New York, on December 9, 1865, while his mother was on a visit to that city, and is the son of Henry Patrick and Louise (Bennett) Wollbert, the latter having been born, reared, educated and married near Dover, Maine. In 1862 they moved to Tennessee, locating at Clarksville. At the close of the Civil war, all their buildings having been burned, the family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where the father died. The mother died at San Francisco in 1892. They had two children, Harry, and an older sister, who is

married and lives in Alaska. The son was reared in Cleveland and educated at the public schools. When he was thirteen years of age he came with his mother and sister to Colorado Springs, this state, and there he finished his scholastic training at the high school. He lived at that place until 1892, having gone to work when he was fifteen in the office of the Gazette Printing Company, where he was employed eleven years in various capacities. He was then on the road as a salesman until June, 1892, when he became assistant cashier of the bank at Delta. In 1894, when the bank changed hands, he took charge of D. S. Baldwin's loan and real-estate business and remained in charge of it until 1896. At that time he returned to Colorado Springs and during the next two years he was clerk of the board of county commissioners at that place. In 1898 he went south, being interested in prospecting and in building forty miles of railroad in Arkansas, opposite and west from Greenville to Hamburg. In the spring of 1901 this road was sold to the Missouri Pacific system, and he again moved to Delta, resuming his position as assistant cashier of the bank. Within the same year he bought Mr. Dodge's interest in the bank and became cashier. He is a firm and loyal Republican in politics, but is not an aspirant for public office of any kind, although he gives his party a cordial and helpful support at all times. On March 5, 1889, he was married to Miss Edith G. Parker, a native of Valley Falls, Kansas, and daughter of Nathan E. and Burradilla (Dunham) Parker, who were born and reared near Dover, Maine, and are now living at Colorado Springs. Mr. and this Mrs. Wollbert had two children, Norma B. and Ida M., who survive their mother, she having died in March, 1901. On June 11, 1903, Mr. Wollbert married a second wife, Miss Evangeline Wilson Huntley, an Indiana lady by nativity, born at Indianapolis on Sep-

tember 28, 1882, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Huntley, now residents of Delta. Mr. Wolbert is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, and belongs to the Episcopal church. In business circles and in social life he is highly esteemed as a leading citizen and a potent force for good in the community.

SMITH L. WHIPP.

No man's destiny, and scarcely any man's vocation, can be predicted with certainty in the mobile conditions of life which obtain in the United States. The land is full of opportunities and its institutions are in themselves an education and a preparation for almost any call to duty, and the conditions are continually changing, so that the man we find at twenty-five following one pursuit may be at forty engaged in a very different one. Moreover, as each one is in the measure of his capacities and his willingness a sovereign and part of the government, the invitation is always open to a public career and participation in political movements, which our young men have from the dawn of their manhood, and often even before, taken advantage of. It is therefore never a matter of surprise when some worker in a mechanical or other non-political field is chosen by his fellow citizens to the administration of important public functions. The wonder, if there be any about the case, is that men not specially trained to public office are so ready and so capable in filling it and perform so creditably its duties. An instance worthy of more than a passing notice is presented in the life of the present county treasurer of Gunnison county, this state, Smith L. Whipp, of Gunnison, who is now serving his third term in this important position. Mr. Whipp was born in the state of Iowa in 1861, and is the son of Samuel D. and Mary (Smith) Whipp. His

father was a native of Ohio and migrated from that state to Iowa early in the 'forties, settling in Jasper county, where he was married and where he farmed until 1871, then moved his family to Kansas, locating in Mitchell county. In 1859 he made a trip to Pike's Peak under pressure of the excitement then high over the discovery of gold in that region. But after a few months of unprofitable prospecting and mining there he returned to his home in Iowa, and he continued to live and farm there until 1891, when he came to Colorado to remain and took up his residence at Crested Butte, Gunnison county. Here he died in 1902, aged seventy-three years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and a useful citizen wherever he lived, giving to his fellow men an example of uprightness in private life and of energy in behalf of the public welfare that was at once an incitement and a fruitful source of good. His wife was a native of Indiana and went with her parents to live in Iowa while she was yet a school girl. She died at Crested Butte in January, 1891, at the age of fifty-four. They had twelve children, their son Smith being the third in numerical order. His childhood and youth were passed in his native state and Kansas. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and at the conclusion of his apprenticeship in 1880 he came to Colorado, locating at Georgetown. The next year he moved to Crested Butte and there worked at his trade and followed prospecting and mining until he was seriously injured in an accident in a mine at Fairview, between that place and Irwin, in Gunnison county, his brother, Owen P. Whipp, being killed in the same accident. After that he took up his residence at Gunnison, and in 1897 was elected county treasurer as the candidate of the Fusionists. At the end of his first term he was re-elected as the candidate of the Republicans and Populists, and at the end of the second term was again elected, this time

as a straight Republican. In the fall of 1904 he was again elected on the Republican ticket. He has been an active and industrious man, and has accumulated a competency of worldly wealth, having a fine ranch adjoining the town-site of Gunnison on the north, and also interests in silver and gold mines, including the Malibia claim on Ore creek in the southern part of the county. Throughout his mature life he has been active in public affairs, and is esteemed as one of the leading citizens and public men in this part of the state. He was married in 1891 to Miss Mary McCourt, a native of England, daughter of James McCourt, of that country. Her father was an old-time miner who came to Crested Butte in 1880 and was killed in a mine explosion in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Whipp have two children, Ethel and Walter.

CAPT. GEORGE W. THATCHER.

Through a long series of successes and reverses, the former more continued and pronounced than the latter, Capt. George W. Thatcher, a prominent and influential mining man of Aspen, Pitkin county, has risen to comfort and prosperity in worldly wealth and a high and firmly established position in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on July 11, 1844, and is the son of John and Martha A. Thatcher, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father moved to Kentucky when he was a young man and served in the United States army, being engaged in the Seminole Indian war in Florida and holding the rank of captain. He also looked after the disputed land claims in the courts. In 1850 he moved to Missouri, locating in Jackson county, where he followed farming with good success. He was an active Whig in politics and he and his wife were members of

the Baptist church. They had eight children, four of whom have died. Those living are the Captain, Mrs. Hugh Butler and Joseph A., of Denver, the latter president of the Denver National Bank, and Newton J., of Arizona. The mother died in 1848 and the father in 1852. Captain Thatcher, who is generally recognized as one of the best and most progressive citizens of the Western slope, attended only the common schools and had but limited opportunities for a regular course at them. At the age of fourteen he began the battle of life for himself as clerk and salesman in a store where he remained two years. At sixteen he went to Mexico and engaged in mining, and in 1858 accompanied the troops under Generals Harney and Albert Sidney Johnston as wagon master and guide across the plains, having entire charge of the Harvey outfit. He remained with the army until 1860, then moved to Nevada where he resumed his mining operations and also did freighting between points in that state and California. In these lines he was occupied two years with varying success. In 1862 he went to Idaho and during the next ten years was employed in placer mining and ditching in the Boise basin. At this time the Indians were troublesome in that portion of the state, resisting with force and arms the encroachments of the white and the advance of civilization, attacking the freight outfits and disturbing the miners at their work. In the work of defense the Captain was a volunteer and in command of the volunteer forces, and they in connection with the regular troops cleaned the savages out and restored peace throughout the region bordering Indian, Black, Owyhee and Mahlem creeks. In 1872 Captain Thatcher moved to Utah, where he remained two years, then went to Nevada and again engaged in mining, being connected with the Comstock mines until 1880. At that time he came to Colorado, and locating at Aspen, began

mining silver, in which he is still engaged. He is active and prominent in the Masonic order, and is an earnest and zealous Democrat in politics, taking a prominent part in the management of his party as a member and chairman of its committees, and serving as a candidate for presidential elector in 1896 on the Bryan ticket. In 1904 he was appointed commissioner to represent Colorado at the St. Louis World's Fair.

HENRY E. WOODWARD.

Prominent, influential and highly esteemed in mining circles in Colorado, and ardently interested in agriculture and the means of irrigating the soil to make it productive, Henry E. Woodward, of Aspen, is one of the leading citizens of the Western slope, and has for years been active and serviceable in promoting its progress and the development of its resources. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, at the city of Madison, on March 15, 1857, and is the son of George E. and Marion (Ashworth) Woodward, both natives of England, the father of Birmingham and the mother of Manchester. The father came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin when a boy. He attended the public schools and the State University, being one of the first graduates from the law department of this institution. In his early manhood he was connected with the newspaper business in connection with Judge Welsch, who was also a lawyer. Later he practiced his profession at Madison and achieved a gratifying success in the work. Although an ardent Democrat in politics, he voted for Abraham Lincoln for President on the slavery issue. He was a member of the Episcopal church and of the Society of St. George. Three children were born in the family, Henry E., Mrs. Florence Hasting Disbrow, of California, and Mrs. Nettie L. Ingham, of Aspen.

Henry E., the first born, received his preparatory education in the public schools and after completing the high-school course entered a private school for a special course of training in engineering. He then took up the study of mining. In the spring of 1876 he made a trip into the Black Hills, returning to Cheyenne in the fall of the same year, where he became employed as a clerk and bookkeeper, continuing as such until 1878. Then, having saved a little money, he began mining on his own account, entering the mines at Leadville as a common miner, pushing trucks and doing other work of the kind. He has since served in every capacity in the business and at present (1904) is manager of some of the leading properties in the neighborhood of his residence. He has also done important engineering work at different times and places. In 1886 he came to live at Aspen, and here his first work was in connection with the litigation in which some of the mines were engaged. He then became foreman of the Spar Consolidated Mining Company under H. B. Gillispie, then its manager and one of its principal owners. He next took charge of the Percy Mining Company's property as superintendent, and has been connected with the properties of that company ever since, even after the change of name to the Percy-La Salle Mining & Power Company, following the consolidation of the Percy with the Castle Creek Tunnel & Power Company, a corporation that now controls over two hundred acres of good mining land. In politics Mr. Woodward ardently supported Democratic principles and candidates until the year 1893, when he joined the free silver party. In religious belief he is a firm Seventh-day Adventist. On May 2, 1887, he was married to Miss Emma Patton, a native of Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, and daughter of Nathaniel Scott and Josephine Patton. Her father was a captain in an Indiana regiment in the Civil war,

and after the close of the memorable contest conducted the National Hotel at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife were Methodists in church affiliation. In his earlier manhood he was a farmer and school teacher. Both parents died a number of years ago, leaving two surviving children, William H. Patton and Mrs. Woodward. Mr. Woodward is largely interested in farming and irrigation in Delta county, and by his intelligence and breadth of view he has been of great and lasting service to those interests in that section. He is highly esteemed as a wise and practical man, a good citizen and a progressive force in all the elements of county and state improvement and advancement.

MELVIN S. STEINBERG

Melvin S. Steinberg, of Pitkin county, this state, pleasantly located in a fine ranch in the neighborhood of Watson, is universally esteemed as one of the most progressive ranchmen and best citizens of the county. He is alert, energetic and knowing in his business, enterprising and broad-minded in public affairs, and earnest and serviceable in all undertakings for the advancement of the community and the comfort and welfare of its people. His life began at Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, New York, on October 18, 1847, and he is the son of Daniel and Sarah Steinberg, the former a native of Ontario, Canada, and the latter of New York state. Soon after their marriage they located in New York, and to the end of their lives were prosperously engaged in farming. They were members of the Methodist church and stood high in the public esteem of their community. Five children were born to them, and of these their son Melvin is now the only one living. The parents also have passed away, the mother

dying in 1868 and the father in 1890. The son received only a common-school education of limited extent, and at the age of eighteen went to work regularly as a full hand on his father's farm, remaining at home until 1868, when he reached the age of twenty-one. During the next two years he worked on a neighboring farm for wages, then moved to the adjoining county of Franklin, where he farmed for himself two years. He then sold out at a profit and, moving to Canada, located in the province of Ontario, engaging in general farming and fruit culture on a farm which he bought. He remained there so occupied until the spring of 1881, at which time he disposed of his property at a profit and came to Colorado, settling at Denver. Here finding a demand for skilled mechanics, and having a thorough practical knowledge of carpentering, he worked at his trade and did well. In 1886 he moved to the neighborhood of Aspen, and in the summer of that year located the excellent ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now lives. This was virtually unbroken land almost in its state of natural wildness when he took hold of it, and now it is one of the best improved and most productive in the region. On it he raises cattle and hay extensively, and also a goodly volume of grain, vegetables and small fruits, currants and strawberries in particular, which he produces in large quantities and of excellent quality. In political party allegiance he is independent, but he always lends a potent aid to any enterprise for the good of the community. He was married on March 22, 1871, to Miss Tresig Mattin, a Canadian, born in the province of Ontario, and the daughter of Michael Mattin, also a Canadian by birth, who devoted his attention to farming and fruit-growing, and he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. Of their eleven children only three are living, George, who resides on the old homestead in Canada; Leslie, who lives in California; and Alice, wife of Henman Reynolds, of

Denver. Mrs. Steinberg died on September 26, 1902, leaving two children, Lillian, and George, who lives in Park county, this state. Through all the chances and changes of life, Mr. Steinberg has preserved a lofty demeanor of manliness and courage, meeting every difficulty with a determined spirit of self-reliance and performing every duty with fidelity and ability. He is one of the most respected as well as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of Pitkin county.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

Coming as a pioneer into the neighborhood of Basalt, Eagle county, when wild beasts and savage men still claimed dominion over the wilderness, as it was then, and devoting his energies, with those of the few other civilized men who were living there, to the development of the country, William H. Harris has witnessed all the progress of the region toward productiveness and an advanced stage of development and has the great satisfaction of having been a potent factor in bringing about the gratifying results achieved. It was on July 16, 1858, in Clinton county, New York, that his life began, and his parents were William and Catherine (Janes) Harris, natives of Monmouthshire, England, who emigrated to this country in the 'fifties, and after passing some time in the state of New York, where the father worked at burning charcoal, moved to Wisconsin in 1861. Here they prospered until the great flood of 1859 swept away all their possessions. While living in England both parents were members of the Anglican church, but after coming to this country they became Methodists. The father took an active part in American politics and was an ardent member of the Democratic party. They had a family of nine children, two of whom met with tragic deaths. Cyrus was killed in a railroad

wreck in Minnesota, and Louise, then Mrs. John Killen, was drowned while fording a stream in Wyoming. The seven who survive are: Mary, wife of Charles Elkie, of Seymour, Wisconsin; Eliza, wife of George Snow, of the same place; Fannie, wife of John Nuenbury, of the vicinity of Carbondale; Annie, wife of John Carey, of Appleton, Wisconsin; David and Charles H., living near Carbondale; and William H., the subject of this brief review. The last named was reared on the paternal homestead, assisting in its labors from boyhood, and was educated to a limited extent at the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began to earn his own living, devoting his time to whatever he could find to do. He worked two years in a stove factory and one year as a farm hand, then lived a year and a half in Iowa, after which he came to Colorado in July, 1881, and located a ranch, taking up a squatter's claim which he afterwards pre-empted. This comprised one hundred and sixty acres and was the nucleus of his present ranch of eight hundred and sixty acres, the rest having been acquired by subsequent purchases. Here he has since resided, devoting his energies to improving his land and bringing it to an advanced state of cultivation and productiveness. He raises good crops of hay, grain and fruits, and also large numbers of cattle and horses, hay and cattle being the principal products. The ranch is well supplied with water from private ditches belonging to it, and its cultivation is therefore merely a matter of energy and skill, both of which Mr. Harris supplies in abundant measure. In political matters he has not been a blind follower of any party dictation, but he now firmly supports the Republican principles. For a period of twelve years he served as a member of the school board, and when he resigned the position his wife was elected to succeed him. He also served as road commissioner nine years. Dur-

ing the past eighteen years he has been connected with the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Daughters of Rebekah and the Rathbone Sisters. When Mr. Harris came to this location the land on which he settled was a part of the Ute Indian reservation, and deer, elk and all other sorts of wild game were plentiful. His mother was the second white woman in the valley, and the whole region was a veritable wilderness. In early days he received one hundred and sixty dollars a ton for hay sold at Aspen. In July, 1881, in company with Jack Morgan, commonly known as "Black Jack," he crossed the Independence pass with their blankets packed on their backs, and built a cabin for their shelter. They were not molested by the Indians, but were prepared for their reception in case of an attack, holes being left on all sides of the cabin through which to shoot. The ditches belonging to the place were begun in 1881 and completed in 1884. There was no coal available at that time, and the picks with which the digging was done were sharpened at wood fires. Mr. Harris was one of the seventeen men who built the road around the mountains near Emma. There were only three cabins in the valley at the time, and protection against marauding Indians was insufficient, many cattle being stolen down to 1898. Mr. Harris is considered one of the best and most progressive citizens of this section and his ranch on the Roaring Fork, between Emma and Carbondale, is one of the very best in this portion of the state. On January 31, 1894, he was married to Miss Mary Carey, a native of Michigan, the marriage license being the first issued in Garfield county. Mrs. Harris is the daughter of Michael and Mary (Gleason) Carey, natives of Ireland, who after their emigration to America settled in the copper regions of Michigan, where the father acquired valuable interests. Some time afterward they moved to Leadville, this state,

where he secured other rich claims, as he did also at Cripple Creek, he being the owner of the Oplin mines, which are located on the Little Ella Hill, the mineral consisting principally of gold quartz. Both parents are members of the Catholic church, and in political relations the father is independent. Three children were born to them, Mary, wife of Mr. Harris, Timothy, living at Altman, Colorado, and Margaret, wife of Mert McKenzie, of Cripple Creek. The parents live in Denver. In the Harris family the following children have been born: One died in infancy, Irene in February, 1894, and Bryan in February, 1895; the three living are William A., a graduate of the Basalt high school, and now a student at the State Agricultural School at Fort Collins, and Ralph C. and Raymond F., living at home.

WILLIAM FORKER.

William Forker, of Garfield county, living on a well improved and highly cultivated ranch eight miles northeast of Glenwood, in Spring valley, is a native of that great hive of productive industry of almost every kind, Pennsylvania. He was born in Venango county, that state, on April 23, 1843, and there he was educated in the public schools and reared to habits of industry and thrift on the farm. His parents were Levi J. and Isabella (Bell) Forker, natives of the same state, the father of Venango county and the mother of Westmoreland. In that state they were reared, educated and married, and there they passed the whole of their lives, the father dying on March 19, 1888, and the mother in 1891. At the end of their long and useful lives their remains were laid to rest beneath the soil which was hallowed by their labors and amid the people who held them in the highest esteem. The father was a prosperous farmer and stock-grower in occupation, first a Whig and after the death of

that party a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren church in religious affiliation. The mother also belonged to this church. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living. John B., Jane (Mrs. Wesley M. Brown) and Samuel are residents of their native county of Venango, Pennsylvania; William, of whom this account is written, is living in Garfield county, this state; Perry dwells at Gilsonburg, Ohio; Charles W. in the state of Washington; and Myra (Mrs. Addison Ogden) in the same state. William assisted his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. In the meantime he also worked on oil wells when his services were not required at home. After reaching his legal majority he continued working on oil wells until 1869 when he embarked in the production of the oil on his own account. After sinking several wells at Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny river, and at Mt. Hope, Pennsylvania, he went into the machine business, manufacturing oil well drilling tools and did repair work of all machinery pertaining to the production of oil, following the business until 1880, at which time the mining boom in Colorado lured him from his native state. He, in company with his brother Charles W., landed at Silver Cliff in Mountain valley and prospected all the way from there up the river to Buena Vista; thence to Camp Harvard near Cottonwood Hot Springs; thence over the Cottonwood mountain to Tincup; thence up the Taylor river and over Taylor range to Ashcroft and Aspen and while, in company with his brother, C. W. Forker, he was prospecting and hauling west of Aspen, discovered the fertile valley where he now resides, christening it "Spring Valley" from the numerous springs arising in it. This being an ideal place for a hunter, game being very plentiful of all kinds common to these mountains, they built what might be called a hunter's lodge, making their

headquarters here until the Indians were removed and the land opened formally to real settlers by the United States government. At the time of locating here, in July, 1881, the nearest postoffice and place of procuring supplies was at Aspen, forty-two miles up the Roaring Fork, and as there were no wagon roads west of Aspen transportation of game meats to market and provisions back to camp was all done by pack animals. Glenwood Springs at the time boasted of but one building, and that a log cabin occupied by a hunter claiming the place as a townsite, but as soon as roads were built so that the afflicted could get there, the town sprung up like a mushroom. Soon after locating in Spring valley, Forker discovered coal on Fourmile creek and opened and equipped a mine with all necessary machinery and as soon thereafter as there was a demand for fuel in Glenwood in 1885, opened the first coal yard. In 1887 they sold their entire interests in the coal business to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Mr. Forker went back to his pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres to improve and bring it into cultivation, which was no small task, it being covered with sagebrush and water, about seventy-five acres being a marsh or slough which has since been thoroughly drained and brought into a high state of cultivation and yields good crops of the farm products common to the region. He also raises cattle and conducts a dairy business with good profits. In political matters Mr. Forker is independent of party control. While in the oil business he invented and patented a number of devices for the benefit of the industry and since locating here has invented a camp stove which is of the take-down pattern and is very conveniently carried on a pack animal over rough trails in the mountains, and is in great demand where it has been introduced, being the tourists' favorite. President Roosevelt and party having used one

of them while here on his last bear hunt near Glenwood Springs. His last patent, bearing date of August 25, 1903, consists of a dehorning device. With it, horns are quickly removed from calves in such a manner as to effectually stop farther growth of horn. In connection with his other business, Mr. Forker is manufacturing the last two named articles to meet the rapidly increasing demand for them. In 1865 he was married to Miss Hannah M. Atwell, a native of the same county as himself, who died in 1867, leaving no children, the two they had having died in infancy. In 1870 he married Miss Melissa Sopher, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had one son, George H. Forker, who after growing to vigorous manhood, served his country as a private soldier all through the Cuban war, being honorably discharged soon after peace was declared. He now lives at Spokane Falls, Washington. The subject's third marriage occurred on August 17, 1897, and was with Mrs. Tillie Gibson, a daughter of James and Eliza Welsh, also Pennsylvanians and successful farmers in their native state. The father was a Republican and both were Presbyterians. Of their six children, only three are now living, Henry and Lucy (Mrs. S. N. Bell), in Pennsylvania, and Tillie, in this state. Mr. Forker is well pleased with Colorado as a place of residence and of great opportunities and has an ardent devotion to her welfare and the advancement of her interests.

GEORGE W. MELTON.

George W. Melton, of Angora, Rio Blanco county, this state, has tried his hand at various pursuits and has won a fair success at all. He was born in Joe Daviess county, Illinois, on September 1, 1840, the son of William and Mary (Holoway) Melton, who were born and reared in Kentucky and became residents of

Illinois soon after their marriage and while the state was yet in an undeveloped condition. In 1856 they moved to Wisconsin where they engaged in farming and raising stock. The father died in 1863 and the mother in 1871. They had a family of thirteen children, but six of whom are living: William, of Mason City, Iowa; Louis, of Wheatland, California; George W.; Louisa, wife of Martin Finlay, of Mason City, Iowa; Benjamin F., of Gunnison, Colorado, and Mary, wife of John Elkhorn, of Hamilton, Missouri. During the boyhood and youth of Mr. Melton the educational facilities of the section of country in which he dwelt were primitive and scant. Teachers were employed to go from house to house to instruct the children and as the population was widely scattered the visits were necessarily few. But the conditions were such that the demands for the aid of every hand were imperative; and so with but little teaching in books, but ample training in useful labor, he reached his twenty-first year on the paternal homestead. He then left home and rented a farm for himself in Wisconsin, which he farmed two years. The next three he passed as a pilot on the Mississippi, and then returned to shipping wood down the river on boats, and at the same time conducted a hotel at Fairyville, Wisconsin, continuing these pursuits three years. At the end of that time he bought the old homestead in Wisconsin, which he sold two years later and himself moved to Iowa, where he remained and farmed until 1877. He then moved to Kansas and farmed in that state until 1881, then came to Colorado and located at Gothic, Gunnison county. Here he followed mining and also freighted between Gunnison and Crested Butte and other points, making his home at Gothic for six years. At the end of that period he moved to Crystal, this state, and has since continued mining and freighting. In 1893 a stock company was formed for mining purposes known as the

Crystal Mountain Mining and Draining Company, of which he served as manager until the company leased its holdings under contract four years ago. The outfit is equipped with first-class machinery for mining purposes and does a flourishing business. Before forming it Mr. Melton made several trips to California. In 1894 he moved to his present location purchasing a seventy-acre ranch near the town of Angora, on which he raises cattle and he also continues mining. He supports the Republican party in political matters, and is a member of the Masonic order in fraternal life. For a number of years he was also an active Odd Fellow. On April 4, 1860, he was married to Miss Martha Copper, a native of Van Wert county, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Boyd) Copper, who were born in Pennsylvania and located in Ohio soon after their marriage. In 1855 they moved to Wisconsin where the father worked at his trade as a carpenter and also farmed. He was a Republican in political affiliation, and the father of two children, Mrs. Melton being the only one living. He died in 1876 and the mother in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Melton have had seven children. Three died in infancy and the living are Mary, (Mrs. Frank Fortsch, of Plateau Valley); Alice (Mrs. James Jones, of Carbondale); Charles R. and Gladys (Mrs. Lyman Thompson), on White river. The father served in the Twenty-Seventh Iowa, Company B, during the Civil war, and before its close was wagon master of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

EDWIN H. STROUSE.

Edwin H. Strouse, a successful and prosperous ranchman and mechanic of Garfield county, with a pleasant and productive home one mile and a half due west of Newcastle, was born near Des Moines, Iowa, on January 28, 1850, and brought by his parents to this state

when he was about one year old. He had but little education in the schools, being obliged from an early age to work on the farm in the interest of his parents, who had a large family to support and slender means to do it on. When he reached the age of twenty-one he began to learn the blacksmith trade at Evergreen, Jefferson county. Two years later he began ranching at Morrison and continued until 1885, then moved to Divide creek, Garfield county, where he remained until 1887, at which time he changed his residence to Newcastle and opened the first blacksmith shop in the place. The next year he traded this shop for the ranch he now occupies, which comprises seventy acres, all under cultivation, twenty acres being in fruit, thirty in hay and the rest in grain and vegetables. He also raises some cattle, and in addition to his ranching interests devotes a portion of his time to blacksmithing at Newcastle, as he has since 1902. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. On May 13, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary E. Nugent, who was born in Chicago and is the daughter of Patrick J. and Armina (Shadley) Nugent, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Illinois. They located at Chicago early in their married life, and there the father won prosperity as a merchant. The great fire of 1871 swept away everything he had, and the family then moved to Denver, this state, where the father kept a hotel. They next moved to Jefferson county, and there he opened a meat market at Morrison and served as postmaster for a number of years. Finally they took up their residence at Newcastle, where for many years he was a justice of the peace. He was a staunch Democrat, and all the family are members of the Catholic church. Nine of the eleven children born in the family survive the parents, who died some years ago, the mother on December 8, 1888, and the father on November 15, 1894.

John lives at Denver; William, whose whereabouts are uncertain; Lizzie (Mrs. Hardin Howell), at Humboldt, California; James, at Sacramento, California; Mrs. Strouse, in this state; Augustus, at Cripple creek, in the vicinity of Goldfield; Grace (Mrs. Guy Cramer), at Denver; Belle (Mrs. Bert Shuffield), at Denver; and Hattie (Mrs. William Pennie), at Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Mr. Strouse's parents were John A. and Lovina Strouse, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York state. After living the earlier years of their married life in Indiana they moved to Iowa, and soon afterward came to Colorado. Of their ten children only four survive them, Edwin H., Andrew J., living at Telluride, William N., of Racine, Wisconsin, and Mary E., wife of Howard Peston, of Morrison, Colorado. The father was an ardent Democrat and a member of the Masonic order. Mr. and Mrs. Strouse have seven children, Pearl, Edward, Roy, Nellie, May, William and Ruth.

CHARLES SMITH.

So long as the West or any other portion of the yet unsettled country in our domain remains bountifully supplied with game and the latter has its fastnesses for shelter so long will hunters seek it and guides be necessary and esteemed for their services, especially by those who have the benefit of them. Among the men of this class who are now living in this portion of the country none is entitled to a higher esteem for skill and daring, for a knowledge of game and its haunts, for readiness in emergencies and acquaintance with the means to meet them, and for a geniality of disposition in conducting parties than Charles Smith, of Buford, this state. His reputation is well established as a successful hunter and his knowledge of the country is so extensive as to make him unusu-

ally well qualified as a guide. His place of nativity was Norway and he was born there on March 2, 1851. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to the United States. He soon afterward became a sailor and made two voyages from New York around Cape Horn, sailing also across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean, devoting ten years of his young life to the sea with his established place of departure at New York, and rising from the post of cabin boy to that of steward. In 1872 he came west and, settling in Wyoming, was engaged in getting out ties for the railroads during the next six years, part of the time working for others for wages and part under contract for himself, supplying the Union Pacific until 1878. Then, after spending a short time prospecting and mining in North Park with moderately good results, he came to the White river valley and located on the ranch now owned by J. H. Frahm, pre-empting it for himself and devoting himself to its improvement with well-applied industry. Later he sold this ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at a good profit and turned his attention to hunting and trapping. In this hazardous but exhilarating occupation he has since been almost continuously engaged and in connection with it has been a well-known and much-sought guide for tourists and hunting parties. He has the reputation of having killed more bear than any other man in Colorado and is widely esteemed as a successful hunter of all kinds of game. He is also credited with being the first guide of prominence in the White river country. At present he is living on a leased ranch owned by Dr. Carver of Denver, which is used as a grazing ground, although much of it is under cultivation and produces plentiful supplies of hay and grain, the water being sufficient for tilling seventy-five acres. In his adventurous career he has had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes, but has enjoyed his life of hazard

with the instinct of a true sportsman. He is earnestly interested in the welfare of his section of the country and takes an active part in local affairs as a Republican. In the community at large he enjoys the regard and good will of his fellow men.

ANDERSON BROTHERS.

Olaf and August Anderson, who compose the firm of Anderson Brothers, extensive and prosperous ranch and cattle men: living on a fine and well-developed ranch of four hundred and forty acres in Rio Blanco county, and there together conducting a large general ranching and cattle business whereby they help to swell the tides of commercial life in their neighborhood, are natives of Sweden and sons of Andrew and Anna (Olson) Anderson who were also born in that country and who were descendants of families long resident there. The father was a good and prosperous farmer, who labored diligently and lived creditably to the end of his days, which came on July 6, 1878. His widow and ten of their eleven children survive him. The children living are Assarina, Johanna, Nels, Botilda, John, Olaf, Charles, Peter, August and Maria. Both parents were raised in obedience to the tenets of the Lutheran church. The sons who are the subjects of this sketch were educated at the state schools and acquired habits of useful industry on the paternal homestead. Olaf, who was born on April 19, 1858, emigrated to the United States in 1881 and located at Glenwhite, Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he mined coal under contract until 1883. He then returned to Sweden, and after passing a year there came back to Pennsylvania, and six months afterward migrated to Colorado and took up his residence at Aspen. Here he was employed until 1886 sorting ore for Hooper & Company. At the end of that period he moved

to his present location and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of good land on which he started a ranching and stock business which is a part of the enterprise now conducted by himself and his brother. The latter, August Anderson, came to this country in 1881, arriving on June 19th, and settled in New Jersey. Sometime afterward he moved to Staten Island. For awhile he was employed on farms for wages, then learned the cooper trade. In 1882 he went to Pennsylvania and thereafter engaged in mining coal until 1888, when he came to Colorado and locating at Aspen, engaged in mining until 1895, part of the time for wages and the rest under contract. In the year last mentioned he joined his brother Olaf at their present home and pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres of land, formed a partnership with him for uniting their efforts and interests in a business of greater magnitude. They have since bought an additional tract of one hundred and twenty acres and now have two hundred and forty acres under cultivation in hay and grain, and also run a number of cattle and horses for the market. The water supply is good and the tillage of the land vigorous and skillful, the returns for the time and labor invested being large and steadily increasing. The brothers are reckoned among the leading men in their portion of the county, and they well deserve the esteem in which they are held. Both support the principles of the Republican party in politics from conviction and without reference to official reward. When any undertaking for the advancement of their community is under consideration they are among the first to help, longest to stay and most substantial to assist.

CHARLES E. BAKER.

Born with a love of adventure, whether by inheritance from his ancestors or from the harmonious union of his own individual char-

acteristics. Charles E. Baker, a prominent and successful ranchman of Routt county, and proprietor of the Baker House at Craig, one of the best known and most appreciated hosteleries of the Western slope of this state, has through life followed his bent, and in doing so has found abundant gratification for his taste in rambling in many parts of our country and meeting various phases of frontier life, with its attendant dangers and privations, and at the same time has used the opportunities thus afforded him to his own advantage and greatly to the benefit of the sections where he has lived. He was born on September 10, 1862, at Lancaster, Erie county, New York, twelve miles east of the city of Buffalo, on a farm which became the home of his parents, Horace S. and Susan E. Baker, when but five acres of it were cleared for cultivation, and on which the father died in 1894, and the mother is still living. His father grew to maturity and on reaching his legal majority he could have bought land which is now well within the city limits of Buffalo and covered with buildings of great value at two dollars and a half an acre, but he did not invest, because it was all swampy and the chance of its growing into value was remote, and at that time seemed highly improbable in his lifetime. Mr. Baker received a good academic education at the Clarence Academy near his home, and followed it with a special course of thorough training in penmanship in Michigan, having mastered in his academic career the ordinary English branches, science and bookkeeping, as far as they were then taught in the school he attended. His mind is eminently practical and combines good business faculties with the power of scholastic attainments, and the imagination that has impelled him to seek adventures and a wide knowledge of the country, and the qualities of self-reliance and resourcefulness which make him equal to any emergency and ready to get

the most out of any opportunity that presents itself in the way of business or enjoyment. At an early age he developed a great fondness for hunting and when he was but fifteen years of age he bought a shot gun for two dollars and a half, without the knowledge of his parents and much to the alarm of his mother, who said when she found out about his purchase, that it would be the cause of his death. He was in that period of his life a very venturesome youth, and after visiting Forepaugh's circus on one occasion he tried some of the trick riding he witnessed in the show, succeeding in standing on a horse's back and riding it for a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards, to a point where the animal jumped from the grassy roadside to the middle of the road and threw the rider on his head. From boyhood he had a burning desire to come west to follow his favorite occupation of hunting and trapping, believing he could make a fortune at the business. His parents opposed his desire vigorously, and at the age of sixteen he determined to run away from home to gratify it; and by way of preparation he rolled up a bundle of clothes and supplies for his journey. But when night approached, and he realized the difficulty of finding a safe and suitable place at which to pass the night, and impelled also by filial regard for his parents and their wishes, he quietly unrolled his bundle and determined to remain at home a while longer. Lest fear should be accounted his chief cause for giving up his design, it should be recorded that he was a very conscientious youth, with a sense of obedience to the commands of his parents as his ruling impulse. One evening at this period of his life at home, he told his mother an untruth which so worried him that he was unable to sleep the greater part of the night, and hung like a pall on his spirits all next morning. At dinner he burst out crying and confessed his error, and then

his sky cleared and became bright with sunshine once more. After leaving school he became a clerk in a large store; but not liking the business, at the end of six months he took charge of a school of eighty-six pupils, which he taught to the end of the term for that year. He then put in two summers gardening for the Buffalo markets, but finding one of the seasons too dry and the other too wet for profitable gardening, he determined to seek a more certain and remunerative employment, and went to Tuscola county, Michigan, and in less than a month was again clerking in a store, and soon afterward was teaching school in his new location. He had as a pupil in his school a young lady named Miss Cora A. Miller, with whom he fell in love, and at the end of the second term they were engaged to be married. Being troubled with catarrh and learning of the beneficial effects of the climate of Colorado to sufferers from that and kindred complaints, he came to this state, promising to return for his bride in five years. His first winter in Colorado, that of 1884-5, he passed as principal of the public school at Castle Rock, and at the close of the school year located in Routt county, where he took up a body of ranch land. A number of subsequent winters were spent in teaching school and the summers in improving and developing his ranch. In the spring of 1889 he returned to Michigan, and on March 14th of that year he was married at Kintner, that state, to Miss Miller, who came with him to Colorado soon afterward and has ever since been a resident of the land of incalculable mineral wealth, boundless plains, varied industries, unprofitable sage brush and almost perennial sunshine. There was only one white woman besides Mrs. Baker within a radius of ten miles of her home when she came hither and the nearest doctor was twenty miles distant. But she was inured to frontier life and met its hazards and hardships with a resolute and cheerful

spirit. Her grandfather cut a trail fourteen miles through the forest to his Michigan land when he located on it, and there she was reared amid the scenes and experiences of the wilderness, acquiring therefrom the courage and self-dependence characteristic of and requisite on the frontier. Since the marriage she has in all respects done her part faithfully and diligently to advance the common interests of herself and her husband, proving herself a helpmeet in word and deed in his every trial and difficulty. They have one daughter, Maud S., who was born at Hahn's Peak on April 25, 1890, twenty-five miles from a doctor and snowshoeing being necessary for fifteen miles of that distance. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Baker was elected county clerk and recorder, and at the end of his term in 1891 declined a second nomination because the last preceding legislature had passed a salary and fee law of which he did not approve. He has always adhered to the Republican party, but it has been his invariable custom to vote for the men he considered best for the offices for which they were nominated without regard to party claims. While not a believer in fraternal societies, regarding them as more detrimental than beneficial to men in the main, he belongs to the Woodmen of the World because of the beneficial features of the organization. He was reared in the faith of the Church of the Disciples, but has broadened his views to the belief that men should be judged by their daily walk and conversation rather than by their church affiliations and professions. After leaving the office of county clerk and recorder, Mr. Baker settled on his ranch on Fortification creek, and found he had an expensive property to develop, as a long ditch and large reservoir were required to irrigate the land to productiveness. These he built at considerable expense of labor and money, but his enterprise has been rewarded by securing to him one of the best range properties in the

county. In addition to this ranch and the extensive horse business which it supports, Mr. Baker operates two mail lines, and conducts the Baker House at Craig. This hotel has an excellent reputation and is especially favored by those modern knights errant, the commercial tourists, who find in it a comfortable home for such time as they can spend there, with a table unsurpassed in range and excellence of provision, good rooms well furnished and a genial and obliging landlord and landlady, who are always solicitous for the substantial comfort and best interests of their guests. Their own experience in privation and danger, in toil and perseverance, have given them an impressive knowledge of the wants of the traveling public, and they lay all their resources under tribute to provide for those wants in ample measure and the best style attainable under the circumstances. In working out the past progress of Routt county they have done well their utmost in several lines of active usefulness, and in the new day of increased railroad facilities and other advantages now opening for this region it is not to be doubted that they will reap the reward of their fidelity.

JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

It is of old Pennsylvania stock that the subject of this memoir comes, his parents, George W. and Nancy Davidson, being natives of that state and belonging to families long resident on its prolific soil. The elder Davidsons farmed in their native state and in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, the latter being their final home. The father served on the Union side in the Civil war, going in as a private and being mustered out as a captain. He made a good record and, although in many important engagements, he escaped unhurt. He was also successful in farming. He ardently supported the Republican party in politics, and both he and his wife

were Methodists. They had a family of nine children, Maria, John, George, Joseph, Hiram, James J., William, Nancy and Katharine. Joseph and George are dead. James J. was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on June 30, 1831. He attended the common schools and early in life took his place in the ranks of the world's workers so as not to be a charge on his parents or others. He remained on the home farm in Illinois until 1847, then started on a trip to California with an ox team, but on reaching Utah he abandoned the journey temporarily and accepted employment in caring for stock. In 1849 he completed his trip to the Golden State and after arriving below Auburn on the American river, he located some placer mines which proved to be rich and very profitable. The failure of his health obliged him to seek a milder climate and he went in 1850 to southern California, locating in San Bernardino county and afterward moving to Los Angeles county. There he gave attention to ranching and raising stock and also engaged somewhat in teaming. He remained until 1875, then disposed of all his California interests and moved to Wyoming, locating on Snake river, taking a squatter's right to a good tract of land which he improved and lived on until 1880, then sold at a good profit. During that year he changed his residence to Colorado, making his home with his son George, who owns one of the best ranches of its size in Routt county, productive in grain, hay and vegetables and is furnished with good buildings and other improvements, containing a wide grazing range for the cattle which are produced in numbers, and well watered for purposes of irrigation. When the son located here the nearest settler was Mr. Perkins, on Snake river, sixteen miles distant. Mr. Davidson is a Republican in political conviction and action and a serviceable worker for the success of his party. He was married on September 4, 1851, to Miss Lydia

Shepherd, a native of Clay county, Missouri, the daughter of Samuel and Charity Shepherd, who were born in Vermont, and who, after living in a number of places, finally located in California, where they ended their lives. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, a wheelwright by trade and in later years of his life a farmer. He died in October, 1877, having survived his wife just six months. Their only living child is Mrs. Davidson. She and her husband have had fourteen children, but six of whom are living: Viola, wife of Lycurgus Colbert; George W.; Winifred, wife of William Ham; Ethel, wife of Price Sims; Andrew and Carl. The ranch in which Mr. Davidson is interested is managed by his son George W., who married on February 17, 1883, to Miss Emma Lamb, a native of Iowa. The son, like the father, is a Republican.

JOHN CHARLES TEMPLE.

Although the son of parents born in Scotland and reared in Ireland, the prominent and progressive ranch and cattle man who is the subject of this article is a native of Colorado and has passed the whole of his manhood so far within the state. He was born in Clear Creek county on January 7, 1867, and is the son of James E. and Rebecca Temple, who emigrated to the United States soon after their marriage and located at St. Louis, Missouri. There the father served as captain on a steamboat on the Mississippi until 1860, then came to this state and took up his residence near Black Hawk, Gilpin county, where he followed mining two years without success. In 1862 he moved to Clear Creek county, and after farming there a short time returned to Black Hawk and resumed his mining operations, which he continued at that place until 1860. In that year he moved his family to New Mexico, and there he was more fortunate, locating several

valuable mines, among them the Touse at Cimmaron. In 1871 he turned his attention to the raising of cattle and conducted a dairy business in connection with the industry at Cimmaron. Two years later he moved eastward in the territory but kept on in the same lines of activity three years longer. In 1876 he began to devote his attention to raising cattle exclusively and carried on the business extensively. He was a successful man in his various enterprises, and in political faith was a staunch Republican. He died in March, 1886, and his wife passed away in 1899. Six of their children are living, Edward J., Joseph R., William O., John Charles, Harry R. and Frank L. John Charles is practically a self-made man. He attended the common schools, but in an irregular way owing to the migratory life of the family. When he was approaching manhood he had an opportunity to attend two terms at the Denver University, and being quick and studious, he made good use of his time there. From boyhood he assisted his parents, remaining with them in New Mexico until 1885. He then returned to Colorado and took up his residence at Maybell, Routt county, on Bear river. Here he was employed in looking after cattle and remained until 1890. There were but few settlers on the river then and the life of Mr. Temple was almost devoid of congenial associations. But he had a fund of entertainment within himself, and the ministrations of nature were always pleasing and fruitful of inspiration to him. She opened to him a theater of boundless life, and held forth a cup brimming with redundant pleasure, of which he could fearlessly drink, gaining new vigor with every draught and finding no dregs of bitterness at the bottom. In 1890 he purchased the ranch he now owns and occupies, which was one of the first located in the vicinity of Hayden, and now one of the best. It comprises seven hundred and twenty acres, of which he can culti-

vate four hundred in hay, grain and vegetables, but hay and cattle are his chief productions and most profitable resource. He has made many fine improvements on his ranch and carried its cultivation forward to a high state. His cattle are grade Shorthorns and they have an exalted rank in the stock industry of the state. Politically Mr. Temple is a Republican and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He was married on December 24, 1895, to Miss Daisy Dowden, a native of Colorado, born in Jefferson county. They have four children, James R., Laura M., Frank L. and Dora. Mrs. Temple is the daughter of Samuel M. and Anna L. Dowden, natives of Indiana who came to Colorado to live in 1866 and are now prosperously engaged in farming near Grand Junction. The father was a soldier in the Civil war. Politically he is a Democrat. Eight children were born in the household, six of whom are living, Anna R. (Mrs. Walker), Nellie E., Carrie C., Ella G., Mrs. Temple and Willie. While living in New Mexico Mr. Temple saw Indians who were wards of the government and supposed to be entirely peaceful and who drew their supplies at Cimmaron, massacre white persons and steal cattle. His people were living remote from the main roads and on that account escaped injury. The fighting Indians were Utes and Apaches.

JOSEPH J. JONES.

Joseph J. Jones, sheriff of Routt county since 1901, when he was first elected as a Republican, having been a devoted supporter of that party during all his manhood, and one of the prominent and progressive ranch and stock men of the county, is a native of Mahaska county, Iowa, where he was born on January 31, 1869. He is the son of Price and Dorcas (Long) Jones, who had two children, Alva and Joseph. The father was a Freemason fra-

ternally and a Republican in politics. He served as a soldier during the Civil war, being a member of the Sixth Iowa Infantry. He died in March, 1882, ten years after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872. Their son Joseph received a limited education at the public schools, and in 1882 left home to make his own way in the world, being thirteen years old at the time. In 1880 he accompanied his parents to Kansas and the next year to Pitkin, this state, where he was employed by the railroad company. From 1882 to 1886 he worked on farms in Iowa, then passed a year going through various parts of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. In 1887 he became again a resident of Colorado, but after a short residence in Denver, went to Rawlins, Wyoming, where he passed a year engaged in various kinds of work. From 1888 to 1892 he had charge of the McIntosh horse ranch in Routt county. In the year last named he moved to Routt county and located near Hayden. Here he was a member of the mercantile firm of Carley & Jones until 1896, when he turned his attention to the cattle industry, serving as foreman for J. L. Norvell. In 1898 he bought the Ed. Smith ranch, which comprises five hundred and twenty acres, of which three hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation in hay and grain. Cattle, horses and hay are his chief products and these he raises in good qualities and extensively. In 1901 he was elected sheriff of the county and is still filling the office. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 11, 1895, he united in marriage with Miss Ada Hormald, a native of Iowa. They have one son, Gilbert J. In his business Mr. Jones is upright, reliable and progressive; in the discharge of his official duties he is honest, fearless and attentive, and in all the relations of private and social life he is correct, straightforward and manly. He is one of the universally popular and es-

teemed citizens of the county, whose names are as household words in every section and indicative of the best attributes of American citizenship.

WILLIAM M. HITCHENS.

Born at Cornwall, England, on January 20, 1861, William M. Hitchens was bred to the occupation of mining, in which his forefathers had been engaged for generations. And it was but natural that when he left the unpromising land of his birth and sought the greater freedom of choice and wealth of opportunity in this country, he should betake himself to the same occupation and seek advancement in the region of its greatest activity. And although he probably knew it not when he set sail for the new horizon of his hopes, it was equally natural that when he found here mining to be but one of the many industries open to thrift and enterprise, and a boundless domain of unoccupied land waiting for the call of the husbandman to bring it forth to productiveness and beauty, he should find a resting place and a permanent home on a ranch, which offered good returns for his labor without the uncertainty and danger of prospecting or working in the mines. This has been the lot of thousands of his countrymen and others in this land of varied fruitfulness, who have turned from seeking what is far under ground to the more welcome and agreeable task of finding what its surface will yield to systematic and well applied industry. Mr. Hitchens had but limited opportunities for attending school and received only a common-school education. He remained at home and worked in the interest of his parents until he reached the age of nineteen, then in 1880 came to the United States and located for a few months at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the steel works. In the autumn of that year he became a resident of Colorado, settling

at Central City, where he engaged in mining for wages and on leased properties until 1886, fortune smiling on his efforts and enriching him with good returns. In the year last named he determined to turn his attention to ranching, and to this end he pre-empted a portion of the ranch he now owns and settled on his claim. He has increased his tract to two hundred acres, all of which is tillable and yields good crops of the products usual in the neighborhood. His principal resources are, however, cattle and hay, and these he produces in great abundance and the best quality, his cattle being Shorthorns and Herefords, and his horses of the most admired strains. He owns two celebrated stallions, Grover Cleveland and Teddy Roosevelt, and raises the best horses in the country. His ranch has been so well improved by his own enterprise and skill that it is considered one of the best of its size in the county. It is well located eight miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, abundantly watered and judiciously cultivated. It also contains the first oil well bored in the county, and in this shows promise of great value by further development. In addition to the ranch Mr. Hitchens owns a body of very promising coal land on the Twenty-Mile road. He is a staunch Republican in political allegiance, an Odd Fellow in fraternal life, and a progressive and prominent citizen in the general estimation of the community. On April 16, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Edith Young, a native of Darlington, Yorkshire, England. They had four children, William H., Ethel, Percival D. and George E. Their mother died on January 31, 1898, and in July, 1899, the father married a second wife, Miss Ellen Blight, a native of Cornwall, England. They have one daughter, Retta S. Mr. Hitchens is the son of Henry and Harrietta Hitchens, English by nativity, who passed the whole of their lives in their native land, where the father

was a hard-working and prosperous miner, and both were devoted members of the Methodist church. The mother died on September 6, 1885, and the father in 1896. They had a family of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other eight are yet living, William M., James H., Richard, John, Joseph, Frederick, Mary A. and Amelia. Mr. Hitchens is loyal to the land of his adoption and takes an active and intelligent interest in all its affairs. He seeks no post of honor or profit in the councils of his political party, being content to aid in its success from purely patriotic motives and to give the benefit of his influence and energy to local matters of value without regard to party considerations. He has been of substantial service in developing and improving the section in which he lives, and has the respect and good will of its people to a marked degree.

JAMES H. HITCHENS.

The three Hitchens brothers, James H., William M. and Joseph, who in youth or early manhood left their native land and became members of the hardy band of pioneers who were destined to redeem from the wilderness and transform into productive and smiling settlements a vast area of this great state, are, as they deserve to be, recognized as among the best citizens of Routt county, and have given character and force to the spirit of progress in the region which has the benefit of their residence. For although they live many miles apart, and in many of the older communities of our country would scarcely be thought of as residents of the same vicinity, are in this region of sparse settlement and magnificent distances near neighbors and impelled by the same aspirations, connected with the same interests and share a common destiny with widely scattered families. Of these worthy men the subject of this review is the oldest and he was

the first to start a career in Colorado. He was born at Port Quinn, England, on January 4, 1853, the son of Henry and Harrietta Hitchens, of whom more extended mention is made in the sketch of William M. Hitchens, to be found elsewhere in this work. He received a very limited common-school education in his native land, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty, from his boyhood working there in the mines in the interest of his parents. In 1873 he emigrated to the United States and at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, devoted some time to work in the coal and iron mines. From there he went to Centralia, in the same state, and passed six months in the same occupation, then returned to Johnstown, where he continued mining twelve months longer. He then came to Colorado in 1875 and for a month followed quartz mining at Georgetown. At the end of that period he moved to Central City, and after eight months of work in the mines there for wages and on leased claims on his own account, he returned to England on a visit, which he protracted into a stay of two years. In 1878 he returned to this country and once more located at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1879, when he again came to Colorado and engaged in quartz mining, at which he was employed until 1883. During the next four years he was busily occupied in hauling ore under contract. In 1887 he sold all his teams and the rest of his outfit except enough to move him to the ranch on which he now lives in the neighborhood of Pool, Routt county, and began the work of clearing and cultivating his land. He journeyed to this section by way of Birthed pass and Middle, overland with his teams, and took up the land on a homestead claim. From that time until the present he has lived on his ranch, steadily improving it, enlarging his arable acreage and building up his cattle industry. The land has proven kind and responsive

and now yields him good annual crops of hay, grain and hardy vegetables, and he has provided it with good buildings ample for his uses. At the time of his arrival there were but few settlers in this part of the county and wild game was so abundant that he could kill almost everything he wanted with rocks and stones. Through his efforts and those of others impelled by the same desires, the conditions have been changed from those of a frontier wilderness to a state of advanced and advancing civilization and progress. A vast extent of productive country and its abundant yield of cereals, hay and cattle have been added to the available wealth of the country and a new county has risen to adorn, dignify and enrich the state. To this transformation Mr. Hitchens has contributed his full share of the necessary labor and support, and in the direction of public sentiment and the government of local interests he has had a potential and wholesome influence. He is a Republican in political allegiance, and since 1900 he has rendered his community good service as postmaster. On January 20, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Blight, a native of county Cornwall, England, and nine children have blessed their union. Of these an infant, James H., Harrietta and Annie have died, and Eliza (Mrs. Church Van Cleve), Henry, Mary E., Chester A. and Albert R. are living.

JOHN N. WESTON.

A native of Prussia, born on March 17, 1844, John N. Weston, of near Steamboat Springs, Routt county, is passing the evening of his life far from the scenes and associations of his childhood, but has found in his new home opportunity for advancement beyond what was offered in his native land and plenty of room for the application of his native industry, thrift and progressive spirit. He is the son of Edward and Mary E. (Schwengel) Weston,

also Prussians by nativity, who emigrated to this country in 1850, and after residing a year at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, moved farther up the Allegheny, locating in Armstrong county, where they remained until death ended their labors. The father was a blacksmith in his native land and followed farming in the United States. In politics he supported the Democratic party and in church affiliation both he and his wife were Lutherans. Their offspring numbered fifteen, of whom but three are living, Mrs. John Moore, Philip and John N. The parents died many years ago. John N., the youngest of their living children, assumed the duties of manhood and began to make his own living at the age of fifteen years. He received but slender schooling except from the exacting but thorough taskmaster experience, but felt the force and appreciated that teacher's lessons early in his youth. He learned the trade of an upholsterer, but did not confine his attention to it for any long continued portion of time. Soon after leaving home he moved to Ohio, and remained in that state, located at Steubenville and Carlton until 1879. In that year he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Breckenridge, where he remained nine years, working in the mines for wages and on his own claims. He was among the first settlers at that once busy camp and his success in his mining operations was very good. In 1888 he moved to Routt county and located a ranch, which after improving it he sold in 1903, then took up his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Elk river through desert claims. This he has also improved and reduced to active productiveness. Being among the first settlers on the Elk, he had choice of land and location, and was able to make his real estate ventures profitable through his foresight and business capacity backed up with ample energy and close attention to his business. He is prominent in his community and is looked upon as one of the most progressive men there. But

his life has not been wholly passed in the pursuits of peaceful industry and business. When the impending cloud of a civil war burst upon our unhappy land he promptly volunteered in defense of the Union as a member of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, Company F, and in the momentous contest served until 1864, being mustered out of the service at Fort Ethan Allen. During his term of enlistment he was much in the field and faced death in many forms, suffering also the hardships and privations of military life in camp, on the march and where Red Battle stamped his imperious foot. On April 24, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Patrick, a native of Pennsylvania. She died on January 26, 1884, leaving one daughter, Minnie, now the wife of George Carey. On July 20, 1885, Mr. Weston contracted a second marriage, being united with Miss Almaretta Hill, a native of Monroe county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Jane (Milligan) Hill, who were born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio, whither they moved soon after their marriage. The father was a prosperous and skillful shoemaker, and both parents were devout Methodists. They had five children, of whom two are living, Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Nelson Benson. The mother died on June 26, 1848, and the father on March 27, 1887. Mr. Weston did not find, even in Colorado and in times of peace, all the conditions of life agreeable or even affording the common comforts. For months after settling on his present home he lived in a little log shack hastily erected without a floor except the earth, the mother from which we spring and the last resting place to which we are consigned.

PHILIP R. MCKINNIS.

After trying his hand at various pursuits in different states and experiencing alternate successes and reverses, which is the frequent lot

of wandering workmen, the subject of this review came to Colorado in 1887 and became one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Sidney, Routt county. He had one dollar and seventy-five cents in money on his arrival, and with nothing more than that sum and his hopeful and self-reliant nature, determined to throw himself on the bounty of the soil and work out an estate in a wild but promising region which then contained but one settler. He took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres of wholly uncultivated land under a homestead claim, which was as yet virgin to the plow, was still covered with its uncomely growth of sage and had not long ceased to echo the tread and bear the footprints of its former savage inhabitants. The denizens of the wilderness still abounded and they were not only unable and unwilling to aid in the establishment of civilization and the production of the fruits of cultivation, but stubbornly and ferociously resisted every attempt toward such a change. Mr. McKinnis was, however, not daunted by these conditions, but resolutely set to work to reclaim his land and make it habitable and productive. What it is today he has made it, and if it should in justice be said that his ranch is one of the good and promising ones of this section, it must be allowed, with equal justice, that he alone is entitled to the credit for the transformation, except so far as his family have assisted him, which they have done with the same spirit of energy and determination he has himself exhibited. He was born at Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, on August 13, 1851, and is the son of Craner and Catherine McKinnis, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. They moved to Iowa some years after their marriage, and there they ended their days, the father dying on October 1, 1898, and the mother on October 12, 1900. They were industrious farmers and had a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity and

are now living. They are John L., Theodore T., Martha, Philip R., David W., Richard R., Bird D., Ernest C. and Ida. The father was an active Democrat and took a good citizen's part in the public affairs of his community. Their son Philip received a good education, attending the common and high schools, an excellent academy at Knoxville and Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Burlington, Iowa. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, then began farming for himself in his native county, following this independent but exacting pursuit under such circumstances four years. He then sold his interests in Iowa and moved to Oregon, where he engaged in saw-mill work near Summerville until 1881, finding his business profitable, as his farming has been. But the air around him was full of invitation to the mining industry with golden promises of speedy and easily acquired fortune, and selling his outfit and other property in Oregon, he went to prospecting, following the will-o'-the-wisp, as that business so often proves to be, through Idaho, Oregon and Montana, not only winning nothing in the pursuit but losing the results of his former enterprises. In 1886 he made a visit to his old Iowa home, and the next year came to Colorado and located on his present ranch in Routt county, as has been recounted. Eighty acres of his ranch are under good cultivation in hay, grain and vegetables, and he has built up an extensive and expanding industry in raising good cattle and horses for the market. He is about seven miles south of Steamboat Springs, and therefore finds easy shipment and ready sale for his productions, and as the country around him is rapidly settling up and improving, his property is increasing in value by natural increment as well as by the application of his own industry and business acumen. Politically he supports the Democratic party, as his father did before him, but not for that reason, being a

man of strong convictions by his own reading and observation. Fraternally he is associated with the order of Freemasons, finding pleasure and profit in its mysteries and moral teachings and in the good fellowship which it so richly engenders.

JOHN L. HARRIS.

It is interesting in the career of any man to have settled in a new country when in its wild condition, abounding in the untamed products to which it has been given up for centuries, when the primeval forest still shelters the soil from the sunshine, when wild beasts and yet more savage men are its only forms of animal life, and its spreading prairies are verdant with only the unprofitable vegetation or untamed grasses and gay with only the wild flowers indigenous to the uncultivated soil, and live to see it blooming and fruitful with all the products of cultivated life and abounding in all the blessed concomitants of civilization, even if he have no extensive part in bringing about the change. Such a man is a connecting link between the active, stirring and often soul harrowing present, and the easy, listless, fruitless, and seemingly inanimate past. But when it can be added that he has contributed substantially and essentially to effecting the change, both in directing the forces that have wrought it and in swelling their volume, the subject becomes one of striking and thrilling eventfulness. Such a subject is he who now engages attention in the person of John L. Harris, of Routt county, whose attractive and highly improved ranch of two hundred and forty acres of tillable land is a pleasure to the eye, and whose large and well managed cattle business gives agreeable food for thought to the mind. Mr. Harris is a native of Monroe county, Tennessee, born on April 7, 1862, and the son of George W. and Mary E. Harris, also natives

of Tennessee, where the mother died on February 8, 1896, and the father is still living. The latter has been all his life a successful farmer, a man of public-spirit, and a citizen ardently devoted to the welfare of his country, and especially to that of his own county and state, finding that welfare best provided for, according to his convictions, in the principles and methods of government of the Republican party, which he has loyally supported from his early manhood. Ten children born to this couple are living, Sallie C., wife of William W. Adair, whose story is told elsewhere in this volume; John L., the immediate subject of this writing; James; William; George; Martha, wife of John Carpenter; Rebecca, wife of Joseph Carpenter; Jennie, wife of Louis Myers; Mrs. William Dehart and Mrs. James Stillion. John L. had in youth the usual experience of country boys of his class and locality, attending the country schools when he could and at other times assisting in work on the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, then started in life for himself, working on farms, teaching school and clerking in stores in his native state until 1886. He then went to Texas and remained there one year and in 1887 he came to Colorado and located a ranch at Cross mountain, at the same time engaging with the Lily Park Cattle Company as a range rider and ranch hand, remaining with this company five years. In 1891 he quit its service, sold his ranch at a good profit, and left for Wyoming, where he passed nearly a year working in the cattle industry and at other occupations. In 1892 he returned to this state, selecting Steamboat Springs as his home, and there he went into mercantile business with William W. Adair, the connection lasting until 1897, when he severed it and bought the ranch which he now owns and occupies. This comprises two hundred and forty acres, and on it he made all the improvements it contains and

brought to cultivation the whole ~~body~~ of its land. Here also he has built up a large and profitable cattle business, giving close and constant attention to its needs and studying all its features and details with the eye of an observant master. To such an extent has he made this study effective that he is regarded an authority on all questions touching the industry from its start to its end. He is a Democrat in politics and as such takes an earnest and serviceable part in the councils and campaigns of his party, at the same time devoting an enlightened intelligence and fruitful energy to the best interests of his community and county without regard to party considerations.

SAMUEL CARMON REID.

Boldly daring the dangers and privations of a remote frontier life, having been one of the first four settlers in the Yampa valley, Routt county, this state, where he is still living, Samuel C. Reid has seen this section in its state of primeval wilderness and has aided greatly in bringing it from that to its present condition of progress, prosperity and productiveness. He was born at Florence, Lauderdale county, Alabama, on July 8, 1845, and is the son of John and Lethia (Stafford) Reid, natives of near Nashville, Tennessee. They moved early in their married life to Alabama and there they ended their days, the mother dying in 1863 and the father in 1868. The father was superintendent of the old Florence Bridge Company. He was a Democrat in politics and enjoyed considerable local prominence and influence. Both parents were Methodists. They had seven children, of whom three are living, Mrs. James G. Kerby, Mrs. James Horn and their son Samuel. The last named started out in life for himself at the age of twelve years and since then has made his own living. He secured a limited education

in the common and preparatory schools of his section of the country and remained in his native state until he became thirty-five years of age, most of the time being engaged in mercantile pursuits as a clerk for others and in business for himself. In 1880, impelled by failing health, he came to Colorado and located at Breckenridge, where for three years he served as a salesman for Henry Wilcox. In 1883 he took up a homestead eleven miles south of Yampa, Routt county, and to this he has since added an equal tract of land, making his whole ranch now three hundred and twenty acres. The land was all in wild sage brush when he settled on it and wholly without improvements of any kind. He took it as it had lain uncultivated for ages, and has changed it into a good farm and a comfortable home, rich in fertility, yielding large quantities of excellent hay and supporting a numerous brood of high-grade cattle, and furnished with all the concomitants of a comfortable home. Two hundred and twenty acres of the combined tract are under vigorous cultivation, and this acreage is steadily expanding as the facilities for irrigation are enlarged. Wild game was plentiful when he came here and the arduous toil of the ranch was regularly relieved by the sport of the huntsman, the rewards of which were abundant. Mr. Reid is an ardent Democrat in politics and has served as treasurer of the county, having been elected to the office in 1898 and held it two years. Fraternally he is an enthusiastic Freemason, being a past master of Ejaria Lodge, No. 106, of the order at Yampa. He was married on October 3, 1871, to Miss Ida Young, a native of Lancaster, Ohio. During the Civil war Mr. Reid saw active service under the banners of the Confederacy as a member of Company H, Fourth Alabama Cavalry. He is one of the most popular and progressive citizens of Routt county, and justifies in all his demeanor the high regard in which he is held by all classes of its people.

ARNOLD POWELL.

Prominent and useful in his citizenship, popular and highly esteemed in all parts of the county, and for several years a valued official as a county commissioner, Arnold Powell, of the Yampa valley, Routt county, has found in this state a fruitful field for his enterprise and suitable opportunities for engaging his faculties with success and profit. He was born in London, England, on October 20, 1864, and is the son of George H. and Mary R. Powell, the father a native of England and the mother of Scotland. The father was a successful merchant in his native land and there both parents died, the mother in 1885 and the father in 1890. After receiving a good education their son Arnold started to make his own way in the world at the age of seventeen, and in this effort secured employment at office work in his native city until 1887, when he came to the United States and located in Colorado near Florissant, Teller county, where for three years he was unprofitably engaged in ranching and raising stock. In 1890 he moved to the Yampa valley in Routt county, where he now has two distinct ranches comprising together six hundred and forty acres, and carries on extensive ranching and cattle-growing operations. One-half of his land is tillable and he produces large quantities of excellent hay, grain and hardy vegetables. Hay and stock are his main reliances and in the latter he gives special attention to raising Shorthorn cattle and fine grades of horses. Taking an active and helpful interest in the progress of the county, he served as county commissioner from 1899 to 1901 inclusive, and performed his official duties greatly to his own credit and the benefit of the people. He was married on July 10, 1880, to Miss Edith M. Sumner, a native of Buckinghamshire, England. They have one daughter, Edith Netta. It is the great benefaction of this country that it has afforded ample opportunity

for occupation and fortune to hosts of the citizens of other lands overcrowded with a redundant population and gladly welcomed them hither to enjoy that benefaction. And it is the glory of our immigrant population that it has embraced the opportunities here afforded them, and entering fully into the spirit of the times and country, have coalesced with the rest of the people and united in the stern and intense endeavor to make the best of the situation and bring forth for the use and blessing of mankind the boundless wealth of the domain, at the same time helping to weld around their new home a chain of civilizing and elevating agencies, so that while the material wealth of the country has been developed its moral and social welfare has not been neglected. In this work Mr. Powell has cheerfully borne his share and to its progress and full fruition has, in his day, contributed all the force of his active and inventive mind and the vigor of his tireless energy. The result is his high standing as a wise and useful citizen and a leading and representative man in his section of the county in which he has cast his lot.

SAMUEL FIX.

This early settler and prominent and very progressive citizen of Routt county, who lives on and operates a fine ranch of his own located two and one-half miles southwest of Yampa, comprising five hundred and sixty acres, which he secured on homestead, pre-emption and timber culture claims, in a region where he was the first settler, is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was born on April 22, 1848. His parents, Michael and Mary (Kissinger) Fix, were also Pennsylvanians by nativity, and moved from their native state to Indiana, and in 1857 from the latter state to Kansas, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They were prosperous farmers wherever they lived,

and laid down their earthly trust at advanced ages a number of years ago. Their offspring numbered eleven, three of whom died and eight are living, Samuel, Mrs. Larch, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Schade, Mrs. Thierer, Mrs. Falk, John R. and Mrs. A. C. Bower. Samuel was educated in the common schools of Kansas and remained at home assisting his parents until 1869. He then passed some time as a clerk in a store and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for a number of years. In 1870 he became a resident of Colorado, making the journey to this state overland from Wichita, Kansas, starting there as a cowboy and working his way westward as such until he reached Georgetown, Gilpin county. He made this town his headquarters and prospected for mines in the vicinity until 1879, when he moved to Montezuma and a few months later to Leadville. At Leadville and Kokomo he worked at his trade until 1883, in which year he moved to his present residence, becoming the first settler in the neighborhood of Yampa. At the time of his arrival in this section he found himself the lone occupant of a vast waste, unprofitably gay with wild sage and given up to the untamed habitants which roamed at will over its broad expanse, contesting his right to invade their hitherto unquestioned domain, yet yielding their tribute to his needs at the behest of his unerring rifle, as occasion required. He at once began the great work of creating a comfortable home and a productive farm in this waste, and has so far succeeded that he now has four hundred acres of his land under good cultivation and has improved the ranch with commodious buildings and other structures, making it one of the choice properties of the district. Hay and cattle are his chief products, and these he raises in abundance, but he also produces large crops of grain and hardy vegetables. In 1803, for his own profit and to supply the needs of a rapidly growing community, Mr. Fix

opened the first general store at Yampa, and this he carried on until 1902. He has also invested largely in town property at Yampa and is one of the chief real estate owners in the neighborhood. In political allegiance he is a pronounced Democrat, and in fraternal relations an active and earnest Odd Fellow. While he has never married, he maintains a comfortable home on his ranch and there dispenses a generous hospitality which ministers to the pleasure of his friends and the wants of the chance comer. Many a way-worn traveler has found the shelter of his roof and the sustenance of his table in this region almost devoid of public entertainment, and gone on his way invoking blessings on his head. In the public affairs of the county he has a potent voice, and his influence is seasoned with wisdom and alive with energy. Among the progressive and representative men of the section he has deservedly a high rank.

CHARLES HENRY McCOY.

While fate laid upon the pioneers of this and other states a heavy burden of care, toil and danger, and freighted the argosy of their hopes with hardships and privations, she did not leave them wholly without some recompense besides the chance to win a good estate from her wildernesses, in that she gave them opportunity to build an enduring memorial of their early trials and later triumphs in some town or county named in their honor, which marked the outpost of civilization at which they camped and thus inscribed their names on fame's imperishable records, to signalize their courage and perseverance in settling a new section after the march of progress and enlightenment, of development and industrial life, of civilization and culture had gone far beyond them. This was the fate of the subject of this brief memoir,

who came to the portion of what is now Eagle county, in which he now lives, when it was still the abode of the Indian and the beast of prey, and started its redemption from the waste to the uses and profit of mankind. Mr. McCoy was born in Adams county, Illinois, at the village of Clayton, on April 15, 1842, and is the son of John and Martha J. (Watson) McCoy, natives of Kentucky, the former born in Garrard and the latter in Boyle county. They moved from their native state to Illinois soon after their marriage and there they passed the remainder of their lives, successfully engaged in farming. The father was an earnest and active Republican in political affiliation and an elder in the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged. He died in 1884 and she in 1892. They had a family of five children. Three of them, Emma, Alta and John D., are dead, the latter dying two years ago in Lordsburg, California; Blatchford A. and Charles Henry are living. The last named received a common-school education of limited extent in his native state, remaining with his parents until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served in this regiment until September 4, 1864, when he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. He then located in Knox county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1879. In that year he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where he remained ten years, prospecting and mining with varying success there and at Kokomo, conducting also at times a teaming and hotel business. He expended a considerable amount of his gains in developing mining properties, and from some of his ventures reaped rich rewards, while from others he got nothing. In 1880 he purchased his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Eagle county, and when a postoffice was established on it it was named McCoy in his honor. He

has one hundred and twenty acres of his land in good tillable condition and raises large crops of hay, grain and fruits. The improvements he has made on the place are substantial and in good style, making his ranch one of the most attractive homes in the county. He carries on an extensive cattle business, favoring thoroughbred Herefords, of which he has a large number. From the foundation of the office he has been the postmaster at McCoy, and he now enjoys the distinction of being the oldest postmaster in the county by length of continuous service. He also served on the school board and as a justice of the peace and notary public many years. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, and in fraternal life belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the order of Odd Fellows. He is now also engaged in the hotel business at McCoy, in addition to his ranching and stock industry, and is credited with conducting the best hotel in western Colorado. On September 4, 1865, he was married to Miss Rebecca Burke, a native of Adams county, Illinois. They have had six children, of whom Edgar, Bertram and Francis C. have died and John F., Charles B. and Frederick C. are living, highly respected by all.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS.

Charles B. Roberts, who is one of the most extensive ranch and cattle men in Routt county, having a ranch of eleven hundred and twenty acres, of which nine hundred acres are under cultivation, eighteen miles south of Yampa, was born in Cook county, Illinois, on January 1, 1864, on land that is now far within the limits of Chicago, which was then a city of less than thirty years old but had already a population of nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand. He is the son of William and Harriett Roberts, natives of England who emigrated to the United States soon

after their marriage and located near Chicago, where the father started and for years conducted a sash, blind and door factory, the first of the kind in that part of the country. He died there in May, 1896, and the mother is still living there. The father was an ardent Republican in political allegiance and always gave earnest and effective service to his party. Two of the children in the family are living, Alice M., wife of William Cuthbert, and Charles B. The latter had good educational advantages while at home and supplemented them by attending school after he started in life for himself. He became a resident of Routt county in 1883, and purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of land in Burns basin, began ranching and raising cattle, and he has so prospered in his undertaking that he has increased his ranch to its present size by subsequent purchases from his earnings on the first tract, and out of the same revenues has made all the extensive and valuable improvements of the place. The ranch was one of the first two located in that section of the county, the one owned by Dr. Butler and James Sanden being the other. The water right appertaining to it is the first one from the source of supply and is independent. It furnishes a good body of water and has helped to make the place so fruitful and valuable, with nine hundred acres under cultivation and the rest good pasture land. When Mr. Roberts made his first purchase there were but five settlers in all this region and the nearest trading post was Georgetown, more than seventy-five miles distant. All the products suited to the soil and climate are raised abundantly, but the main reliance is on hay and cattle. The owner has so expanded his business and so successfully conducted it that he has stimulated others to increased activity and aided greatly in opening the region to additional settlers. Since August, 1903, he has been carrying on a meat market

at Yampa, handling range cattle principally. Politically he is a Republican in national affairs, and in fraternal circles is an ardent third-degree Mason. He has at various times made diligent efforts to locate paying mining claims, but in this has not been very successful. He owns, however, considerable real estate of value in addition to his ranch, one piece being one of the most imposing and complete residences at Yampa. Venturing his all as a young man on the wild llanos of a remote and unsettled section of the country, and waiting with lofty and enduring patience for the good results that he felt must follow persistent and well-applied labor, this prominent and progressive citizen is now reaping the rewards of his confidence and industry in a large and steadily increasing income, and has the satisfaction of knowing also that he has helped to give to the wealth and comfort of the world a new domain of vast extent and enormous worth.

THOMAS CAROLAN.

It is much to say in a man's praise that he is a self-made man; and when it can be added that he is also generally respected, prominent and progressive, and meets all the requirements of an elevated citizenship with fidelity and usefulness, not much more could be attributed to him that is worthy of human regard. All this can be truthfully said of Thomas Carolan, one of the prosperous and enterprising ranch and cattle men of Eagle county, who was born near Quincy in Adams county, Illinois, on February 23, 1860, and is the son of Andrew and Bridget (Riley) Carolan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in early life and located in Illinois in 1832. The father is a successful farmer, a Catholic in religion and a pronounced Democrat in politics. His wife also belongs to the Catholic church. They still live in Illinois and four of their eight children are living, Mary, Catherine, John and Thomas.

The last named was reared to the age of twenty on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. In 1880, assuming the burden of life for himself, he came to Colorado and located at Florence in Fremont county. There he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company two years, then late in 1881 he moved to St. Elmo, Chaffee county, and turned his energies to prospecting in quartz, following this industry eighteen months. He next moved to the Bear river country, with headquarters near Craig, going there in the fall of 1884, and started there a cattle business which he carried on until 1896. In that year he sold his cattle and the ranch which he had improved and returned to Illinois, intending to locate again in that state. But because of the recollection of the opportunities for advancement open to thrift and enterprise in Colorado, he determined to return to this state and make it his permanent home. In 1900 he purchased his present ranch in Brush creek valley, Eagle county, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred can be cultivated. The ranch is well watered and yields abundant supplies of hay, grain and vegetables, but hay and cattle are his chief products. Being only eight miles east of Eagle, he has a ready market of easy access, and is able to conduct his business with every facility for quick sales and the best prices. Politically he supports with ardor the Democratic party. On August 11, 1896, he united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Rogers, who, like himself, was born in Adams county, Illinois. They have a pleasant home in which both are greatly interested, and stand well in the regard and good will of all who know them.

JOSEPH LEROY CUNNINGHAM.

Of Irish and Canadian parentage, and inheriting the commendable traits of the two peoples, Joseph LeRoy Cunningham, of near

Avon, Eagle county, where he conducts a prosperous and profitable ranch and cattle industry, has made good use of his faculties and opportunities, and in so doing has contributed essentially and substantially in helping to open to settlement and cultivation a new region in the wilds of this state, and causing it to bloom and fructify with all the products of civilization. He is the son of Conn and Ellen Cunningham, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Canada, who moved to Illinois many years ago and there ended their days in the peaceful and independent life of a good farm, the mother dying in 1888 and the father in 1895. Their son Joseph, the last born of their six living children, came into the world on August 26, 1853, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools and the Christian College at Abingdon, Illinois, remaining with his parents until 1880, assisting on their farm and farming other land in addition. In the year last named he left the parental roof and came west to Carson, Iowa, where he passed two years in profitable farming, then, in 1882, came to Colorado, and locating at Leadville, conducted a grocery in partnership with his brother Thomas H. five years. They prospered in the enterprise, and in 1887 Joseph returned to Illinois, where he remained nearly a year, coming back to Colorado in the spring of 1888, and taking up his residence at Gilman and there starting another grocery store. This happened to be a credit community, however, and lack of payments by his patrons obliged him to give up the business. From 1892 to 1897 he worked at quartz mining for wages, and in the latter year purchased his present ranch of one hundred and thirty acres, all tillable land and well supplied with water. Since buying the land he has made many improvements on it and largely increased its arable acreage, and he now has a good farm which is cultivated with ordinary

ease and yields good crops of the products usual in the neighborhood, hay and cattle being his main reliance. Politically he supports the Democratic party, but he is too progressive and broad-minded to be bound in party chains where matters of local improvement are concerned. On January 1, 1879, he united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Tippet, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have seven children, Alberta I., Mary E., Genevieve, Charles F., George C., Josephine and Roy. Mr. Cunningham has four sisters, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret and Isabella, and one brother, Robert.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

John Lawrence, the largest sheep-raiser in Saguache county, and who is one of the men who had that county cut off from Costilla, and was prominent in the establishment of its government and its early history—who, in fact, may not inappropriately be called the father of the county—was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on November 15, 1835, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Young) Lawrence, natives of Ireland who emigrated to the United States and located at St. Louis in the early days, remaining there the rest of their lives and dying during the childhood of their son. The father was a school teacher and his services in that capacity were advanced in method and highly appreciated. The son was thrown on his own resources at the age of eight with but little education which he obtained by short and irregular attendance at the public schools, and going to Iowa, worked on farms in that state and Minnesota until 1859. He then came to Colorado and located at Denver for a short time, having made the trying and dangerous journey over the plains driving six yoke of oxen, and consuming sixty days between Leavenworth, Kansas, and Denver. The party met many Indians on the way, but found them all

peaceful and more disposed to help than to hurt the travelers. At Denver Mr. Lawrence took his pack on his back and started on foot to the site of the present Central City on a prospecting tour. There were but few people living at the place when he got there, and soon afterward he enlisted under Captain Golden to go in search of and punish the Indians who had killed Carpenter and Elliott. Failing to find the Indians in nine days, the company determined to give up the chase. On the return they became somewhat scattered and Mr. Lawrence, being almost alone, went three days without food, although during most of the tramp going and returning wild game was plentiful. After this expedition he went into Russel gulch and worked in the mines as a laborer, accepting the engagement for a short time to get a start for something better. This accomplished, he moved to the ranch of Mr. Rowley to attend the stock for the proprietor, and soon afterward bought the ranch and stock and took Dudley Fletcher in as a partner in the venture. They carried on the business until the fall of 1859, then fearing heavy snows for the winter, they sold the cattle and Mr. Lawrence returned to Denver, where the receipts from the sale were divided, and passed the winter freighting between that place and Central City. The winter was severe and the hardships of this business were many and difficult to bear. He was obliged to camp out every night and he often suffered severely from the cold. In the meantime he took up a ranch between the two cities, which he sold for horses, wagons and some cash after improving it to some extent. With the outfit thus purchased he went to Omaha and got a load of freight which he brought to Denver and sold at a good profit. The excitement over the discovery of gold at Baker's Diggings (where Silverton, Colorado, now is) impelled him to go there, but he first formed a company which he took to the place as passengers, ar-

riving on Christmas day, 1860, at Fort Garland in the San Luis valley. Here he sold one team of horses to get more money and moved on to Conejos, reaching that place in January, 1861. Snow had fallen to such an extent that he and others were obliged to winter there, and get on to the diggings in the spring. They reached the site of the present town of Silverton, where the diggings were located on April 4th, and the men went to prospecting while Mr. Lawrence stood guard at the camp. They were unsuccessful in their undertaking, and it was then agreed that all who wished might leave the place, and Mr. Lawrence returned to Denver in June. With a new stock of provisions he, Maxwell Ballsinger, John Wright and a Mr. Cunan went to a new camp a few days old in Georgia gulch called Buffalo Flats. There he started a store and bought some mines which proved of no value, and on January 1, 1861, was again in Denver, making the return trip on pack horses. His next jaunt was to Conejos in company with Nathan Russel and E. R. Harris, and he remained there until 1867. He and Mr. Russell were partners, and soon after his arrival at Conejos he was appointed county and government assistant assessor, serving two years as county assessor and five years as government assistant assessor. On March 7, 1867, he moved to Saguache, where there were at that time only three or four men, but it was the seat of a new county of the same name which he had been largely instrumental in having cut off from Costilla county and organized, it having been agreed that if he should succeed in his effort a large number of men would move into the new division and help to settle it. These men arrived on June 18th and at once organized a meeting and appointed the necessary county officers, he being appointed assessor and instructed to make the assessments according to his own judgment, which all agreed to abide

by. He filled the office for five successive terms, although a Democrat and all the commissioners were Republicans. About six months before moving up there he had gone up and located a ranch three miles west of the proposed county seat, which is now the finest ranch in the county. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the territorial legislature by twice the majority received by the next highest man on the ticket. Since then he has served the county which he founded one term as assessor, two as county judge, one as county commissioner and three as interpreter of the territorial legislature, an office he also filled while living at Conejos. In 1898 he was elected again to the legislature. In 1896 he entered into partnership with John H. Williams to carry on a hardware store and it is now the largest one in the county, with an extensive general stock carefully selected and kept up-to-date so as to meet all the requirements of its large and growing trade. He also served as postmaster of Saguache three years under President Cleveland. On his ranch, which he conducted twenty-two years, from 1867 to 1889, he gave his attention principally to raising sheep and became the most extensive sheep-raiser in the county. He has made considerable money on the ranch, but he put it all back on the place in improvements. He is a charter member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 32, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Saguache, which was organized in 1876, and also a member of Salida Lodge, No. 808, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a zealous and loyal Democrat and has always taken an active part in the campaigns, voting at every election since he came into the state. By common consent he is the oldest continuous white settler in the San Luis valley, and one of the most influential citizens. He was married in 1895 to Miss Julia Ana, a native of New Mexico, who died on November 3, 1901. When the county

was formed the Indians were numerous within its bounds, but they seldom gave the settlers any trouble. In 1880 a treaty was made with them and Mr. Lawrence served as interpreter in making it.

BENAJAH PARHAM STUBBS.

The embattled hosts of civilized warfare have abundant horrors of great magnitude to contend with, undoubtedly. The deluge of death which sweeps over their sanguinary fields is bound to endanger all and engulf many; but there is ever present with them the stimulus of numbers, discipline, a comprehensive base of supplies near at hand, and the want of direct personal responsibility. On the other hand, in the contests of a few bold and hardy pioneers with infuriated savages on the American frontier, and even in the more extensive wars with the Indians, wherein well disciplined and properly accoutred troops take the field, the men in danger are remote from civilization and have no means of sustaining their conflict but such as they have gathered by their own sporadic and unsystematic efforts under great privations and difficulties. In most of these every man is obliged to act largely for himself, taking his individual life in his hands against great odds and a wily foe that has the superiority in woodcraft, knowledge of the country, and almost everything else except his munitions of war, and often in these also. Moreover, the fiendish cruelty of the enemy, in and after battle, which is restrained by no considerations of humanity, adds to the strife an element of horror that is wholly wanting to regular war. Happily in our day, such contests with savage fury are almost unknown, and this species of peril has passed into a memory. But some contests with the Indians which have occurred on the soil of Colorado, worthy of all praise for the heroism they ex-

hibited and the important results to the section they wrought out, and some local fights of a few men with hordes of hostile savages, while planting the seeds of our civilization, as types of what many had to undergo in winning an enduring triumph over nature here, should be preserved in story lest they perish from the memory of man. Of such are the one-hundred-days war with the Indians of the Sand creek region, and the other experiences with blood-thirsty aborigines herein narrated, in which the subject of this sketch took an active part. Mr. Stubbs was born on December 7, 1840, at West Elkton, Preble county, Ohio, and is the son of Robert and Delilah Stubbs, natives of that state who moved to Iowa in 1856, and remained there until 1861, when they came overland with ox teams to Denver, this state, making the journey by the Platte river route, being fifty-six days on the way. They located at South Park, and for eighteen months kept a hotel there, then moved to the vicinity of Colorado City, where they took up and improved land, remaining from 1863 to 1876. In the year last named they changed their residence to the Gunnison valley, and after passing a year there ranching and raising stock, moved to what is now Saguache county, where they passed the rest of their lives, the father dying on July 21, 1893, and the mother on June 10, 1900. At their last home they carried on an extensive and profitable dairy business. The father was prominent in the public life of the various counties in which he lived, serving a number of years as county commissioner in El Paso county, elected as a Republican. Four of their children survive them, Lindley M., Joseph A., Mrs. Flora E. Tevis and Benajah P. Being among the early pioneers of the state and first residents of the Gunnison valley, they were familiar with all the phases of frontier life in its earliest stage, and had many thrilling experiences.

While they were living in the South Park the family was molested on one occasion by hostile Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as related by B. P. Stubbs, who was an eye witness of the occurrence. Peter Shook, a former neighbor of the family in Iowa, who had come west and encamped near their cabin, was preparing his breakfast, and cut off a slice of ham for the purpose, put the rest back in his wagon. Soon afterward a stalwart Indian climbed into the wagon and took the ham. Mr. Shook recovered it from him, and by way of rebuke for his audacity, struck the Indian in the face with his fist. The latter left at once with mutterings of revenge, and the inmates of the house, anticipating trouble, hastily secured what they could of their belongings and fastened up their cabin, hiding Mr. Shook under one of their beds upstairs. Within a few minutes a hundred or more Indians surrounded the house and demanded that the man who had struck their brother be delivered up to them. On being refused, they broke all the lower windows, and shot arrows through the upper ones, some of which stuck in the ceiling. They then poured into the house and repeated their demand; and on again being refused, went into every part of it, the inmates on account of their small numbers being able to make but a feeble resistance. Finding the man they were in search of, they dragged him out of doors, beating him over the head, breaking several of his ribs with a wagon felloe, and otherwise treating him with great cruelty. During the melee an Indian thrust a revolver into Mr. Stubbs's face, threatening death, but did not shoot, as there seemed to be no hostility toward the family. At a later date there was another raid on the family in which some of the live stock was killed, all the dairy supplies on hand were consumed or destroyed, and a number of articles useful to the family and which they could not replace, but which were of no use

to the thieves, were carried off. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Stubbs and his father filed on homesteads, and in the following spring sowed grain on their land. About harvest time a messenger was sent out from Colorado City to warn the settlers of an Indian uprising and request them to come to the city for protection. The women and children, and such necessary articles as could be quickly collected and conveniently taken with them, were placed in a wagon and taken to the fort, where they were left while the men harvested their crops as best they could. Wheat and oats were selling at twelve and one-half to fifteen cents a pound at the time, and they could not afford to let the crops go to waste, notwithstanding the danger in saving them. In 1864 Mr. Stubbs sold one hundred bushels of wheat at his door for four hundred and fifty dollars, the price being seven and a half cents a pound. During this year an Indian raid resulted in the death of a young man named Everhart and two boys named Robinson who were herding sheep, and a Mr. McEntyre was scalped and left as dead on the field; but he still lived, and enjoyed telling how he took off one of his boots and fought with his assailants. In 1866 all the residents were once more obliged to build a fort for protection, and the men were forced to go back and forth in the midst of constant danger to look after the effects at their homes. In one of these trips a cousin of Mr. Stubbs was killed by the Indians. Mr. Stubbs received a common-school education, limited to a very meager extent by the exigencies of the time, and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-eight, accompanying them in all their wanderings. In 1877 he went overland with horses and a wagon to Nebraska, and until the fall of 1878 was engaged in farming at Vesta, near Tecumseh, that state. He then returned to Saguache county, this state, and there he has since made his home. He has always taken an active part in political

affairs as a pronounced Republican, and on several occasions has been chosen to offices of importance and responsibility by his fellow citizens. In 1866 he was elected clerk of El Paso county for a term of two years, and in 1881 was appointed deputy clerk of Saguache county. In the latter position he served ten years and a half, holding an appointment under four different clerks. From the latter part of 1891 to the close of 1894 he freighted between Villagrove and Saguache. On January 25, 1895, he was appointed bookkeeper in the Saguache County Bank, a position which he is still filling acceptably. He is one of the prominent men of the county, universally esteemed for his generosity and public-spirit, an ardent Republican and an influential member of the Woodmen of the World. On February 9, 1869, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Paster, a native of Ohio. They had two children, of whom Minnie Pearl died in infancy and Dallas B. is living. They also have an adopted daughter, Ethel.

THE SAND CREEK INDIAN FIGHT.—This memorable struggle for the permanent immunity of southern Colorado from strife with hostile Indians began on September 9th and ended on December 29, 1864, thus lasting one hundred and twelve days. Mr. Stubbs was an active participant in it from the beginning to the end, as a member of Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry. His company was formed at Denver and went into camp four miles below Pueblo, and a few days later marched down the Arkansas river to Fort Lyon, being three days on the march and suffering many hardships therein. The soldiers were obliged to sleep on the snow, and as the emergency was great, all men whom they met on the road were impressed into the service despite its hardships. At nine o'clock one night the force was ordered out to march north and surprise the enemy. After spending the whole night on the march, and being led by their scouts and

half-breed Indian guides through a pond, in which the horses floundered and the men suffered intensely from the cold, the Cheyenne Indian village was discovered at a distance of three miles from the camp at sunrise on the morning of November 29th. The men then became wild with excitement and could not be restrained, but rushed upon the Indians, who were still sleeping and unprepared for the attack. The noise awakened them and numbers succeeded in escaping, but five hundred of the nine hundred in the band were killed, with the loss of only one man of Company G, whose fate was due to his own carelessness. The battle lasted until five o'clock in the evening and during its progress two canion were used by the whites to great advantage. Company G found a high enjoyment in burning the tepees of the Indians after the latter were routed. On the morning of November 30th they marched to the junction of Sand creek with the Arkansas and went into camp; but they were soon ordered out again and after a march at double quick for a distance of ten miles, day dawning, they divided and marched along the Arkansas, one-half of the command on each side of the river, until darkness overtook them, at the Santa Fe crossing into Kansas. At four o'clock next morning the force on the south side of the river crossed over and united with those on the north side. Nearly they found Indians in force and drove them far into the plains. On December 3d the company was ordered home. The experiences of Company G are but a sample of the arduous and exactions of the campaign, as other companies had similar experiences and achieved commensurate results. This war freed southern Colorado from the danger of savage attacks and established lasting security for the settlers. Mr. Stubbs escaped without injury, although his sufferings from cold and exposure were extreme at times.

DALLAS B. STUBBS, the son of Benajah P.

and Sarah A. (Paster) Stubbs, was born on February 3, 1873, at Colorado City, this state, and was educated in the public schools of Saguache, being graduated from the high school there with the first graduating class of 1890. He has been a resident of that town during the last twenty-seven years, and is now engaged in the real estate, abstract and fire insurance business, which he entered in 1896. Under the able tutorship of E. P. Jones, one of the most efficient abstractors in the state, he helped to compile the abstract books of Saguache county, a work of considerable labor and great value to the people of the county. He was deputy clerk of the county from 1898 to 1904, and in the latter year was the Republican candidate for the county clerkship, but was defeated by a majority of sixteen votes. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and in the latter order was clerk of Saguache Camp, No. 28, for two years. On February 3, 1897, he united in marriage with Miss Blanche G. Loucks, a native of Bedford, Iowa. They have two children, their son Paul, born on June 20, 1899, and their daughter Blanche Pearl, born on May 9, 1902. Mr. Stubbs is one of the active and progressive young business men of his county, with an earnest intent in its improvement and the advancement and welfare of its people. He takes an active part in public affairs, and is always ready to promote, by his influence and his material assistance, every commendable enterprise in which the substantial good of the section is involved. He is widely known and well esteemed in all parts of the county.

ARTHUR THOMAS SCOTT.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. One of feeble perceptions and spirit, stepping into the wilderness, after it has yielded somewhat to the

dominion of man, can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built and the other advances that have been made. The strong man, in its first estate, sees the possible, houses, farms, and civil and educational institutions, his eye sweeps the country with an awakened ken, and its possibilities, with the means necessary to develop them lie all in view before him. The advent of such a man in a new region is the beginning of its life of usefulness and power, and its latent wealth begins to open at the sesame of his imperial command. Such a man is Arthur Thomas Scott, of Saguache county, and such was the result of his advent in the region of his present residence, thirteen miles northeast of Del Norte, in 1882. He found the country with almost no settlers, yet full of promise of good to many, and his example and influence here have been potential in building up the section, increasing its population and starting it on a career of large and beneficial development. Mr. Scott was born at Montgomery City, Missouri, on May 13, 1855. His parents, Thomas and Julia (Pervis) Scott, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, married in Missouri and made that state their final earthly home. The father was a life-long farmer and stock-grower, successful in his undertakings and prominent in his county. He was a Democrat in politics and a man of public spirit and breadth in the matter of local improvement. His wife died in Missouri in 1899 and he in 1890. Nine of their children survive them, Elizabeth, Arthur T., Strother, Mrs. Lucy McQuay, Mrs. Amanda Hudnall, Mrs. Jennie Stevens, Walter, Richard and Mrs. Mattie E. Barker. Their son Arthur received his scholastic training in the common schools, and acquired his primary knowledge of farming on the parental homestead, remaining under its roof until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then began farming and raising stock on his own account, and

also dealt in live stock, buying and selling extensively. In the spring of 1882 he came to Colorado, and locating near Fort Collins, hauled lumber to build the Highland ditch until March, when he moved to Saguache county and homesteaded on a ranch twenty-five miles southeast of the county seat. He remained on this until 1889, then leased the Dunn ranch, which he occupied until 1895. In that year he moved to his present home ranch, which he had bought in 1889 and in the meantime had been getting into condition for a home. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres, is improved with good buildings, fences and other necessary structures, well watered and highly productive, yielding excellent crops of hay, grain, potatoes and peas, and generously supports the large herds of cattle which are raised on it as one of its principal products. In addition to this he owns another ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, all tillable land and under advanced cultivation. Mr. Scott is practically a self-made man and although he had a little capital when he came to Colorado, he has built up his estate substantially from nothing, as what he had only gave him a foothold until he could get under way. He has been one of the progressive and enterprising forces in developing the region and is looked upon with a respect and public esteem commensurate with his services and his character and elevated citizenship. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World, and in their benevolences and mystic rites he takes an earnest and fruitful interest. In the public life of the county he is also active and helpful, wise in counsel, energetic in action and stimulating by his zeal and the force of his example. On July 20, 1877, he united in marriage with Miss Virginia Sailor, a native of Missouri, who died on December 21, 1895, leaving six of their ten children to survive her, three having died in infancy and a son named Thomas J. at a more

advanced life. The children living are Mrs. Julia Fyock, Clarence, Chester, Claude, Bernard and Francis. On March 22, 1903, Mr. Scott married a second wife, Miss Rachel Hallum, also a Missourian, and born in Vernon county. They have one child, their son Marvin S.

FRANK BROWN.

The real and lasting victories of all time are those of peace and not of war. The man who helps to plant and people a hitherto unproductive wilderness is none the less a soldier of humanity although his contest is with and his victory is over the opposing forces of nature, and when his banner is unfurled in triumph, he can have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that his battle has helped to whiten no plain with the bones and redden no river with the blood of his fellow men. The chivalry of industry invades no human right and tramples on no human feeling. And although its conflicts are arduous and often long continued, involving dangers, hardships and efforts equal in magnitude to those of any military campaign, they are all for and not over mankind, and every advance made is a substantial and enduring gain to every good cause. In this chivalry Frank Brown, of Saguache county, living seven miles southeast of the county seat, has been a valiant knight, and bravely has he worn the emblems of his knighthood. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on November 11, 1836, and is the son of Joseph and Walberger Brown, of that country, who came to the United States in early married life and located at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where they passed the rest of their days. The father was a carpenter and prospered at his work. The family comprised five children who are living, John, Frank, Michael, Sebastian and Matthew. The parents were members of the Catholic church, and the head of the house warmly espoused the

Democratic cause in American politics. Their son Joseph was killed in a saber contest on one of the bloody fields of the Civil war. Frank was educated in the common schools of his native land, and was twelve years old when the family moved to this country in 1848. He also attended school three years at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. After leaving school he spent eight years at hard labor in the lumber woods around Lake Superior and seven in other occupations in Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Denver, this state, crossing the plains with ten wagon teams hauling corn, the route being by way of Fort Kearney and up the Platte Cut Off near Junction. His brother John was in the party, and after their five weeks of trying travel on this journey, in which Frank served as night herder, they formed a partnership in freighting between Denver and Central City, having seven yoke ox teams and hauling hay principally. The life was full of hazard and privation, but the profits were large; and while it strained all their faculties, it gave them compensation, not only in the monetary returns, but in the increased spirit and energy it awakened. In 1870 they gave up freighting and moved to their present location in the San Luis valley, continuing their partnership until 1874, then harmoniously dissolved it. Mr. Brown's ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres and has been well improved by his own energy and hard work. It is well fenced and is plentifully watered by two fine artesian wells. The buildings are ample for his accommodation and in keeping with the spirit of enterprise that dominates all his movements. Hay, grain and cattle are abundantly raised, the two last proving the chief resources. There were no settlers in the neighborhood when he pitched his tent here, and the present development of the region is the result of his bold and stimulating example and his helpful influence, which has never been withheld from any undertaking of

advantage to the section. In fact, the interest he has taken in the progress and building up of the county has placed him among its most prominent and esteemed citizens. He is a loyal Democrat in political allegiance, and as such served as county commissioner from 1881 to the close of 1883 and from 1895 to 1900, inclusive. While there are yet vast possibilities in the region of his home to be developed and made serviceable, Mr. Brown is doing his part in his day and generation in its behalf, and making a record of usefulness and benefit to his community the influence of which will not cease to be effective and will be ever remembered to his credit.

GEORGE FRANKLIN HOFFMAN.

Although a native of Kentucky, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old, and was warmly attached to his native state, George F. Hoffman, of Saguache county, has been a resident of Colorado nearly one-half of his life, and is now as ardently devoted to the state of his adoption as he ever was to that of his nativity. Coming into the world with a somewhat feeble constitution and uncertain health, his physical condition drove him abroad from the home of his parents when a young man, and through what seemed a hardship then, and what involved additional hardships afterward, found opportunities for substantial advancement in a worldly way as well as greater vigor of body and enlarged enjoyment of life. Mr. Hoffman was born on January 3, 1857, at Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, and is the son of Henry and Jane Hoffman, the former a native of the same place as himself and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. The son received a common-school education, which has been abundantly supplemented by the lessons of a wide and varied experience and good general reading since he

left school, so that he is now a well informed and reflective man, with a rich and ready fund of general practical information. His parents were prosperous farmers, and their estate offered him a good chance for substantial gains in the neighborhood of his home. But soon after reaching his majority, he was obliged to seek safety for his health in a different climate, and on the 1st day of March, 1878, he went to Illinois, where he remained until the 4th day of July next ensuing. He then returned home, but two years later found himself under the necessity of again going elsewhere on account of his health, and on the 1st day of March, 1880, arrived at Parsons, Labette county, Kansas. Two years later he left this place for Rhea Springs, Rhea county, Tennessee. On April 3, 1888, he arrived at Del Norte, Colorado, and since then he has been a resident of this state. He came hither in search of renewed health and has remained to engage in and carry on a profitable business, making his way to both ends steadily and with gratifying results worthy of almost any sacrifice of sentiment and home feeling. He has an excellent ranch of one hundred and sixty acres twenty-two miles southeast of the town of Saguache. He has improved his ranch with good buildings, fences and other needs, and by assiduous efforts, in which he has flourished physically, and at the same time made himself one of the most useful and highly respected citizens of this section of the state. Essentially a self-made man, his success is the result of his own foresight, industry and business capacity, and the esteem in which he is held is the natural consequence of his honorable manhood, correct business methods, generous disposition and public-spirit and breadth of view in reference to methods of promoting the enduring welfare of the county and its people. In public affairs he is not bound by party ties, but looks ever to the best results for the public interests in-

volved, but he never slights the duties of citizenship, and always performs them with intelligence and a stern sense of his liability to his fellow men. Fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men.

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIS.

The clarion call of duty to a man of high aim and the insurance of a just employment is like the bugle sound of a charge in battle, awakening his highest powers and nerving him for any contest. It puts everything else out of his mind except the work immediately before him, and stimulates him to bend every energy to the accomplishment of that. Such a call was heard and obeyed by John William Willis, of Saguache county, this state, when, in 1888, the voice of southern Colorado proclaimed the merits of the section to him and invoked him to come forward and take a share in the benefits here awaiting for men of enterprise and endurance, who were willing to work and wait. He came hither armed with his physical health and determined spirit, and taking his place in the ranks of the developing army, fought against nature's opposing forces and all the hardships, dangers and privations of frontier life until the region began to grow docile and obedient and yield its rewards to honest and continued effort. And although he afterward abandoned his enterprise temporarily, he never lost interest in the section and soon returned to engage once more in the good work of building up a healthy portion of a mighty commonwealth which was rich in material advantages and worthy of man's best energies in their use and improvement. Mr. Willis is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born near the town of Palmyra on July 31, 1830. His parents, Elijah and Lucilla (Solomon) Willis, were natives of North Carolina though reared in Kentucky. Soon after their marriage they located in Mor-

gan county, Illinois, near Jacksonville. There they were farmers until 1829, when they moved to Macoupin county, in which they lived until 1850, taking up wild land and improving it to value. In the year last named the family moved to Texas, where the father bought a farm, but after a residence of three months on it, he sold it and changed his residence to Barton county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm on which he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. The father was an earnest working Democrat in political faith, and served his county as constable and justice of the peace many years in his early days. John W. and his brother Josiah are the only living members of the family. The former was educated in the common schools and remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen. He then learned the carpenter trade and after working at it some years farmed in Macoupin county, Illinois, for a period. In the years 1873 and 1874 he served as treasurer of that county and also was at one time assessor and tax collector of his township. In 1883 he came to Barton county, Missouri, and there he was engaged in farming five years, holding the office of township assessor a portion of the time. In 1888 he came to Colorado, and locating in Saguache county, homesteaded on a tract of land in the "Forty-one Country," on which he remained two years, then returned to Illinois and during the next two years conducted a hotel at Chesterfield in his native county. In 1892 he came again to this state and took up his residence at Center, Saguache county, buying a ranch there and settling down to its permanent improvement and occupancy. He was made county assessor soon after his arrival, and his previous work in this line enabled him to give the people excellent and satisfactory service in the office. His ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres, all fenced and well supplied with water. Good crops of

hay and grain are raised, and the ranch is provided with buildings suitable to its needs, making it one of the comfortable and productive rural homes in this prolific region. The dwelling is a modern house of ample dimensions, and all the appointments of the place are in keeping with it. The town of Center, five and one-half miles from the ranch, affords a good market easily attainable for its productions, and the surroundings are all favorable to a high state of advancement and a steadily increasing value in the property. Mr. Willis is a third-degree Freemason and in politics an ardent and active Democrat. On November 25, 1868, he was married, but his wife died on March 6, 1901, leaving four children. One of these, a daughter Mary, died on March 6, 1903, and the others are living. They are Arthur, Merida and Robert. When Mr. Willis settled in this neighborhood there were but five settlers in the "Forty-one Country," but the work of improving it, although for a time left to a few hands, and trying them to their utmost capacity, has gone steadily forward, and the results of their labors are a sufficient proof of their enterprise, breadth of view and skill. No citizen of the region is more worthy of public esteem, and none enjoys it more generally or more considerably.

JOHN FARRINGTON.

A close and keen observation of men demonstrates that success in human life is largely a matter of constitution, depending on a healthy state of mind and body with a resolute, dominating spirit in addition, all which are elements of power, work and courage. The combination is not deterred by difficulties or daunted by dangers. It moves forward in its chosen lines of progress without regard to circumstances, and compels the success it desires, making even its obstructions servants to its needs. This fact is aptly illustrated in the

career of John Farrington, of Saguache, this state, who has been a resident of Colorado since 1873, and during the whole of this period has been a valued and material contributor to the advancement of the state, promoting especially in the region of his home at any time works of public improvement and leading forward to the development of the country and the elevation of taste among its people. He was born on March 24, 1842, near London, England, which was also the place of nativity for his parents, James and Jane Farrington, who passed their lives in their native land prosperously engaged in farming, the father dying a number of years ago and the mother on September 7, 1903. Their son John is their only living child. He received a common school education and at the age of sixteen assumed the burden of life for himself, learning the trade of a carpenter and builder, and doing at any time whatever offered good returns and was worthy of his powers. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States and located at Chicago, where he worked at his trade three years. He then moved to Milwaukee, but after two years of mechanical employment there, returned to Chicago, where he remained until the fall of 1873. At that time he joined the tide of emigration westward, coming to Colorado and taking up his residence at Pueblo and remaining there working at his trade until 1876. He built the first brick house on the mesa at the head of the viaduct there, and within the same year changed his residence to Saguache county. Crestone was the location he selected for his home in this county, and he was the first settler at that point. While there he engaged in prospecting and mining, and also in building. He became prominent and influential in a short time, and was a leading spirit in setting off that part of the county as a separate district, presiding over the meeting at which the new division was organized. He also served on the

school board and gave an impetus to the cause of public education which it has never lost. His prospecting and mining ventures were unsuccessful, but his building operations were profitable. In 1878 he helped to put up the first furnace for Crook Brothers. Since 1881 he has made the town of Saguache his home, and been prominent in all its public affairs. He built all the principal buildings in the town, including the county courthouse, and many in other parts of the county, being considered the most reliable builder within its limits. From 1885 to 1890 he served on the town board, and during this service started tree planting to adorn the municipality and also secured provision for and laid out the park. Afterward he was twice elected mayor on the citizens' ticket. From 1881 to 1902 he was occupied in ranching and raising cattle in addition to his other employments, having a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres nine miles northwest of Saguache, one-half of the land being under cultivation. In 1902 he rented the place to a tenant, and since then he has not been actively connected with its work. Mr. Farrington is one of the county's self-made, substantial and most public-spirited men, a stanch Republican in politics, a third-degree Freemason in fraternal life, also a Woodman of the World, and as a citizen is held in the highest esteem everywhere. On October 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Ellen Lawley, a native of Birmingham, England. They have three children, Mrs. Oscar B. Mack, Matilda and George L. In addition to his ranch and his town dwelling Mr. Farrington owns other real estate in the town and county. No element of the county's greatness and progress has escaped his notice or been without the aid of his wise and active mind. Taking firm hold of the forces of the people, and seeing clearly the needs of the section, he has devoted his best efforts to make the most of the situation for himself and others, and

has been of the most substantial service in bringing about the present state of advancement for which it is noted.

JOHN WELTY.

John Welty, of Saguache county, one of its most extensive and enterprising ranch and cattle men and most prominent and influential citizens, who came to this state in the spring of 1879 with almost no capital and has won his way to consequence here by hard knocks and persistent effort, is a native of Maryland, born near Smithburg, Washington county, on October 9, 1853. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Sanger) Welty, were natives of Pennsylvania, Franklin county, who moved into Maryland early in their married life and made that state their permanent home. They were successful farmers, and in politics the father earnestly supported the principles of the Republican party from its foundation. He died in 1892, his wife in 1899. Six of their children survive them, Mrs. Calvin Spielman, John, Jacob, Abraham, Mrs. John Frantz and Samuel. One daughter named Ida died a number of years ago. Their son John's educational advantages were limited to those provided by the common schools of his native state. He remained at home, working on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen, then joined a party of emigrants to Kansas in 1872. He passed one month at Wilson Station in that state, and not being pleased with the outlook, moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he worked at the butchering business two years. In the winter of 1874 he went back east and located in Pennsylvania, where he butchered until the close of 1875. In the spring following he returned to St. Joseph, and there he worked at his trade and on farms for wages until August, then bought an eighty-acre farm in Andrew county, Missouri, which he farmed until the spring of 1879. At that

time he sold all his personal interests in Missouri and came to Colorado. Locating in the Platte canyon, he gave his attention to saw-mill work and cutting logs, remaining there until August, 1879, then moving to the vicinity of Greeley and Evans, where he was occupied in ranch work until fall. He then returned to Missouri, but in the spring of 1880 came again to this state, traveling overland by way of the Platte route and Denver to Leadville, and being fifty days on the journey. He reached Leadville in the latter part of May and at once engaged in hauling wood and lumber, which he kept at until the spring of 1882, when he put in four months freighting between Buena Vista and Aspen, and also did some hauling from Granite and Park counties. These occupations he continued until the spring of 1888, when he moved to Saguache county, and by pre-emption, homestead and timber culture claims secured a large tract of land. He remained on this land seven months, and at the end of that period bought the improvements on his present ranch, to which he has added until it comprises one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, all fit for cultivation, well fenced and supplied abundantly with water from ten artesian wells bored on the place. The dwelling is a fine modern stone house, the barn is first-class, and the other buildings and structures are in keeping with these, making the ranch one of the most highly improved in the county, while his skill and industry in cultivating it have made it one of the most productive. In addition to this he owns another ranch which comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is located in the "Forty-one Country," and which yields eighty tons of hay annually. It is supplied with water from three artesian wells. On the home ranch wheat, oats and barley are raised with success, and large numbers of cattle, horses and hogs are maintained. This ranch is five and one-half miles northeast of

Center, in a well-favored region and close to a good market. Mr. Welty has been active and serviceable in the local affairs of the county from his location here. He was one of the county commissioners in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and for many years has been a member of the school board. He is a self-made, prosperous and prominent citizen, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. On June 7, 1891, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Waltemath, a native of Warren county, Missouri, who died on February 1, 1901. They had five children. Of these two died in infancy and Samuel, John and Ada are living. Mr. Welty's present prosperity and consequence gave no indication of the trials and toil through which his triumphs have been won, except to one who is familiar with the conditions of pioneer life; neither does his mild and benignant disposition show forth in any impressive way the stern endurance and unyielding determination with which he encountered every difficulty and disaster of his long and eventful career. But the facts are all in his memory, and by the contrast they heighten the enjoyment of his present estate, and make him all the more appreciative of the opportunities for advancement he found in the state of his adoption, to whose welfare and lasting prosperity he is ardently devoted.

GEORGE FREEMAN BENJAMIN.

Men who have a surcharge of arterial blood and the high spirit it engenders can never be content with the tame insipidities of ordinary life. They cannot languish in the lap of luxury, or dawdle with the toys and playthings of an overgrown civilization. They pine for adventure, and must go to some unsettled country where they can find it in times of peace, and to the front of unrolling columns in the midst of war. They would rather die by the hatchet

of an Indian than sit all day and every day at a counting-room desk. They are made for war, for the sea, for hunting, mining, clearing, for hair-breadth adventures, huge risks and the joy of eventful living. Their surplus energy and exaltation of spirit is all good, only it must go to the right place for its exercise, and find room for achievement in a congenial atmosphere and environment, and there it will convert all impediments into instruments, all enemies into power. Such a man was the interesting subject of this sketch in his early life, and such to a considerable degree he is yet; and he found the outlet for his surplus force in the required conditions because he sought it with intelligence and good judgment. Mr. Benjamin was born in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, on November 20, 1858, and is the son of Nathan and Nancy (Westcott) Benjamin, who also were born in that country, and there for many years the father engaged in farming and did some mining. In 1852 he went to California, making the trip overland by way of Minneapolis and across the plains, consulting six months on the way, and meeting with a great variety of adventures characteristic of the trackless waste of that day. He passed four years in California placer mining with good results, and in 1856 returned to his Canada home, where he remained a few months, and then made a second trip to the new gold fields of the Pacific slope, sailing thither by way of Cape Horn. This argonautic expedition was successful also, and in 1861 he returned to Canada well fixed financially and content to pass the remainder of his days in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture amid the scenes of his childhood and youth. His wife died on July 4, 1874, and he in April, 1899. Four of their children are living, Mrs. John Haywood, Mrs. John Jerdon, Pierce Benjamin and George Benjamin. The parents were members of the Baptist church. Their

son George received a good common-school education. He remained at home employed by and in the interest of his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three, then, on January 2, 1882, he moved to Massachusetts, where he was variously occupied for four months. On May 7th of that year he arrived in Colorado, determined to seek his advancement where there was some spice in life and some breadth and fertility of opportunity. He located at Kokomo, and until 1885 lived there and at Leadville, all the while engaged in logging, mining and teaming, working hard but receiving good returns for his labor. In 1885 he moved to Saguache county and located a ranch five miles east of the county seat, which he improved and in 1899 sold to P. M. Jones. In 1891 he bought another, and this he sold to Michael Jordan in 1897. He then purchased the one he now owns and occupies near the town of Center. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres, is well watered and all fit for cultivation. Grain is produced with success, and general ranching and a flourishing stock industry are carried on with vigor and profit. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs are raised extensively. In addition to his home ranch Mr. Benjamin has four hundred and eighty acres of good land leased, on which he raises large crops of wheat, oats and peas. All the elements of his enterprise are successful and he is one of the prosperous, progressive and prominent men of the county, self-made and self-reliant, but always with proper consideration for the public interest and the general welfare of the section and its people. In political faith he belongs to the Republican party, and in its campaigns he is on all occasions of material service to the cause. In fraternal life he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. On March 14, 1895, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah A. (Delozier) Bell, the widow of Albert Bell, and a

native of Cooper county, Missouri. Her first husband was a school teacher and farmer. He died on August 22, 1881, leaving three children, Claude W., Georgia M., and Anna C., now Mrs. Peter St. Clair. When Mr. Benjamin arrived in Colorado he had but fifteen dollars in money, and almost no other possessions besides the clothes he wore, so that the estate he has and the prosperity he now enjoys are the fruits of his own labor, enterprise and capacity. But his success has not awakened vanity over his achievements, but rather thankfulness for the opportunities he has had and the endowment to see them clearly and use them wisely, for his own advantage and that of the region of his home.

CHARLES H. COVEY.

Charles H. Covey, a prominent contractor and builder of Grand Junction, who has been largely engaged in that business at various places and has erected a number of imposing and costly buildings, was born at Ottawa, Lesueur county, Minnesota, on July 5, 1857, and is the son of John H. and Anna E. (Wilson) Covey, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. They were among the pioneers of Lesueur county, Minnesota, where they married in 1855. The father built and for a number of years conducted a hotel at Ottawa in the early days, and later engaged in merchandising at Cleveland. In 1862 he removed his family to Hutchinson and they were there when the Indian massacre occurred, the home being burned soon after the family fled. Their neighbors all around them were killed, but they escaped without injury but with scarcely anything in the way of worldly possessions except the clothing they had on. In 1863 the father enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company I, Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, in which he served to the close of the Civil war. He is now living at Camp Supply, Oklahoma,

and conducting a hotel. The mother died in northwestern Iowa in 1872. There were nine children in the family, four of whom are living. Charles was the first born and passed his early life in Minnesota, being thirteen years old when the family moved to Iowa, and nineteen when the change to Kansas was made. He lived at Beloit, Kansas, five years, and in his various places of residence received a common-school education. At the age of fifteen he began to learn his trade as a carpenter, at which he worked until 1876, when he engaged in contract work, carrying it on five years in Hamilton county, Kansas, and in the Arkansas valley in eastern Colorado. During this time he had contracts amounting to three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, among them one for the erection of an opera house at Coolidge, Kansas, at a cost of forty-eight thousand dollars. In 1891 he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad to build a round house at Denver, and from the time of its completion until 1895 he lived at Harper, Kansas, then came to Grand Junction, where he has since resided and carried on an extensive and profitable business in his chosen line, contracting and building, putting up residences and business blocks principally, his operations aggregating about thirty-five thousand dollars a year. In 1878 he was married to Miss Lucy Fowler, a native of Vinton, Iowa, by whom he had one child, his daughter Bessie, now the wife of F. H. Lescher, of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Covey died in 1881 at Vinton, Iowa, and in 1883 he married a second wife, Miss Lizzie Bollway, a native of Illinois, the marriage taking place at Van Horn, Iowa. They have two children, Charles L., now twenty years old and a carpenter at Los Angeles, California, and Ruth, aged nine. In politics their father is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has served two terms as alderman at Grand Junction, and in a similar capacity at

other places where he has resided. He was also county surveyor of Hamilton county, Kansas, two years, and was mayor of Coolidge, in that state, when he lived there. In fraternal relations he belongs to all branches of Odd Fellowship, the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Workmen, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Order of Washington. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM D. SPENCER.

After a residence in several states and varying fortunes in a number of different pursuits, William D. Spencer, of Mesa county, one of the progressive and successful ranchmen and fruit-growers of the Western slope, finds himself comfortably settled on a fine ranch of ninety-three acres four miles northeast of Fruita, and pleasantly occupied in a general ranching business and the cultivation of fruit, bees and other products incident to an agricultural life. He was born on December 7, 1833, in Richland county, Illinois, and is the son of William and Miriam (Dee) Spencer, the former a native of Kentucky and reared in Indiana, and the latter a native of Vermont from where she moved to Ohio with her parents when she was twelve years old. The father was a farmer and one of the pioneers of Richland county, Illinois. In the spring of 1835 he moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, and there also he was a pioneer. Twelve years later he moved to Vernon county in the same state, then known as "Bad Acts," a name given to it by the Indians. There the father died at the age of eighty-three. His life had been a useful one wherever he lived, and in all places where he was known he was highly respected. In his young manhood he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and throughout his life he took an active and earnest interest in the affairs of the locality of his home. The mother died at the home of her son William at

Saguache in this state in 1884, aged seventy-nine. They were the parents of five daughters and three sons, all of whom grew to maturity. William was the third in the order of birth and is the oldest of the four now living. He was but little more than a year old when his parents moved to Wisconsin, and reached manhood in that state. The country in which the family lived was new and undeveloped, and while the demands for the labor of every able hand were exacting and unceasing, the opportunities for schooling were correspondingly limited and the school methods and appliances were primitive. He remained at home until he was twenty-two, then went to Minnesota and took up a tract of land which he afterward sold. In June, 1857, he started with ox teams overland for Kansas, reaching Beatrice, Nebraska, in July, just after the town was started by colonists. He concluded to remain there and in the fall took up an abandoned claim of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the townsite. Of this he fenced forty acres and broke and cultivated twenty. The Pike's Peak gold excitement in the spring of 1860 induced him to abandon his claim at Beatrice and come to Colorado. The Nebraska town has since grown over the greater part of his land, and so he lost an opportunity for fortune there. On his arrival in the vicinity of Pike's Peak he spent two years mining and prospecting without success. During the next six years he was employed on a ranch near Denver. In 1868 he moved to Saguache county, and there he again took up land which he improved with a good dwelling and other buildings, living there until 1890. He then sold out in that section and took up his residence in Mesa county on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which he bought. Of this he has since sold forty-seven acres, and has greatly improved and developed the rest. He does a general ranching business with good results, and makes specialties of

fruit and bees. Seven acres of his land are in choice fruit trees which are yielding good returns for his labor. And the portions of the ranch under cultivation are responding liberally to his faith and persuasive husbandry. It was all new and undeveloped land when he bought it, and whatever it now shows in the way of development and cultivation is the result of his well-applied industry and skill. On May 3, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary A. Ashley, a native of Kentucky. They had one child, their daughter Grace. Mrs. Spencer died on December 29, 1901. In politics Mr. Spencer is a pronounced Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Baptist church in which he was ordained deacon more than twenty years ago.

In concluding this brief mention, it may be stated that from boyhood Mr. Spencer has enjoyed a reputation as a hunter, being an unusually good rifle shot. At the age of fourteen years he killed his first deer at the first shot. The following year his father presented him with a gun and from that time on while he remained at home he saw to it that the table was well supplied with meat. Since that time he has invariably carried off the honors in every hunting party with which he has been connected. During the winter of his seventeenth year he accompanied a party of men on a hunting trip to the west branch of the Kickapoo river, in Vernon county, Wisconsin. The only boy in the party, he was also the hero of the crowd. During its first seven days they killed fourteen black bear, six of which were trapped by one man in a cave in the high bluffs along the stream. Of the remaining animals the subject killed three, being so close that their fur was powder-burnt. He also killed more deer and other game than any other man in the party. Several times well-known hunters have come to the San Luis valley with the avowed intent of "doing him

up" on the hunt, but he has always maintained his well-won reputation as a crack-shot and successful hunter.

NELS C. MOUNSON.

Born, reared and educated in Sweden, and well trained in agriculture by a long and extensive practical experience there, Nels C. Mounson, of Mesa county, Colorado, living on a fine little fruit ranch of seventeen acres lying four miles northeast of the village of Fruita, has transferred to the land of his adoption his spirit of progress and enterprise, and with the dogged and persistent industry, and the intelligence and breadth of view characteristic of his people, has built up in this western wilderness a comfortable home and a profitable business. He was born on September 9, 1848, in Sweden, where his ancestors lived for many generations, and where his parents, Christopher and Eva (Ingeburg) Mounson, were native and lived and labored until death, that of the mother occurring when her son was yet an infant and the father's in 1875. The father was a farmer and the son was reared on the paternal homestead, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty-one. He was well educated in the state schools, and after he attained his legal majority, being desirous of devoting his life to agriculture, he attended a school devoted to that branch of industry, remaining there two years. After leaving that institution he became superintendent of a farm of over two thousand acres, holding the position seven years. In 1881 he came to the United States, and making his way direct to Colorado, turned his attention to prospecting for a year in the vicinity of Silver Cliff. The next year was passed working in a smelter at Pueblo, and he then went to Montana and Idaho, where he was engaged in mining about a year. After that he spent several years mining at Leadville, and while there served two

years as county jailor. In March, 1896, he moved to Mesa county, and in partnership with Gavin Leslie bought a fruit ranch. The next year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Mounson bought the ranch of seventeen acres on which he now lives, paying one thousand nine hundred dollars for it. Much of it had previously been set out to fruit and he has since extended this area and made good improvements in the way of buildings and other necessary equipment. Here he has a comfortable home with sixteen acres of orchard which produces bountifully, his net returns in 1903 being in excess of two thousand dollars. On November 1, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Pearson, a native of Sweden and daughter of Peter Pearson, a farmer and carpenter there. Mr. and Mrs. Mounson have had one child, their son Nels Otto Mounson, who was drowned in Sweden at the age of four years. In politics Mr. Mounson is a Republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Order of Washington. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. For some years Mr. Mounson has been a cripple, the result of a cave-in on him while working in the mines at Leadville which crushed and mangled his left side badly, laying him up for a year and leaving him with one leg about two inches shorter than the other. Yet he has been energetic and progressive in conducting his business, and has taken a genuine and serviceable interest in the local affairs of his community in every line of useful activity and enterprise.

DENNIS HUGHES.

A skillful mechanic and during the greater part of his life working diligently at his trade of blacksmithing under a great variety of circumstances and in many different places. Dennis Hughes, of Aspen, the leading blacksmith of the town and an active dealer in farming

implements, has seen life through his toil in many phases and from even the hardest conditions has wrung by his energy and well-applied industry a substantial success financially, acquiring at the same time a store of that worldly wisdom which comes only from experience. He was born at Port Henry, Essex county, New York, on February 22, 1853, and is the son of John and Mary (Nathan) Hughes, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Vermont. On his arrival in this country the father located at Sherrington in the province of Quebec. There he learned his trade as a blacksmith and also acquired a good practical knowledge of farming. When he was about twenty-one he moved to Albany, New York, and there wrought at his trade about eight years. He then went to Westport in the same state, and during the next two years worked in the blast furnace there, at the end of that time removing to Port Henry, where he was employed in the same line of work for eight years longer, starting in business for himself in 1861. The next year he enlisted in the Union army as a blacksmith in the Twenty-fifth New York Regiment, under command of Gen. Phil Sheridan, in which he served to the close of the war. He then returned to his former home at Port Henry and resumed work at his trade, continuing until his death in 1901. His wife died in 1857. He was an active Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion; and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal relations. There were eight children in the family, three of whom, James, Michael and May, have died. Those still living are John, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Dennis. The last named, who is the immediate subject of this writing, had but little educational advantages, being obliged to look out for himself at an early age. When he was ten he hired out to work on a farm at two dollars and fifty cents a month during the summer and in

the winter worked for his board so that he could attend school. The next year he received ten dollars a month for farm work in the summer and in the winter spent his time in his father's blacksmith shop learning his trade. This sort of occupation was continued until he reached the age of sixteen. After completing his apprenticeship in 1870, when he was seventeen, he started in business for himself, locating at Maria Center, New York, where he remained until 1876, when he moved to Missouri, and after living a year at Kansas City, took up his residence at Gosneville, Clay county. Two years later he returned to his native state and there he carried on a shop one year. In 1879 he came to Leadville, Colorado, and until April 1, 1880, worked there for wages in the Andy Johnson mine. From there he moved to Kokomo and did blacksmithing for the stage company, then after spending two weeks at Denver, went to Conjoes, New Mexico, and worked six months for wages. At the end of that time he bought a twenty-two-inch bellows and opened a shop of his own at Boydsville. His next location was at Bear creek, where he took in a partner, Robert Shaw, and three months afterward moved to Charma river, where he carried on independently. From there he changed to Almargo and then to Aberlease. The soldiers and Indians drove out everybody in the village, and he opened a shop at Durango, this state, remaining until the end of 1881. During the next three years he was employed at his craft in various places in his native state and Colorado, and settled at Aspen in 1885, early in the year. He bought Joe Cole's shop and conducted it a year and a half, then sold out and bought ranches on Capitol creek, where he turned his attention to raising cattle, in 1887 and 1888 owning more stock than any other person in the neighborhood. In 1889 he returned to Aspen and purchased the shop where he is still engaged. In 1895 he dis-

posed of his ranch and added to his enterprise a business in farming implements of all kinds. He has been steadily successful in all his wanderings, and is now well established in business to his taste and in accordance with his best capabilities. In political faith and alliance he is an ardent Democrat, and in fraternal circles is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. In November, 1879, he was married to Miss Katharine Coyne, a native of Clinton county, New York, daughter of Patrick and Eliza (Connors) Coyne, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Canada. They settled in New York in early life, and there they ended their days, both devout members of the Catholic church. The father was an accomplished railroad man and an accepted authority on all subjects connected with the business. He was a Democrat in politics and zealous in the service of his party. They had eight children, six of whom are living. The father died in 1884 and the mother in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had four children. One son named Harry died in New York state in 1880, aged four, and another named Frank R., at Lake City, this state, on September 8, 1902, after a short illness. He was out looking up a suitable location for establishing a profitable blacksmith shop, which he found at Lake City, but died after living there only five weeks. He had been active in business and public life in Pitkin county, carrying on for a number of years a profitable grocery store and later a blacksmith shop. The two children living are Edward F. and Mae.

CHARLES LATHAM SWEET.

This interesting subject of biographical mention, whose life from youth has been devoted to mercantile pursuits and who has risen by steady and merited progress to a position of leadership in his chosen line of activity,

being now considered one of the most prominent and successful merchants of western Colorado, acquired his masterful knowledge of his business in an extensive and varied career in a number of different places and amid populations of widely differing characteristics. He was born on March 2, 1856, at Brooklyn, Windham county, Connecticut, and is the son of Robert L. and Electa S. (Gardner) Sweet, both belonging to old New England families, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Rhode Island. The parents passed the greater part of their lives in Connecticut, the mother dying there in 1892 and the father in 1900. He was a staunch Republican from the foundation of the party to his death, and in business was a contractor and builder. The family comprised ten children, four of whom are living, George, a resident of Plainfield, Connecticut, John H., of Lake City, Colorado, Mrs. Joseph Michaels, also of Lake City, and Charles L. In the frequent visits of death to the household six were taken away: James H., who died in 1901; William A., who laid his life on the altar of his country in one of the terrible battles of the Civil war; and Adelaide, Anna, Thomas and Daniel, who died at home. Charles L. received his elementary education in the public schools at Plainfield in his native state, and afterward attended the academy here, securing some higher scholastic and a general business training. He remained with his parents until he reached his sixteenth year, then boldly took up the burden of life for himself, going to Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained twelve years employed in different mercantile houses. In the latter part of 1885 and the early part of 1886 he was a salesman in the commercial house of Tibbets & Garland, and had an interest in the business. He next came west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and served as a salesman in a store there until the spring of 1887, when he moved to Denver in this state,

and after a period of valued service in the commission house of P. L. Buckfinger, became a salesman for the wholesale grocery establishment of Williams & Wood, of Denver, whom he represented as a traveling salesman in western Colorado until 1892. In that year he located at Lake City, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Whinnery under the style of Whinnery & Sweet, and carried on a general merchandising business in this connection until 1895. The partnership was then dissolved harmoniously, and he united with Charles Walker in another, and they engaged in the same business at another location. Four years later this partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Sweet has been conducting an establishment of his own. In this he carries a full line of general merchandise, comprising groceries, hardware, queensware, mining supplies and fresh meats. His stock is one of the most complete and his store one of the most convenient and best managed in Lake City and a large extent of the surrounding country, and has an excellent reputation for the strict integrity, enterprise and accommodating spirit with which it is conducted. Mr. Sweet is also interested in mining properties and has a number of promising claims. In his civic and political activity he is especially interested in the cause of public education. In politics he is an unwavering Republican. While his business has always had his care and most earnest attention has always been given to his own and the general welfare of the county and its people, he has not neglected a proper cultivation of his musical talent, and has become an accomplished performer on the violin, an instrument which is the hope of the amateur because he doesn't know its possibilities, and the despair of the master because he does. On all matters concerning this instrument and the music that can be invoked from it he is an acknowledged authority, and with the devotion of a genuine

enthusiast, he has got together a valuable collection of violins, all of which are of the first order of excellence, and some are renowned in their history and of great value, one, which is one hundred and thirty years old, being easily worth five hundred dollars. On December 21, 1888, he united in marriage with Miss Belle McGoekin, a native of Scotland. They had four children, of whom Electa and Emma died and Elsie S. and Emory W. are living. Their mother died on May 21, 1903, and on July 2, 1904, the father married a second wife, Mrs. Jessie (Kirker) Sleeper, a native of Ohio reared at Lake City, Colorado. She is the daughter of Thomas H. and Mary (Simpson) Kirker, who came to Colorado and located at Lake City among its early settlers. There the mother is now living, the father having died in 1899. He was an ardent Republican politically and a miner and prospector in business. His church affiliation was with the Presbyterians, with whom the mother still affiliates. Four of their children are living, Thomas, Coleman, Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. George S. Mott. The second Mrs. Sweet had, prior to her marriage, a wide and high reputation as a successful school teacher. She taught many years at Lake City, and was highly esteemed for her success with children, especially in preparing them for public exhibitions of histrionic skill, and her good influence in molding their characters and manners.

JUDGE CHARLES CLEMENT HOLLBROOK.

This highly esteemed, universally trusted and in every way worthy citizen of Conejos county, Colorado, who is now serving his third term in an exalted official station to which he was once elected to fill a vacancy and has been twice re-elected, and which he has highly dignified and adorned, was born in Russell

county, Virginia, on July 13, 1848. His parents, S. V. and Mary M. (Johnson) Hollbrook, were also natives of the old Dominion and moved from there to Kentucky in 1862. The father was a successful farmer. When the dread cloud of civil war descended on our unhappy country and divided the sections with bitterness that could only be wiped out with fraternal blood, he espoused the cause of the Union, stumped a portion of Virginia against secession, and, as was inevitable, lost heavily in property and the fruits of his enterprise. He died in 1879 and his widow in 1902. Two of their children, Capt. F. M. Hollbrook and the Judge, survive them. The latter received a common-school education and afterward attended an academy at Greenup, Kentucky. Later, while teaching school, he pursued his academic studies and prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted on March 10, 1876, at Greenup, Kentucky, and there he practiced until April, 1877. He then left the scenes and associations of his youth for what was at that time a far western land, coming to Colorado and arriving at Castle Rock in Douglas county, on April 15th. He practiced his profession at that place until the middle of December, 1882, when he removed to Alamosa, where he has since lived. In 1881 he was elected district attorney of the fourth judicial district of the state, and he also served as county attorney first of Elbert and then Costilla county, an aggregate of seven years. In 1891 he was elected judge of the twelfth judicial district to fill an unexpired term of three years, and at its end in 1894 he was elected for a full term of six years, and in 1900 was re-elected to another of equal length. In political faith he is an unwavering Republican, and was president of the first Roosevelt Republican club in Colorado, which he organized. He is a third-degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, fraternally, and affiliates with the Seventh-Day Adventists in

religious belief. This sect he joined on July 4, 1896, and in August next ensuing he was ordained an elder, a position he still holds in the organization. On August 15, 1882, he was married to Miss Lillian Booth, the oldest daughter of Levi and Millie A. Booth. They have had four children, of whom one, a son named Booth, was accidentally drowned on June 24, 1898; the other three are living and are Millie M. a graduate of the Alamosa high school, and who, at her graduation, was awarded first prize for oratory in the oratorical contest of the San Luis valley high schools, Lillian and Glen A., residents of Alamosa. In the performance of his official duties the Judge has met every requirement of his exalted station and satisfied every expectation raised by his well known high character, strict integrity and extensive legal learning. In his citizenship he has been faithful and serviceable to every interest of the people and the section of his residence; and in his social life he has contributed to give character and elevation to the whole outward expression of the public and domestic institutions of his people. He is an ornament to the state and a fine example of upright and progressive American citizenship.

CHARLES A. WILSON.

Charles A. Wilson, of Gunnison county, a prosperous and progressive ranchman, has had successes and adversities in life, but through them all he has preserved his equipoise and determination of spirit, and by his admirable qualities of head and heart he has finally become well and permanently established in worldly comfort and public esteem. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, on February 25, 1844, and is the son of Sullivan S. and Samantha (Clark) Wilson, the father a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. Both accompanied their parents to Ohio when young,

and in that state they were reared and married. The father was a prosperous farmer and a man of prominence in his county, serving as its treasurer for a number of years. He died in Michigan in 1892, aged eighty-one years. The mother died in Ohio in 1876. Mr. Wilson's paternal grandfather, Jonathan Wilson, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandson grew to manhood in his native county, being reared on a farm and educated at the district schools and at a good academy located at Tallmadge. He remained at home until 1862 when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, in defense of the Union during the Civil war, but after less than a year of service he was discharged on account of severe illness contracted in the line of duty. In 1871 he moved to Kansas and, locating in Woodson county, took up one hundred and sixty acres of land and bought one hundred and sixty more. There for more than twenty years he was actively engaged in the live-stock business, acquiring a competency which he afterward lost through drought and low prices. Then borrowing money for the purpose, he came to Colorado in 1892, and soon after his arrival bought on time the ranch which is now his home and is located six miles northeast of Gunnison on the Gunnison river. It comprises one hundred and seventy acres of land, practically all under irrigation, and yields excellent crops of hay and grain. When he bought the place much of it was covered with timber, but he has it nearly all cleared now. In addition to his ranching operations Mr. Wilson conducts a flourishing live-stock industry here, and through hard work, strict economy and close and careful attention to every detail of his work he has prospered, and is now one of the substantial citizens of the county. Politically he is independent and fraternally has belonged to the Masonic order since 1876. On November 11, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah Wool-

dridge, a native of England who came to the United States with her parents when she was five years old. She died in Kansas on May 11, 1886, leaving nine children, all still living, Laura A., Delberta, S. Albert, Orlena, Samantha; Amy, Joel W., Kate and Fred. On June 22, 1890, their father married a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Klinkinbeard) Alvy, a native of Iowa. They have two children, their daughters Mabel and Cecil.

CLINTON I. LAWRENCE.

Clinton I. Lawrence, the leading real estate, lumber and insurance man of Crested Butte, Gunnison county, has reached his eminence in business circles and his high place in the public esteem of his community through a long course of faithful service in various capacities, chiefly in railroad work as agent and manager of the office of the company at different places. He is a native of Saratoga county, New York, born on February 8, 1853, and the son of Harlow and Elizabeth (Raynolds) Lawrence, both natives of New York also, where they passed the whole of their lives. The father was for many years the agent of what is now the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad. The family comprised four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, Clinton being next to the youngest. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when sixteen years old began working in the railroad office under his father. There he learned telegraphy and for a long time thereafter was employed in railroad work. In 1881 he became a resident of Colorado and entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company as agent at Crane's Park, then the terminus of the road. Some little time later he became the road's agent at Tennessee Pass, and in June, 1882, was transferred to Kezar, again the terminus of the road, going from Salida west. In September following he changed to

Saperino, and in January, 1884, to Crested Butte. He was one of the pioneer employees of the company and none was more fully trusted, so that wherever there were important duties to perform and critical conditions to meet, he was one of those sent as best qualified for satisfactory service. In December, 1891, he became agent at Grand Junction and later at Ouray, afterward returning to Crested Butte. In 1902 he left the railroad service and succeeded to the real estate and insurance business of his father-in-law, the late Volney Axtell, who had just died there. In this enterprise he has since been continuously engaged and been very successful. Politically he is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan, although he has served in the city council. Fraternally he is a Master Mason with membership in the lodge at Ouray. His first marriage, which occurred in 1873, was with Miss Effie Porter, a native of Minnesota. They had one child, their son Harlow, now assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Gunnison. This wife died in 1885, and in 1891 he contracted a second, uniting with Miss Mary H. Axtell, a native of Chicago, the daughter of Volney F. and Mary (Dayton) Axtell, who were born in New York. Mr. Axtell was one of the pioneers of Gunnison county, locating at Crested Butte in 1879, and there engaging in mercantile pursuits in partnership with Mr. Holt under the firm name of Holt & Axtell. Later he turned his attention to real estate, lumbering and insurance, beginning his work in these lines about 1884 and continuing it until his death in 1902. He was one of the leading business men of Crested Butte for years and by his probity, acumen and breadth of view gave the town a high reputation in business circles. In politics he was a Republican but not an active party worker, yet he served the town well in several minor offices, being one of its first mayors and at times a member of the city council. Mrs. Axtell still has her home at Crested Butte.

ALBERT H. McCONNELL.

Amid the many gainful occupations of Colorado, which include almost the whole range of productive human activities, none is more entitled to the considerate and careful attention of its people and its governing powers than the ranch and stock industries which form so large a part of its material wealth and employ comfortably and contentedly so many of its citizens. The men who conduct these industries and keep them vigorous and prosperous are for the greater part men of brain and brawn, independent in thought and action, forceful and energetic as promoters of the public weal and with an interest in the soil that makes them devotedly patriotic to the state. One of this class who is worthy of honorable mention in any compilation of the doings of the progressive men of the state is Albert H. McConnell, of Gunnison county, whose ranch of one thousand acres and herd of six hundred cattle, one mile and a half east of Doyleville, are valuable additions to the agricultural and stock interests of the county, while the manner in which they are managed is an example of thrift and business capacity well worthy of emulation. Mr. McConnell was born at Marysville, California, on December 25, 1862, and is the son of David and Mary E. (McMath) McConnell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Michigan (see sketch of them on another page). When the son was ten years old the family moved to Marquette, Michigan, and three years later to Missouri. In the fall of 1877 he came to Colorado and took up his residence in Hinsdale county, where his father had preceded him. In 1879 the family moved from Missouri to Gunnison county and located in the Tomichi valley near Doyleville. Here they were pioneers, finding more Indians in the valley then than there are white people now. In 1884 Mr. McConnell took up land near Parlin,

which he improved and lived on until 1892, then sold it, and bought his present ranch which comprises one thousand acres and is all under irrigation and in an advanced stage of development. It yields six hundred tons of good hay a year and comfortably supports his large herd of six hundred cattle, besides grain and other crops, there being considerable of this land set apart for pasture. He for a number of years had an average of eight hundred cattle, but has found it judicious to diminish the number recently, for a time at least. He carries on a brisk and flourishing business of his own, and gives to the local affairs of public interest around him the same careful and energetic attention he bestows on his business, being one of the progressive, public-spirited and enterprising men of the county, with an abiding care for its welfare and a breadth of view highly commendable in applying his efforts. In political faith he is a staunch and serviceable Republican. On October 25, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Marie (Johnson) Bracewell, who was born in Virginia and is the daughter of John and Virginia (Elliott) Johnson, also natives of the Old Dominion, where the father died in 1884. After that event the mother moved to Wayne county, Iowa, where she still lives. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have one child, their son Harry Alexander.

GEORGE WISTER.

The interesting subject of this brief review, who is now just in the prime of life with all his faculties in full vigor and active exercise, and whose judgment is matured and his knowledge of business is full, accurate and serviceable, and who may therefore hope to grow in prosperity and usefulness, is a native of Jefferson county, Kansas, born on October 28, 1863. His parents, George W. and Pauline E. (Wyant) Wister, were natives of Pennsyl-

vania, born in Franklin county, and moved to Kansas when they were young. The mother died on Christmas day, 1902. They had a family of five children, of whom only two are living, the son George being next to the oldest in order of birth. When he was three years old the family moved from Jefferson to Jackson county in his native state, and there he remained until 1884, receiving a common-school education and acquiring habits of providence, industry and usefulness in his father's flour mill. In the year last named, when he was about twenty-one years of age, he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Colorado City, where he remained until 1891. At that time he moved to the vicinity of Palisades and pre-empted a tract of one hundred and twelve and one-half acres of land. In the spring of 1894 he set out four acres of fruit trees, and he did the same every year afterward until his planting covered twenty acres, one-half of which is now in good bearing order and yields large returns for his enterprise and skill. In the season of 1903 his net revenue from the orchards was over two thousand dollars, and there is every prospect that this will increase from year to year as time passes and more trees come into bearing. He was married on December 7, 1887, in Jackson county, Kansas, to Miss Mary Clonch, who was born at Severance, Doniphan county, Kansas, on April 27, 1862, and is the daughter of C. C. and Martha (Buster) Clonch, natives of Pulaski county, Kentucky, who moved to Kansas, as a young married couple and lived there until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Wister are the parents of four children, Earl, Vernon, Cecil and Dean, all living and all born on the ranch which is now their home. In political relations Mr. Wister trains with the independents, and in fraternal life he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is an enterprising and progressive man and is highly re-

garded on all sides on account of his good business capacity, his sterling worth and his usefulness as a citizen.

HARRY W. BULL.

Actively engaged in raising fruit, general ranching and feeding cattle on contract, Harry W. Bull, of the Western slope in this state, living four miles northwest of Eckert, Delta county, finds his time and energies fully occupied in useful labors and profitably rewarded for the outlay. He is an enterprising man, wide-awake to his opportunities and diligent in making good use of them at all times. Like many another of the progressive men who have helped to make Colorado great and wealthy, he is a native of the far East in this country, having been born in the state of New York, in Orange county, on January 10, 1865. His parents, Sidney and Ruth (Cooley) Bull, were born in New York and New Jersey, respectively, and in 1869 moved to Missouri, where they are now living. The father was a farmer there until recently, when he retired from active pursuits and took up his residence in the town of Cameron. Six of their seven children are living, five of them in Colorado. Their son, who is the theme of this article, left home in the spring of 1886, soon after reaching the age of twenty-one years, and coming direct to this state, located in Delta county on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the one he now owns and occupies, which he took up as a pre-emption claim and afterward sold. His present ranch was purchased in January, 1898, and required his immediate and vigorous attention to make it habitable and productive. He built a comfortable dwelling on it and began at once to devote his energies to its cultivation and development. Fifteen acres of the tract are in fruit, and the orchards are kept up by repeated plantings, and one hundred and twenty

acres are devoted to growing alfalfa, which is his principal crop as the orchard is not yet in full bearing order. In 1903 his harvest was eight hundred tons of good hay, on which he realized an average of five dollars a ton by feeding it to cattle under contract. He also sold three hundred boxes of peaches and one hundred boxes of apples. In the stock industry he confines himself to raising a number of horses each year. On June 8, 1898, he was married to Miss Bertha Atwood, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, whose father, Charles Atwood, was born in Massachusetts in 1847, and her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Marshall, in Canada in 1853. The father was a molder in his earlier manhood and later turned his attention to merchandising. Both parents are living in Missouri, whither they moved in 1868. All of their five children are living, but only one, Mrs. Bull, is a resident of Colorado. She and her husband have son, Ernest A., who was born in 1899. The father is a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World. He supports the Republican party in political matters, and both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

GERHARD JUTTEN.

Of the foreign population which has helped to make the United States great and prosperous, probably no class has done more for the advantage of the country than the Germans, and few if any have suffered greater hardships. They have gone, in many cases to the very limits of the territory within reach of help in time of danger, and often even far beyond it, and had, in addition to all the wild conditions of an unsettled and unpeopled land, the difficulties of a foreign tongue to contend with, many of whose sounds are difficult for them to make, so different from their own resonant and vigorous language. This has been the

experience of Gerhard Jutten, of Montrose county, this state, and his family. When they came to this country he was forty-three years old and had no knowledge of English at all, and his wife, although somewhat younger in years, was as ignorant of English as himself. The industrial triumphs they have won in the face of great difficulties, and their mastery of the language to such an extent that Mrs. Jutten has for years been a valued official in the school system of their new home, are all the more to their credit, and stamp them as persons of unusual force of character, mental power and persistent determination. Mr. Jutten was born in Germany in 1839, the son of Peter Jutten, also a native of that country. His father was a farmer there in times of peace, and a soldier in times of war. He was in active service in the French army at various times, his last engagement in this organization being at the time of the revolution of 1848 when Louis Philippe was driven from the throne and Lamartine became the ruling spirit in France. Mr. Jutten's mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Nelison, died in 1842, aged about twenty-eight years, leaving three children, of whom he was the first born. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native land. After leaving school he engaged in farming there and continued his operations in this line until he reached the age of forty-three. He then came with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, to the United States through the persuasion of his brother-in-law, John Rademacher, and after reaching Gunnison, this state, journeyed by wagon on to his present locality, reaching it in the spring of 1882. He settled at first across the river from the place on which he now lives, taking up a pre-emption claim. Here he began to get accustomed to his surroundings and the customs of the country, and to facilitate his efforts in this direction sent his daughter to live in the family of a neighbor

in order that she might learn the English language and teach it to the rest of the household. They at once started to improve and cultivate their land, but found themselves in the midst of great difficulties. They had but little money left, provisions were very costly, and the land was slow in response to their demands for the products of modern husbandry. With pain and toil they struggled on, however, and every foot of progress they made was firmly held, so that in a little time they were more comfortable, and by thrift and persistent industry not only made their home agreeable and attractive, but accumulated other property and extended their cattle business until now they own about eight hundred acres of land in good condition, the most of which is devoted to raising alfalfa and grain, and carry on one of the leading cattle industries of the county. Their progress in other respects has been commensurate with that they have made in their business operations. They have risen to influence in the social and public life of the community, and are recognized as important factors in all lines of its proper development and improvement. Mr. Jutten raises in the orchards of his own planting the best fruit of all kinds for the use of his family, and the finest quality and most approved breeds of cattle. He also owns and operates a steam threshing outfit which he makes of great service to the farmers around him and throughout a wide scope of country. He was married in 1860, in Germany, to Miss Wilhelmina Rademacher, a daughter of Gerhard and Anna Gertrude (Schwilles) Rademacher, whose families had lived in the fatherland from time immemorial. Her father was a wheelwright and passed all of his life in that country industriously working at his craft, dying in 1853, at the age of sixty-five or seventy. Mrs. Jutten was well educated in her native land and it is strong proof of her strength and flexibility of mind that coming to this country, as she did with five children and

having not only the cares of a large family but also domestic duties of an unusually difficult and burdensome character on her hands, she has still mastered the English language and given a good portion of her time to public duties in the community, serving for a number of years as president of the local school board and, since retiring from that office, as its treasurer. In these positions she has been able to give an inspiration and a quickening impulse to the school forces of the district that have been a great value to the schools, raising their standards and enlarging their usefulness in many important respects. The children born in Germany are Ida, Mary (deceased), Henry, Gerhard, Anna, and John, Adolph and Josephine, deceased, the last three being buried there. Those born in America are John, Joseph, Theresia and James, all living. Among the people living in their part of the county no family is more generally or more highly esteemed and none is more worthy of public regard than the Juttens and no couple has done more for the elevation and substantial benefit of the community than the parents of this household.

ROBERT B. RIVES.

Belonging to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Virginia, and reared in the best circles of its cultivated society, Robert B. Rives, of Cimarron, Montrose county, with the manly self-reliance and force of character for which his people have been noted in all their American history, accepted with alacrity and cheerfulness the destiny of toil and privation which was his portion in this western world for a number of years, and turned his very circumstances of difficulty and danger into the means of helping him to a firmer fiber of physical manhood and incidentally to a better estate of worldly comfort. He was born in Franklin county of the Old Dominion in 1828,

and is the son of Joseph and Frances (Prunty) Rives, natives of that state and descended from some of its earliest and best colonial settlers. His father was a large planter and tanner and prominent physician there, a Whig in politics until the death of that party and afterwards a Democrat. He was prominent and active in the social life and government of his county, and for twenty years served its people as sheriff. He was born in 1782, not long before the close of the Revolutionary war, and died in 1868, not long after the close of the Civil war, and was buried by the side of his wife in the family burying ground in his native county. She was the daughter of Robert Prunty, and died in 1856, aged about seventy years. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Rives, was a soldier under Washington in the Revolution, and an intimate friend of that great commander. His wife's maiden name was Mary Stegall. Their lives were passed on their plantation in their native state. Mr. Rives of this writing was the last born of the ten children who composed the household of his parents, and was reared and educated on the paternal homestead. At the age of twenty-one he became a planter on his own account and continued in the business until the beginning of the Civil war when he promptly enlisted in defense of his convictions in the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. Having his leg broken in the service, he was discharged, but as soon as it was well again he re-enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion under Gen. L. Lomax and served in that command to the end of the momentous conflict. After the war he returned to his plantation and remained there until 1880, then came to Colorado, and after a short residence at Colorado City moved to Kokomo. A year later he located at Maysville, eleven miles west of Salida, and during the next two years prospected and mined in that region. He then came to Cimarron, Montrose county, and

for two or three years was engaged in railroad work. At the end of that period he took up a pre-emption claim on which he still resides and on which the first house in this part of the county was built. Back of his dwelling is where the United States troops were drawn up to fight the Ute Indians on the opposite side of Cimarron creek. Among the earliest permanent settlers here, he has also been one of the most useful and influential. He served seven and a half years on the local school board, and was prominent in all movements for the improvement of this section. When there seemed to be sufficient population for the purpose he started the agitation that resulted in the organization of Montrose county, and in the early history of the new organization was one of the leading men. In 1854 he was married to Miss Martha Mackenheimer, a native of Virginia where the marriage took place. She died in 1866, at the age of twenty-six, leaving three children, Jacob, Francis P. and Josephine, all residents of Virginia, the first named being a prominent tobacco merchant in that state. In 1884 he married a second wife, Miss Mary Frances Smith, a daughter of William C. Smith, a merchant and planter of Virginia. Mr. Rives's place is a model of thrift and skillful cultivation, and its products are of high quality and abundant in quantity. He is one of the leading farmers of the neighborhood and one of its most representative citizens.

HENRY ALERTON.

Born and reared in the midst of the highest civilization, with all the blandishments and enjoyments of cultivated life around him, as manhood opened before him with radiant promise, Henry Alerton nevertheless did not hesitate to turn away from it all and seek a destiny of toil and hardship in the western wilds of this coun-

try, and with manly and intrepid spirit met all its burdens, braving extremes of heat and cold, of drought and flood, of loneliness and hunger, in order that he might in his own way work out a career without the aid of adventitious circumstances or fortune's favors, and gratify a love of adventure that was inherent in his nature. He was born at Lockport in western New York in 1848, the son of John and Hannah (Newboldt) Alerton. His father, a native of England, settled in that portion of the state when a young man and there followed the business of a merchant tailor until his death, in 1857, at the age of forty-five. His wife died when her son Henry was but two years old, leaving nine children, of whom he was next to the last. He was reared by his uncle, George Reading, a boot and shoe manufacturer of Ontario, Canada, and when he was eighteen went to work in a grocery store and bakery to remain two years. At the end of that time he returned to Lockport and learned photography under F. B. Clench, of that city. He then started westward without any settled destination, but eager to see the country and find if he could a desirable location wherein to establish himself and accumulate a competency. In the course of two or three years he reached Trinidad, this state, just in time to take part in what is known locally as the Trinidad war, a short and sharp conflict between Americans and Mexicans. His first occupation in this part of the country was driving cattle for Loring & Goodnight, cattle kings of that day, in whose service he made a trip to Texas. After that he hauled saw logs to the mill to be sawed into lumber for use in the construction of the new Fort Lyon, and after the logs were all in he went into the mill and helped to saw them, continuing at this work until the contract was fulfilled, which occupied about six months. From there he went to Denver and took employment as clerk for the Tucker Lumber Company, and remained in their service six months,

then going to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he worked for the Union Pacific Railroad until it was completed, when he went to California, and from there made his way to the Comstock mine in Nevada. During the next five years he worked in Sutro Tunnel, then made a trip from Virginia City, that state, to Colorado, traveling a distance of three thousand two hundred miles through California, New Mexico and Arizona to Alamosa, this state, crossing the desert in July when the thermometer registered one hundred and twenty degrees and going over the mountains when it was forty degrees below zero, making the whole trip with a team and wagon. Locating at Lake City, he remained five years conducting summer resorts on the lake, then transferring his base of operations to the Uncompahgre valley, he engaged in the cattle business, taking up a part of his present ranch at the mouth of Happy Canyon in 1886. The land was covered with sage brush and all his acquaintances who knew the conditions prophesied that he would fail to make the place productive or continue to live on it. His work was difficult here and full of discouragements. But he persevered until now he has one of the best ranches in this part of the state, having succeeded in his venture beyond all expectations. He has added one hundred and sixty acres to his original tract and has that also in a good state of cultivation. For some years he was extensively engaged in the dairy business, raising Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and making large quantities of butter, but of late he has given his attention mainly to fruit culture, having a very prolific orchard and raising the finest varieties and best quality of fruit, his "Flaming Tokey" grape being unsurpassed, single clusters weighing as high sometimes as fifteen pounds. He also has a fine residence and beautiful flower gardens. He was married in 1869 to Miss Eliza Furst, a native of Troy, New York, who ably seconds all his efforts.

STEPHEN WATERS.

Stephen Waters, of Gunnison county, living about four and one-half miles from the interesting little town of Doyle, is one of the most extensive and enterprising stock-growers and general farmers of the county, and is one of the leaders of the stock industry in the standard and quality of his output as well as in the extent and importance of his operations, breeding generally pure Shorthorn and Durham cattle, and giving them every care that a wide and studious experience suggests to keep their standard high and their condition good. Mr. Waters is a native of the good old state of Pennsylvania whose record is glorious in peace and war, on whose soil have grown up mighty industries which contribute enormously to the wealth of the country and the comfort and convenience of its people, and from whose teeming millions go forth to defend their land in times of attack, vast armies of patriotic men, inspired by the same zeal for the common welfare when danger threatens as they exhibit in productive labor when only the thriving industries of peace require attention. The place of his birth was Lebanon county, and his life began there in 1876, the son of Andrew and Jennie (McMaster) Waters, both natives of the state in which he was born and passing their lives on its fruitful soil. The father died in 1879, and when the subject was three years old, while the mother is still living at the home of her son at Crookston. They had five children, Stephen being the first born. He remained at home with irregular and brief attendance at the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen, then took up the burden of life for himself by entering a machine shop to learn a useful trade, and alternating his labors there with work on neighboring farms. After spending a number of years in this way he concluded to try his fortune in the West and came to Kansas, where he

remained four or five years engaged in farming at different places. In 1899 he settled in Colorado and after a residence of about a year and a half purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present home, which now comprises six hundred and forty acres, and at once started a cattle industry on a foundation which promised large proportions that have been attained even in short time devoted to building it up. He has prospered abundantly in his undertaking, increasing his acreage as has been stated, and improving his land with excellent buildings, modern in completeness and equipment, and constructed on a scale of magnitude commensurate with the increasing demands upon them. In January, 1893, Mr. Waters was married to Miss Bettie Anderson, a native of Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Mary S. (Kinsley) Anderson, of her native state. Her father was a carpenter and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have had seven children, Ruie, Eva, Ola and Harry, living, and Hattie, Mamie and Evelyn deceased.

LOUIS LUCERO.

Louis Lucero, of Howeville, about twenty-one miles north of Gunnison, is, as his name would indicate, of Spanish ancestry and was born in New Mexico in 1860. His father was Refugio Lucero, and he remained on the paternal homestead until he reached the age of twenty. He was educated at the schools near his home and in the varied experience in life which he has had since leaving home. For nine years he lived at various places and was employed in different occupations as circumstances or his inclination directed. In 1889 he settled in Gunnison county, this state, on a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near East river, which he still owns and conducts, and on which he has built up a thriving and profitable stock business of magnitude and high character, managing the enterprise with

skill and systematic industry, and giving to every detail of its requirements his own personal and careful attention. He has improved his land with good buildings ample in scope and complete in equipment, and adorned with many evidences of good taste and a progressive spirit. Being one of the leading men in his neighborhood he has necessarily a voice of influence in the affairs of the district and having large interests at stake is wise as well as active in promoting every element of industrial and commercial progress and all institutions of educational or moral usefulness. Mr. Lucero was married in 1888 to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of New Mexico. They have six children, Emma, Claud, Florence, Louis, Mary and Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Lucero are among the most highly respected citizens of their portion of the county, and have hosts of friends.

SAMUEL H. FARMER.

Samuel H. Farmer, owner and manager of the properties formerly belonging to the Delta Orchard Company, located two miles and a half south of Delta, where he has one hundred and eighty-five acres of good land and extensive and thrifty orchards, all in a state of abundant productiveness, is a native of Maryville, Tennessee, where he was born in 1863, and is the son of Joseph and Angeline (Henry) Farmer, who were like himself natives of that state. The father was a farmer until the breaking out of the Civil war, and during his residence in the county was elected sheriff. When the war began he enlisted in the Union army and was stationed at Unity in western Tennessee, where he remained during the term of his enlistment. When returning home after his discharge he was drowned in the Mississippi river in 1866, at the age of thirty-four years. Soon after his widow moved with her family to Kansas, where she died in 1879, at

the age of thirty-five, and was buried in Cherokee county, that state. Their son Samuel passed his school days at Melrose, Kansas, and at the age of seventeen started in life for himself, going to the Indian Territory and there working at day labor. In 1881 he received an inheritance, a part of which he invested in a livery business at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, which he conducted until August, 1883, then sold out a month later and entered college at Glasgow, Missouri, where he remained two years, and being taken ill then was obliged to return to his Arkansas home at Siloam Springs. After remaining there a year he came to Pueblo, Colorado, in June, 1887, for his health and remained there until the following September, when he hired to the Knight-Basic Cattle Company, with which he remained until November 1st. After that he worked for A. L. Bonney for a year herding cattle. The next two years were passed by him in improving property on the California mesa in Delta county. In the fall of 1890 he began ranching for himself and in the next three seasons raised over eighteen thousand bushels of grain on the California mesa. In the fall of 1893 he moved to southwest Missouri where he remained eighteen months engaged in the grocery business, returning to Delta, this state, in the spring of 1895. During the next six years he was employed in contract work in ditching and planting orchards, and followed that until February, 1891, at which time he bought out the Delta Orchard Company, securing a tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land which was well improved and had fine and productive orchards already on it, but which he has since made much more attractive and valuable with the improvements he has added, and far more fruitful by the attention he has given the orchards and the additions he has made to them. He is recognized as one of the leading fruit-growers of this section of the state, and

raises also large quantities of grain and general farm produce. On January 1, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Susie M. Dunlap, at their present home, and six children have blessed their union, J. Floyd, Elison Lester, Chester H., Helen A., Joseph S. and Harold P.

CHRISTIAN BOSSE.

Christian Bosse, one of the prominent and successful ranchmen of Montrose county, with a beautifully located ranch on the California mesa, six miles south of Delta, is a native of Elsas, one of the provinces of Germany which was wrenched from France by the unhappy fortunes of war, and was born there in 1835, the son of Henry and Mary (Madalena) Bosse. His father was a German by nativity, but was a Frenchman in feeling, and served for years on the staff of the great Napoleon, and often regaled the ears of his offspring with thrilling incidents of the wars conducted by that mighty commander. The mother was a thorough Frenchwoman, true to the interests of her country, and filled with admiration of its greatness. She died in 1864, at the age of sixty years. Their son Christian remained at home in his native land until he was ten years old, and in 1846 came to the United States to live with an uncle in New York, with whom he remained two years, then went to Philadelphia and learned the carpenter's trade. That city was his home until the beginning of the Civil war when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company B, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, for a term of nine months. At the end of this term he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served to the end of the war, being discharged at Washington, D. C., on July 6, 1865. His regiment was in active field service during most of the contest and he saw much of the

hardships and suffering of war, and faced death on many a sanguinary field, but escaped without serious disaster. After the war he lived in Ohio for nearly three years engaged in farming, and from there went to Iowa where he worked at his trade for about a year and a half, leaving in 1869 for Colorado. Here he was engaged at carpenter work and farming for about twelve years in various localities. In 1882 he came to Montrose county and settled on the California mesa, where he has since followed ranching with industry and vigor and with gratifying results, and given intelligent and valued aid in developing and building up the section. In politics he is a Republican, but he is not a hide-bound partisan, usually voting in local affairs for the man he considers best fitted for the office. He was married in 1870 to Miss Margaret Jess, and they have two children, William L. and Mary. He and his wife are highly esteemed by a large circle of cordial friends and their home is much sought as a place of pleasant entertainment.

WILLIAM WEBBER.

William Webber, of Mount Carbon, Gunnison county, living on a ranch which he purchased some years ago one mile east of the village, is a native of England and was connected with the coal mining interests of the section in which he lives for a period of twenty-one years. His parents were James and Harriett Webber, also natives of England, as their forefathers were for generations. They lived, labored and died in their native land, and their remains rest beneath its soil. William, the son, was reared and educated in England, and there acquired a practical knowledge of mining. When he reached years of maturity he emigrated to America, and coming to Colorado, settled at Baldwin, Gunnison county, where he lived twenty-one years connected with the coal min-

ing industry there, during much of the time running an engine for hoisting coal. At the end of the period named he bought the ranch on which he now has his home in the neighborhood of Mount Carbon, and since then has been profitably engaged in ranching and raising cattle, although he still has an interest in the mines. His advent into this part of the country was at an interesting time, when the railroad was just completed, and gave him an opportunity to cross Alpine Ridge on the first passenger train that made its way over that elevation. In politics Mr. Webber is a firm Republican, but while he takes an earnest interest in the success of his party he does not himself seek its honors or positions of profit, being content with the management of his business which affords scope for all his time and energy, except what may be required and is freely given to aid in the general welfare and advancement of the community. He is held in good esteem by his friends and neighbors, and throughout the community generally.

HARVEY W. STANLEY.

Many a man of vigor and enterprise, who is willing to face fate in almost any field without craven fear of consequences, after being tossed by circumstances or led by inclination into numerous localities and various occupations for years, even if commanding them to his advantage, turns at last with some degree of eagerness to the vocation of the old patriarchs and finds in it the peace of mind and health of body others have failed to give, and also sources of fortune's pleasing smiles. In this number must be placed Harvey W. Stanley, of Gunnison county, Colorado, one of the prosperous and contented ranchmen and stockgrowers of the Western slope, dwelling on his own estate about nine miles north of Gunnison. He has tried his hand at several lines of work in differ-

ent places, and while a number yielded good returns, he has found in what now engages him employment best suited to his taste and opportunities for permanent success and prosperity. He was born at Whitehall, Michigan, in 1867, the son of John and Avira L. (Young) Stanley, now esteemed residents of Gunnison county. The father was a native of Indiana, and after a short residence in Michigan, went in 1874 to western Kansas, where he bought a small tract of land on which he founded the town of Hill City. He was somewhat in advance of the tide of emigration and the country was wild and unproductive. The conveniences and even many of the ordinary comforts of life were unattainable, and the necessaries were often scant in volume and unpalatable in condition. He and his little band of associates suffered many hardships, and in the spring of 1880 Mr. Stanley left his venture to its fate and moved to Denver, this state. Here he engaged in raising sheep two years, then migrated to Canada where he remained seventeen years. At the end of that period he returned to Colorado and settled permanently in Gunnison county, where he died June 15, 1904. His wife, who is a native of Canada, is still living and pleasantly situated after her many wanderings. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, Harvey being the sixth in the order of birth. His boyhood was passed in Michigan, Kansas and Colorado, and owing to the circumstances of the family and their migratory life, his opportunities for attending school were very few and broken. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a machinist. At the end of his three years' apprenticeship he located in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs and turned his attention to raising stock and ranching, which he followed two years. After spending six months thereafter in Gunnison county he took up his residence at

Telluride and for three years was in the employ of an electric company. Returning to Gunnison county, he engaged in lumbering four years, then bought the ranch he now owns and on which he has since made his home. It comprises two hundred acres, affording an excellent basis for his stock industry and the farming incidental thereto, being well fitted for the purpose in location, improvements, state of cultivation and equipment. Mr. Stanley was married in 1893 to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, and three children have come to brighten their household and sanctify their domestic altar. William A., Grace E. and Thomas E.

GEORGE SMITH.

George Smith, of Mesa county, one of the foremost and most successful bee-culturists in this portion of the state, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1861, and the son of Michael and Sarah Smith. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born near Pittsburg and the latter in Bedford county. The father was a baker in Pittsburg and died there about forty years ago. The mother soon afterward moved to her native county and is now living there, aged about sixty-five. Their son George remained at home until he was about eight years old, and then the circumstances of the family obliged him to go out and do what he could to earn his own livelihood. He secured employment on farms in the neighborhood, and devoted himself to farm labor and other odd jobs until he reached the age of twenty-two, in the meantime finding opportunity to attend the district schools near at hand in an irregular and fragmentary way at intervals, thus scooping, as it were, here and there a handful of the invigorating waters of knowledge as they bubbled and sparkled across his hard and toilsome way. In 1887 he began his course westward, coming to Nebraska where

he was occupied on a ranch about eighteen months. He then came to Colorado and, locating in the South Park, became a valued helper on a cattle ranch, remaining at that post about two years. He soon afterward moved to the ranch which is his present home, and on which he conducts a flourishing industry in bee-culture and the production of honey of the finest grade. He has made a study of the business and has been eminently successful in the management and development of it. His apiary is equipped with every modern device approved in the industry, and his colonies are of the highest grade and most healthy strains. His enterprise is one of the interesting and profitable productivities of the community, and adds life to trade and wealth to the county. He is well esteemed as a leading business man and a wholesome factor in public life. In 1885 he was married to Miss Amanda Metz.

J. M. HARRIS.

The cattle industry of Gunnison county, Colorado, is great in magnitude and mighty in commercial importance, and every day on the ranges and in the valleys where it is conducted are enacted the comedies and tragedies whose vivid portrayal in the mimic arena thrill the older communities with interest and delight, but here they are only ordinary experiences and scarcely awakened more than a passing thought. Still, through them and the volume and importance of the business, the industry has laid all sections of our common country under tribute to its expanding requirements, and as the demand for its products increased the producers have kept coming and the business has continued to grow. Among the number of men of brain and brawn who have been attracted to its promising fields is J. M. Harris, of Howeville, who has a well improved and productive ranch of two hundred acres in the East river country.

and who is one of the energetic and progressive contributors to this vast volume of trade. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1848, the son of Eli and Marris (Eveline) Harris, who were natives and worthy citizens of that state. The father died there in 1891, having survived his wife twenty-six years, she having passed away in 1865. Their son, who is the subject of this narrative, grew to manhood and was educated in his native state, and after reaching years of maturity rented a farm there and conducted it for two years. In 1872 he moved to Missouri and there worked in the mines for seven years. He then came to Leadville, this state, which was at the time the Mecca of gold seekers from all over the world, and for two years was engaged in freighting to and from that camp. In 1883 he moved to Gunnison county and settled permanently on the ranch he now occupies near East river. Here he has devoted his energies to the production of a high grade of cattle for the markets, at the same time giving proper care to keeping up the breeds and maintaining the standard of condition and general excellence at which he aimed in the inception of his enterprise. Mr. Harris is unmarried, but is none the less interested in the general growth and progress of his section of the county, and omits no effort on his part to advance its elements of substantial good and promote its welfare in every way. He is accorded a high place in the respect and good will of his fellow men as a force of potency and influence in the public life of the community, and a citizen whose daily life accords with elevated ideals of public duty and private worth.

DR. B. B. SLICK.

Active in several lines of life, Dr. B. B. Slick, one of the leading professional men of Ouray county, one of its prominent physicians and surgeons, and a noted hunter throughout

a wide scope of the western country, illustrates admirably the versatility and general adaptiveness of American manhood and its indifference to circumstances as a controlling force in any essential way. He was born in Washington, D. C., September 6, 1867, and is the son of Dr. Josiah and Caroline (Ferris) Slick, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Fairfax Court House, Virginia. When he was yet very young his parents moved to Iowa, and from there soon afterward to Albion, Nebraska, then to Gibbon, Nebraska, where the Doctor received his scholastic training in the public schools. After leaving school he was for a number of years a range rider. In that dangerous and invigorating life he gained strength and suppleness of body and independence of spirit, with reliance on himself for almost any emergency and a resourcefulness that made him ready for it. In 1887 he began the study of medicine at the Gross Medical College in Denver, and was graduated from that institution in 1891. He then settled at Minturn, Eagle county, and engaged in the practice of his profession there until 1892, when he came to Ridgway, where he has since been similarly occupied. Here he has become well established in the profession and also in the public life of the community. He has built up a large and lucrative business in his chosen line which numbers among its patrons many of the leading and most representative citizens of the county. In his professional work he makes a good use of the natural good judgment with which nature has endowed him in applying the results of his careful and systematic study, and has withal a wide and accurate knowledge of human nature which is of very material service in his practice. But devoted as he is to his profession, and exacting as he finds it, he is still able to indulge and cultivate his taste for outdoor manly sports, and continues in the maturity of his manhood the habit of hunting which was

one of the acquisitions of his early life; and as a Nimrod he has a wide and well-earned reputation both for his general knowledge of the sport and his success in the enjoyment of it. He is also interested in mining to good purpose. In 1891, at Minturn, he was married to Miss Lela M. Palmer, a daughter of Dr. N. E. Palmer, of Iowa. They have five children, Nelson Earle, Bee, Bessie, Bruce and Dorothy.

H. VON HAGEN.

H. Von Hagen, the largest land owner in Ouray county, and occupying one of the most beautiful and completely equipped rural homes in Colorado with an extensive and profitable stock industry to furnish him a reliable and considerable income, seems proof against the winds of adversity and may laugh a siege of fortune's buffets to scorn. What is more to his credit and comfort, his possessions are the legitimate results of his own industry, thrift and business capacity and those of his parents. Mr. Von Hagen was born in Germany in 1862, the son of Otto and Adelaide Von Hagen, also natives there, and emigrating from that country to this state in 1869. On their arrival here they settled near Colorado City and engaged in the stock business on a large scale. In 1876 they changed their residence where their son now lives, and continued their industry, building up an unusually extensive business and making their ranch one of the choice estates in this part of the commonwealth. It is known as the Pleasant Valley stock farm and comprises two thousand, five hundred acres of excellent land, on which Mr. Von Hagen now runs about one thousand, five hundred thoroughbred and high grade cattle and a large band of well-bred horses. The ranch is located six miles west of Ridgway, and by means of the railroad there is a ready means of shipment for the output of the place and easy reach

to the best markets. Mr. Von Hagen is a careful herdsman, feeding his stock all winter and thereby suffers no losses through exposure to the weather and scarcity of provender. On this place his parents expended the energies of their later life, and here when their labors were ended they lay down to their long rest, the father dying in 1893 and the mother in 1897. Their offspring numbered eight, four of whom are living, but the subject of these paragraphs is the only one residing in this neighborhood. In the public life of the community he has always taken an active and serviceable interest, contributing everything for the erection of his home schoolhouse, and leaving his impress in generosity and enterprise on almost all undertakings for the advancement and general improvement of the section in which he lives. He is known far and wide as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the county, and stands well in the esteem of all his fellow citizens, not only for his qualities as a broad-minded and capable aid in the development of the region in which he has cast his lot, but also as a man of high character, generous impulses, agreeable social qualities and a wealth of world wisdom which is everywhere and always useful and freely available to all who seek his counsel. He is a member of the order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and each of these orders has felt the force of his influence and the benefit of his energy. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lucy Woodhouse, a native of New Jersey, who came to this section with her parents in early life. Their family consists of four daughters, Alma, Elizabeth, Hilda and Dora.

GEORGE F. OVERMAN.

Pleasantly established on an excellent ranch of eighty-five acres three miles west of Ridgway, and a pioneer of the county who came

here in 1877, George F. Overman is a good representative of the Ouray county farmer, who by thrift and industry has acquired a competence and is securely fixed in the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He is a native of Indiana, born on August 16, 1855, the son of John and Maria Overman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. In early life the father emigrated with his parents to the place of the mother's nativity and there grew to manhood, was educated and when he reached maturity was married. When their son George was thirteen years old they moved to Missouri, and after a residence of two years in that state, came farther west to Kansas. There George reached years of maturity and completed in the public schools of that state the education he had begun in those of Indiana and continued in those of Missouri. In 1877, at the age of twenty-two, he drove a band of cattle from Kansas to this state and finding the country promising, he homesteaded a tract two miles above the land on which he now lives. In 1887 he sold that and bought his present place and has since been engaged in the stock business. He now has a beautiful ranch of eighty-five acres on which he has built a comfortable and commodious residence and other necessary buildings, and which by systematic and skillful labor he has made one of the attractive and valuable farms of his section. His stock industry comprises horses and cattle, and he omits no effort on his part to keep his standards high and the condition of his stock first-class. In 1879 his parents also came to this county, and here the father died in 1897, since which time the mother has lived at Ridgway. Mr. Overman was married in 1888 at Portland, Colorado, being united with Miss Lizzie Hays, a native of Texas, and they have one child, their son Clyde. In the affairs of the county, and particularly those of his immediate community the head of the house takes

an active and helpful interest. In November, 1904, he was elected a county commissioner, for a term of four years, on the Democratic ticket. He has been especially zealous in the cause of public education, serving for a number of years as a member of the school board. In all the relations of life he has lived acceptably and he stands well in the community.

JAMES R. McDONALD.

James R. McDonald, one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock-growers of Ouray county, is a typical pioneer, well versed in woodcraft, fearless of danger from man or beast or the elements, laughing hardships and privations to scorn, and ever ready for any duty that fate may mete out to him. He has lived in Colorado since 1868, and has partaken of all the phases of life incident to her early settlement and subsequent growth and development. He was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in 1845, and is the son of Ronald and Margaret McDonald, of the same nativity as himself. He comes of a martial strain, his great-grandfather, John McDonald, having fought in the French and Indian war under Washington, and borne himself valiantly in the struggle. After the war he settled in Canada, and there he and his wife ended their days. There also the father and mother lived and died, and there the son grew to manhood and was prepared for the duties of life. After reaching his maturity he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and a few years later moved to Michigan. In both states he followed lumbering, spending six years in the pine forests of the latter as bookkeeper. He then made a trip through the territories looking for business opportunities, but returned to Michigan, where he remained until 1872. In that year he came west again and located in what is now Park

county, Colorado, where he engaged in mining for a year. In 1873 he moved to the San Juan country, and there he continued his mining operations until 1875. Then he came to Ouray county and, in company with George Scott, he built the first house in what is now the town of Ouray. In 1877 he was appointed the first marshal of the district and in 1878 located the farm on which he now lives, and began the enterprise in farming and raising stock in which he has ever since been engaged. He has one hundred and sixty-seven acres of fine valley land on which he raises excellent crops and breeds superior grades of stock, having as pleasant a home and all the necessary appurtenances for the vigorous and successful management of his business. Like others of the old settlers, Mr. McDonald experienced all the horrors of Indian warfare and all the cruelty of Indian treachery. He was in this country and took an active part in suppressing the outbreak of 1875 and elsewhere and in an individual capacity he confronted the arrows of savage hatred of the white race and helped to overcome its resistance to the onward march of civilization. He had many thrilling adventures and numerous narrow escapes. In his mining operations also he experienced all the varied emotions incident to the calling, now successful in this work, discovering some very valuable properties, and now losing all he had in unexpected and unavoidable turns in fortune's wheel. He was married at Colorado Springs in 1878, to Miss Mary Hasmer, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of seven children, Ronald, John A., Alexander, James, Neal, Mamie and Kate.

HON. JOHN M. WARDLAW.

Popular as a citizen, esteemed in social circles, having a high rank in his profession, and looked upon as a progressive and broad-minded

man, Hon. John M. Wardlaw, county judge of San Miguel county, has honestly won by his own merits and capacity the high position in which he stands among the people of his county and his professional brethren. He is a native of South Carolina, born on November 2, 1870, and a pioneer of 1889 in Colorado. His parents were Andrew C. and Mary F. (Smith) Wardlaw, like himself native in South Carolina, and there he lived until he reached the age of seventeen, being educated in the University of Anderson, at Anderson, South Carolina. He then sought a new home and the expansion of his fortunes in Wisconsin, and as a preliminary to his future efforts, entered a business college in that state where he followed a complete commercial course and in due time was graduated. After leaving this institution he took up his residence in Chicago, and was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator in that city. After two years passed in the service of the company there he was sent to Missouri in the same capacity; and from there he came to Pueblo, this state, where he continued in the same line. In 1891 he was transferred to Telluride as manager of the company's office in that city. In the meantime, during his wanderings he had been industriously occupied in the study of law, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. In the fall of that year he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for county judge, but was defeated in the election. He resigned his position with the telegraph company and devoted himself to the practice of his profession; and in 1898 he was again nominated for county judge and was elected. At the expiration of his term in 1901 he was re-elected, having discharged his official duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to all classes of people. In the interim between his admission to the bar and his first election to the judgeship he was also engaged in newspaper work, and is now

the owner and editor of the San Miguel Examiner, one of the progressive and wide-awake journals of southwestern Colorado. In fraternal relations the Judge is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and in its progress and beneficent work he takes an active interest. He was married at Telluride in 1893 to Miss Minnie Behm, a native of Chicago. In all the elements of the progress and improvement of the section in which he has cast his lot the Judge is deeply and intellectually interested; and he approaches all public questions with a broad and catholic spirit that is in harmony with the genius of American institutions. Young in years and in professional and official life, vigorous in mind and body, and with all his aspirations in touch with the loftiest ideals and the best attributes of American citizenship and the spirit of the age, he would seem to have a long and useful career before him.

ALBERT HOLMES.

Albert Holmes, of Telluride, who during the last twenty-one years has faithfully served the people of San Miguel county as a justice of the peace, and the town of Telluride seventeen years as police judge, is a native of New York city, where he was born on November 10, 1829. He is the son of Albert and Johanna Holmes, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. Their son Albert grew to manhood in the city of his nativity, and was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1855, when he was twenty-six years of age, went to Michigan where for a number of years he was employed at his trade and engaged in the furniture business. He also served three years at his trade in that state as a justice of the peace. In 1882 he came to what is now San Miguel county, this state, and went to work at his trade. But in the fall of that year

he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and he has held the office continuously since that time by successive re-elections. During this long period of twenty-three years he has also served seventeen years as police judge of the city of Telluride, and in both capacities he has given such general satisfaction that there has been no demand for a change in the personnel of the official. He was married in Michigan, in 1862, to Miss Clementine Dolly, also a native of New York city, whose parents moved to Michigan in its territorial days. She died at Telluride on July 7, 1891, leaving no children. The Judge has a pleasant home in the city which is a center of generous and considerate hospitality, where his hosts of friends are always sure of a cordial welcome. Besides being an important factor in preserving the peace of the community and establishing the forms and administering the spirit of the law, he has been active in every good work for building up and improving the county and increasing the comfort and conveniences of its people. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, held in cordial regard as a friend, and has the confidence and good will of the whole community.

CHARLES S. WATSON.

Charles S. Watson, county superintendent of the public schools in San Miguel county, this state, and for nearly a quarter of a century active in the development and progress of the state, is a native of Canada, born on the soil of the dominion on April 21, 1845, and the son of Stephen and Hannah M. (Kinyon) Watson, the former a native of England and the latter of New York. The father came to the United States with his parents when he was but a year old, and after reaching years of maturity and getting married moved to Canada, and while he and his wife were living in that country, their son was born. When he was three years

old they returned to New York and two years later moved to Michigan. There the son Charles grew to manhood and received his education, attending high and normal schools in that state, and afterward took a thorough college course at his home. In 1866 he went on the Mississippi river and learned the business of a pilot, at which he was employed two years, then returned home and engaged in farming in the summer seasons and in teaching school in the winters until 1881, when he came to Colorado and settled at Telluride. The town had just been started and for a time he turned his attention to mining, later building a hotel which he conducted for a number of years. In 1883 he was appointed clerk of the district court and for fifteen years in succession he was continued in this office. In 1887 he was also elected county clerk and to this office he was once re-elected, serving two terms in all. Attracted by the gold excitement of 1898 in Alaska, he made a trip to that country in that year, going two thousand miles into the interior. The next year he returned to this state, and in 1900 went to Prince of Wales Island. Coming back to Washington, he made another trip to Alaska, going to Cape Nome, and from there returned once more to Prince of Wales Island where he bought a small sailing vessel in which he came again to the Pacific and then made a prospecting trip over Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico. He located a number of valuable properties in Arizona which he still owns. In 1902 he once more took up his residence at Telluride and was appointed county school superintendent, a position which he is still filling and in which he has won golden opinions for his capacity and the vigor of his administration. Mr. Watson's life has been a busy one, and he has employed his opportunities to good purpose. He owns considerable town property at Telluride and elsewhere, has

mining claims of value, as has been stated, and has other possessions of extensive worth. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of the lodge at Telluride, and in its welfare he takes an active and intelligent interest. In 1875, while living in Michigan, he was united in marriage with Miss Almira McClellan, a native of that state. They have two children, their son Charles Lee, the law partner of Congressman Hogg of this state, and a resident of Telluride; and their daughter Belle, the wife of Harry Turner, of Durango, and former superintendent of the schools in San Miguel county.

VINCENT U. RODGERS.

Vincent U. Rodgers occupies two important positions in the public life of San Miguel county, being clerk of the district court and city treasurer of Telluride, and has risen to the consequence and high standing that he enjoys through the exhibition of business capacity, good character and a diligent and intelligent attention to duty. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on May 6, 1869; and the son of D. S. and Eleanor (McLaughlin) Rodgers, also natives of that state. In his home state he grew to manhood and received his education. After completing the public school course in the vicinity of his home he attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo, New York. In 1887 the family moved to Colorado and located at Durango, where the father engaged in mining and the son in newspaper work, he having previously learned the trade of a printer. He moved to Telluride in 1894 and became bookkeeper and stenographer for the Tomboy Mining Company, remaining in its employ two years. He then entered the employ of Mr. Painter in the insurance business at which he continued until he was appointed clerk of the district

court in 1898. He then established an insurance and real estate business of his own, and this he has built up to good proportions and made very profitable. In 1903 he was elected city treasurer of Telluride, and re-elected in 1905, and since then he has performed his dual official functions with the same diligence and conscientious attention that he gives to his private business. He also owns valuable ranch property and stock and has a one-half interest in the lease on the San Bernardo mine. He is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and serves as secretary of each of the local bodies. He also belongs to the order of Elks and is secretary of his lodge at Telluride. His success in life is the legitimate result of his enterprise and public-spirit and he has honestly earned the general esteem in which he is held throughout the county. Young, active and capable, with vigorous physical health and worthy ambitions, he may confidently look forward to a career of usefulness and honor.

MILTON EVANS.

A pioneer of 1876 in Colorado, and one of the first miners in what is now San Miguel county, where he has ever since been an active and prominent man deeply interested in all public affairs, and giving his time and attention freely to their proper management, Milton Evans, of Placerville, has witnessed the growth of the region from a wilderness practically unbroken save for the numerous mining camps which were opened in it from time to time, to its present prosperous and progressive condition blessed with all the elements and fruitful with the products of civilized and cultivated life. He was born in Ohio on May 13, 1834, and is the son of James and Mary O. Evans. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one and received his education in

the schools of his native county. Then in 1856 he turned eagerly from the associations and scenes of his childhood, youth and early manhood to the inviting fields for enterprise in the farther West and moved to Iowa where he remained ten years engaged in farming. In 1866 he crossed the plains with his own ox teams to Salt Lake City, and from there made a trip northward through Idaho and Montana, stopping for a time at Fort Benton. He there took passage on a steamboat down the Missouri river to his former home in Iowa, and during the next eight or nine years was occupied in the grain and stock business. In 1876 he came to Colorado and located in what is now San Miguel county, which later he helped to organize. Here in the neighborhood of the present town of Telluride he engaged in mining, being the first man to follow the industry in that section. He was also an early prospector and miner where Ophir now stands, and was actively concerned in opening up the whole region to the hopes and the employments of men. In 1877 he bought an interest in the Nevada Mining Company, soon after selling a part of his stock for seven thousand, five hundred dollars. He has since been offered forty thousand dollars for the rest of his stock in this company, but has refused to sell and still owns it and has charge of the property. He also has interests in other mines in this locality, and has shipped ore from ten of them. In 1890 he settled at Placerville, and here he has charge of the Copper Basin Mining Company and the Placerville Gold and Copper Mining Company. At the same time, while looking out for his own interests and building up his own fortunes, he has been active and zealous in promoting the welfare of the section and aiding in its progress and development. He was influential in organizing the county and served as one of its first county commissioners, holding the office eight years. For many years he has belonged to the

order of Odd Fellows and has been active and influential in its work and history. He was married in 1856 before leaving Ohio, to Miss Eliza Brown, a native of Virginia, who died in 1878 in Iowa, leaving four children, James W., Herbert C., Milton A. and Sarah. The sons live in San Miguel county, Colorado, and the daughter is a resident of Minneapolis. He was married a second time in 1884, being united on this occasion to Miss Nellie Steele, a native of New York, the wedding occurring at Durango, this state. She died in 1887, leaving no children.

HENRY COPP.

Henry Copp, merchant and postmaster of Norwood, San Miguel county, a pioneer of 1872 in this state, is a native of England, born in 1832, and the son of Josiah and Eliza Copp, who were also natives of that country. When their son Henry was twelve years old the family emigrated to the United States and located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California and, locating at Nevada City, followed there his trade as a baker, which he had learned before leaving home. After a few years in this vocation he engaged in mining at that point until 1861, being at one time a partner of that famous miner, John Mackey. In 1861 he made a prospecting tour through Idaho and Montana in which he was very successful in discovering and locating valuable properties. In 1872 he came to the San Juan county, this state, and followed mining in the Silverton and Ouray districts, and also conducted a bakery at Ouray for five years. During a portion of this time he was associated in his mining operations with Judge Stevens and they sold one mine for forty thousand dollars. In 1887 he located where Norwood now stands and built the first house on the mesa, paying fifty-nine dollars per thou-

sand feet for the lumber used for the purpose, all of which had to be transported to the site on pack horses. He took up a homestead here and in 1888 got a postoffice established and was appointed postmaster, a position that he has held continuously since that time. He has also been engaged in merchandising here for a number of years, and has served twelve as a notary public. He is an earnest member of the Masonic order, having organized the lodge to which he belongs and served as its first master. He was first married to Miss Annie Liddy, a native of New Orleans, in California, where she died, leaving one son, Herbert J. Copp, who is still a resident of that state. In 1896, in San Miguel county, he married a second wife, Miss Lucy J. Cooper, a native of Ohio. Mr. Copp owns a fine ranch adjoining the town of Norwood and also considerable city property. He is one of the leading and representative men in this part of the county.

ALFRED DUNHAM.

Alfred Dunham, who owns and lives on an excellent and highly valuable ranch of four hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town of Norwood, San Miguel county, is a native of the farther West in this country, and in spirit, enterprise, breadth of view and independence, as well as in business capacity, is wholly one of its admired products. He was born in California on January 22, 1860, and is the son of John and Susan (Rae) Dunham, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. In 1849 the father joined the argonauts to the Pacific coast, crossing the plains to California, where he engaged in raising stock until 1873. Then the family moved to Colorado, locating in Huerfano county. Here they continued their operations in the stock industry for two years, then moved the business to the Durango

region, and conducted it there until 1880. At that time he moved to the Dolores county, and from there soon afterward came to the Disappointment. Here he remained until 1899, when the son came to Norwood and bought the land on which he has since made his home. In addition to the home place of four hundred and eighty acres he owns range land on which he runs about one thousand cattle which are bred with care and kept up to a high standard of excellence. Mr. Dunham has been very successful in his business and has become one of the wealthy and influential men of the county, having a potent voice in the promotion of every commercial, industrial and educational enterprise, and occupying a leading place in every line of public life. Of the fraternal societies numerous and admired among men he has joined but one, the Knights of Pythias. His first marriage occurred at Dolores in 1881 and was with Miss Annie Johnson, a native of Missouri, who died in 1894 leaving five children, Mabel, Arthur, Ollie, Ethel and Alfred, the last named being since deceased. In 1898 Mr. Dunham married a second wife, Miss Lizzie Rusk, also a native of Missouri. They have two children, their daughter Florence and son Roderic. Mr. Dunham's mother died in 1880, and his father is also deceased.

CHARLES TRUAX.

Charles Truax, who was one of the leading business men and extensive merchants of Norwood, San Miguel county, has lived in this state since he was three years of age, and has been active in the development of its resources and the advancement of its progress from his youth. He is a native of New Mexico, born on January 16, 1860, and the son of James and Paulina Truax, the former born and reared in Canada and the latter in New Hampshire. In 1863 the family moved to Colorado and lo-

cated at Denver, having their home where the heart of the city now is. There the parents passed the remainder of their lives and ended their days. There also their son Charles grew to manhood and received his education. After leaving school he engaged in business in the capital city for a few years, and in 1888 moved to San Miguel county where he took up land and began farming and raising stock. He followed this business for some years, then sold his farm and opened a merchandising establishment. He had a fine, large stone store building, and his enterprise embraced trade in all lines of a general mercantile business, carrying a large and well selected stock of all kinds of commodities suited to the community. He also carried on extensive operations in the meat industry, conducting a lively and up-to-date meat market with every appliance for its most judicious management, and a stock of goods well adapted to every need of his patrons. Nothing in the way of enterprise, breadth of view and good business capacity was wanting to the completeness of his various departments or the wise and vigorous management of the business. In the public and social life of the community Mr. Truax is also wisely and earnestly interested, and his time and energy is freely given to the promotion of every element of progress in the town and county. He is looked upon as one of the leading and most representative citizens of this portion of the state, and by his industry and public spirit justifies the estimate. With membership in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Woodmen of the World, he is prominent in fraternal circles and of great service in their various activities. He was married at Denver on February 1, 1881, to Miss Annie Johnson, a native of Sweden, and they have had one child, their son Harold, now deceased. Mr. Truax's brother George is the inventor of the Truax automatic ore car

He also has a brother named Warren and a sister named Rose, who are the only surviving members of the family.

JAMES Q. WAGGONER.

James Q. Waggoner, one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stock men of the Paradox valley in Montrose county, and an important factor in the public life and system of improvements in this section, is a native of Norwalk, Ohio, where he was born on April 2, 1837, and is the son of Cyrus and Lorilla (Osier) Waggoner, who were born and reared in New York, and came to Ohio when young. When their son James was eight years old the family moved to Michigan and five years later the father was accidentally killed by a horse. Mr. Waggoner then went back to Norwalk and there served a three-years apprenticeship to a wagon and carriage maker. After learning his trade he worked at it for a number of years in various places, among them Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Detroit. In 1870 he settled in Kansas and located land in the Osage Nation reservation. From there he moved soon afterward to Independence, that state, and in the vicinity of that city engaged in farming and fruit-growing. He came to Colorado in 1880, and took up his residence at Leadville, but moved a little later to Cebola, and from there not long afterward to where he now lives in Paradox valley, settling here in 1883. He located land here and has since bought additions to it, and at once began the stock and farming industry which he is now conducting. He served four years as mail contractor and is now water commissioner of all the water of the Dolores river and its tributaries, having been appointed to this important position by Governor Peabody in June, 1903. He has one-hundred and sixty acres of the best valley land in his farm, and has it thoroughly irrigated, having

procured the water and provided for the continuance of the supply by tunneling into the mountain. He runs a small herd of cattle of grade and high standard. He also has a thrifty and fruitful orchard of choice varieties of fruit on his place which yields abundantly every year and is a source of considerable profit. Mr. Waggoner has been particularly active and resourceful in procuring the advantages of thorough irrigation for this section of the county, and his efforts in this behalf have been highly appreciated, so much so in fact that in June, 1903, as has been noted, he was appointed water commissioner for a large extent of country which is watered by the Dolores and its affluents, and his appointment met with general approval. He was a member of the jury before whom the famous Packer case was tried. On March 23, 1877, at Independence, Kansas, he was married to Mrs. Carrie M. Eastman, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. They have one child, a son named Louis H. Mrs. Waggoner had a daughter by her former marriage who died a few years ago leaving two daughters, Myrtle and Fernie Good, who live with their grandmother.

THOMAS RAY.

Thomas Ray, of Montrose county, comfortably settled on one of the best ranches in the Paradox valley, and not far from the village of Paradox, has won from the reluctant hand of an adverse fate a competence for life and a leading place in the regard of his fellow citizens of the county he has done much to improve and develop. He is a native of Tennessee, born in 1840, and lost his parents so early in life that he never knew them. He was reared to manhood in his native state, under the care of strangers and with the hard condition of being obliged to earn his own livelihood almost from childhood. Opportunities

for engaging in large affairs, for the advantages of scholastic training, and for the bland amenities of social life, were all denied him, and every step of progress he made in the toilsome ascent to prosperity and consequence was a conquest of his own over and not with the aid of fortune. In 1865 he sought the freer air and larger opportunities of the unsettled West, moving to Missouri, where he remained six months, then came to Colorado and settled at Denver. In 1869 he went to Idaho and pitched his tent where Weiser now stands and from there in 1870 moved by team to California. There he remained seven years engaged in farming with moderate success. In 1877 he turned his face again toward the rising sun, coming to Utah and locating near the Colorado line in the vicinity of the La Sal mountains. Here he again engaged in farming and also in raising stock, remaining until 1885. He then sold his property at that place and moved to where he now lives. He has developed a tract of wild land into a beautiful home and made of it a very productive and valuable farm, improved with good buildings of every kind needed for its purposes, and enriched with one of the best orchards in the state. The farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land and generously supports his fine herd of over five hundred cattle, all of which are well bred and wisely cared for. He was married in Tennessee in 1859 to Miss Lean Maxwell, a native of that state, born in 1844. They have ten children, Cornelius, Mary, Fannie, William, Emma, Emla C., Marion, Philander, Hugh and Laverne.

ANDERSON BROTHERS.

Lewis and Fred Anderson, who compose the firm of Anderson Brothers, prominent stock men and farmers doing business on their

large and highly improved ranch lying about sixteen miles south of Norwood in San Miguel county, which comprises several hundred acres of excellent land, and also an alfalfa farm one mile south of Norwood, are natives of Colorado, born where Leadville now stands, Lewis in 1860 and Fred in 1866. They are the sons of Harrison and Margaret (Tull) Anderson, who were born, reared and married in Iowa, and came to this state in 1860 only a short time before the older of the boys came into the world. The father died in Colorado, and the mother is still a resident of the state. The sons grew to manhood in this state and have passed the whole of their lives here except that Lewis lived five years in Minnesota. After leaving school they engaged in the cattle industry and carried it on extensively in Gunnison county until 1880, when they located where they are now living, and taking up land for the purpose, have continued their operations on their present ranch with increasing magnitude and profit until they have built up one of the most extensive and important enterprises in their line in this part of the country. Their herds are large, well bred and valuable, their farming is conducted on a scale of considerable size and is up-to-date in every respect, and the business capacity with which they manage their work is highly commended and of a character to command success and general respect. In fact, whether considered in its scope, the manner in which it is carried on, or the standard of its output, their business has a high rank among the industries of Colorado with ramifications in many other parts of the country, and affects the welfare and comfort of hundreds of people in various ways. Lewis Anderson has never married; but Fred was married in 1886 to Miss Elizabeth Guire, of Monument, El Paso county, where the ceremony was performed, she being, like himself, a native of the state. They have two sons, Alva

and Rodney. The Anderson brothers are well esteemed and highly appreciated throughout the county as good business men and excellent and valuable citizens.

SANFORD H. MATTHEWS.

A Colorado pioneer of 1878, and settling in the portion of the state in which he now resides when it was entirely new to civilization and settlement, Sanford H. Matthews, of Duntun, Dolores county, has been a forceful and effective power in organizing this section of the county and pushing forward its progress, being from the first in full sympathy with the aspirations of the Western people, and only needing a place in which to make his influence felt and his breadth of view impressive and serviceable. He was born in Canada on November 1, 1859, and is the son of Alexander J. and Mary (Bothwell) Matthews, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Glasgow, Scotland. In 1861 they moved to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. Soon afterward the father enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and in that regiment he served through the Civil war. The parents now reside at Marshalltown, Iowa. Their son Sanford remained with them until he was nineteen, receiving a district school education and being trained to the pursuit of agriculture on his father's farm. In 1878 he came to Colorado, and a few months later went back to Iowa. In 1881 he again became a resident of this state, living for a short time at Denver, and going from there to Leadville, where he engaged in prospecting. From Leadville he moved to Aspen and for two years was busy mining in that region. He then was some time at Gunnison in the livery and feed business, and from there began a prospecting tour over southwestern Colorado, with headquarters at

Ames. Two years were also passed in general merchandising at this place and a short time in various occupations at Rico. From 1887 to 1892 he was merchandising at Placerville. For some months thereafter he lived at Norwood where he carried on an active business, principally in the line of developing the country. He built the first house at Sawpit, and in many other ways contributed substantially toward opening up the region to settlement and productiveness, among them organizing the Morell mining district. He then moved to Telluride and during the next five years was in business there. After that, in partnership with R. W. Rogers, he bought the townsite of Duntun, including the hot springs, and since that time he has done an active and profitable business in the building up and development of the town. He is also interested in a number of rich mining properties, and has profitable returns from them. In 1885 he was married at Ames to Miss Jennie Evans, a native of that place, which was founded by her father, Walter Evans, who became a resident of Colorado in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have three children, Nathan, Paul and Susan.

S. D. WINBURN.

Passing the evening of life in retirement from active business, and in peace after many conflicts, in comfort after many hardships and privations with an estate that assures him a competence and which he wrested from obdurate conditions and by continued and well-applied industry and frugality, S. D. Winburn, of Cortez, Montezuma county, can look back over his long and active career with the satisfaction of having never faltered at the call of duty or shirked a responsibility that was properly his. In addition to the struggles incident to making his way unassisted in the world through the channels of peaceful

industry, he has had his share of trial and danger in the fields of more strenuous endeavor, where in the midst of unrolling columns in the din of battle he dared death in defense of convictions or in protection of whole communities from the cruelty of savage fury. For he is a veteran of the Civil war on the Southern side and followed the flag of his section from Sumter to Appomattox, fighting much of the time under the direct commands of the great military leader of "the lost cause;" and afterward he was an active participant in the wars with the Indians in this state after the strife between the sections was ended. Mr. Winburn is a native of North Carolina, born in 1833, and the son of Cornelius and Tabitha (Hendricks) Winburn, also natives of that state. He was reared and educated in his native place, and there learned the trade of a carpenter. When the Civil war began he followed his convictions into the service of the Confederacy, and remained in the Southern army until the war was over. In 1866 he moved to Missouri, and soon afterward crossed the plains with a mule train from St. Joseph to Denver. In 1867 he located at Pueblo and wrought at his trade for a few years, then bought a ranch and engaged in farming until 1873. At that time he returned to Pueblo and during the next two years was again employed at his trade. In 1875 he went back to his ranch, and after several years of earnest application in improving and farming it, spent a year at Rosita. In 1884 he sold his ranch and after remaining a short time at Mancos moved into the Montezuma valley and took up the ranch which he now owns four miles from Cortez. His land is very productive and yields abundant crops of grain and hay; and on it he supports a large band of well bred horses, always keeping the standard high and his stock in excellent condition. In addition to his farming land he owns one hundred and sixty acres

which he took under a timber claim. Recently he retired from active business and turned his land and stock over to the management of his sons, and he is now living at the town of Cortez, respected by all his fellow citizens, and with the force of his example and the influence of his personal presence and the wisdom acquired in his long and active life still effective in the community. He was married in Fremont county, this state, in 1876 to Miss Mollie Baldrige, a native of Missouri. They have five children, all sons, Edward, Richard, Walter, Lee and George.

JOHN KELLEY.

Although born almost under the shadow of the great institution founded by Jefferson for the liberal education of young men, the University of Virginia, John Kelley, of Cortez, did not have the benefit of its bounty or other means of an extended education. He had before him a destiny of toil and privation, and his education was practical rather than technical, and was gained in the exacting school of experience more than at any institutions of learning. He came into the world at Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 25, 1833, the son of Williamson and Eliza Kelley, natives of the old Dominion, who moved to Missouri while he was yet a child. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead in the new state, and there amid all the ungenerous conditions of frontier life learned useful lessons of industry and frugality which have been of great service to him in his subsequent career. At the age of twenty he set out to make his own way in the world, crossing the plains to California where he engaged in mining and raising stock. From there he went to Mexico to follow the same lines of industry and some years later, in 1871, came to this state, locating at Denver. Soon afterward he made a

trip East, and in 1872 returned to Denver. Since then he has been continuously a resident of Colorado. For a short time he lived at Pueblo, then went to Del Norte and to Lost Trail, prospecting and mining along the way. He remained in those regions until 1884, when he moved into the Montezuma valley and located the land on which he now lives. He also has an extensive tract of state land under lease, and carries on a large and profitable stock business. He has prospered in most of his undertakings, and has converted his savings into real estate, owning a business block and other property of value at Cortez in addition to his ranch. Although a bachelor, and having the future interests of no family to look out for, he is deeply interested in the enduring welfare of his county and state, and aids in its promotion by every proper means. He is a member of Sitting Bull Tribe of Red Men at Durango, and belongs to the Pioneer Association at San Juan. He served the country two years as deputy sheriff and two years as constable.

HON. CHARLES J. SCHARNHORST.

In every walk of American life the German race has been conspicuous and serviceable. Its representatives have helped to lead our armies in battle, they have thrilled attentive thousands with their eloquence on the hustings, they have adorned our highest forums with their statesmen, illuminated our technical schools with their learning, quickened and enlarged our business currents with their ingenuity and enterprise, put in motion mighty energies of industrial progress, adorned our tribunals with their exalted character, judicial acquirements and breadth of view, and dignified our citizenship with all the elements of its best development. To this race Hon. Charles J. Scharnhorst, of Cortez, the county judge of Montezuma county, belongs, and in his career

among our people he has exemplified many of its most admirable traits. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on January 5, 1842, and is the son of Carl L. and Louise (Prinzhorn) Scharnhorst. His family has been distinguished in the fatherland, one of his great-grand-uncles, the great General David Scharnhorst, having earned by his service to his country in war and peace such public regard that his statue adorns one of the public squares of Berlin. Judge Scharnhorst himself was a gallant soldier in the army of his native land and was awarded a bronze medal for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle, which he still wears. He was reared in his native country and there, after receiving a good education in the state schools, learned his trade as a shoemaker. On October 12, 1866, when he was nearly twenty-five years old, and approaching the full maturity of his powers, he landed in the city of New York, having determined to make his home and seek his fortune in this country. A short time after his arrival on the shores of the United States he proceeded to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in March, 1867, to St. Louis, Missouri. He remained there one year, then moved to Kansas City, where, in March, 1869, he was made captain of a squad of men who marched afoot across the plains to Denver, this state, to aid in the settlement and development of the farther west. After spending a few months at Denver he located at Georgetown, where he wrought at his trade two years. He then returned to Denver and there engaged in mercantile business for a year. From the end of that year until 1881 he was in business first at Del Norte and later at Leadville, his family meantime living at Denver. In 1882 he came to Montezuma county and located land, then went to Durango and during the next three years worked at his trade at that place. In 1885 he located at Dolores and for a year thereafter was engaged in general merchandising. He then settled in the Montezuma

valley and took up a homestead and a pre-emption claim which constitute the farm which he now owns and which comprises two hundred and forty acres of good land. On this he planted an orchard which has grown thrifty and fruitful, and built up an extensive and profitable stock industry, having now a large herd of well bred cattle. Taking an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, he served four and one-half years as postmaster at Cortez, and in 1898 was elected county judge, having previously prepared himself for the position by private study of the law as a profession. He was re-elected in 1901, and again in 1904, and is now serving his third term. In the discharge of his official duties he has given general satisfaction and won high commendation for fairness, legal learning and earnest devotion to the best interests of the county and its people. In 1872 the Judge was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Schultz, like himself a native of Germany, the marriage taking place at Denver, and of this union four children were born namely: Augusta, who is now postmistress at Dolores; Carl, Louise and Minnie. The Judge, having been a widower for some years, was, in the spring of 1905, again united in marriage, at Durango, Colorado, with Miss Marie Sturm, of Denver, Colorado, a native of Baden, Germany. Having been active and serviceable in the early history of this section, the Judge has an earnest interest in all that pertains thereto, and is a zealous and valued member of the San Juan Pioneer Association. He is one of the substantial, prominent and influential citizens of the county whom all classes respect, and whom the people delight to honor.

JOHN W. WINGATE.

John W. Wingate, of Durango, a retired merchant whose career has been active and fruitful in this state, is a pioneer of 1870 in

Colorado and of 1873 in the San Juan country. He was born on July 16, 1845, at Boston, Massachusetts, and is the son of Moses and Martha Dunham (Walker) Wingate, the former a native of Dover, New Hampshire, born on the old Wingate homestead, on which the family settled in 1658. In 1849 the parents of John Wingate moved to Rome, New York, where he lived until the Civil war called him to other scenes of usefulness. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Infantry, and served until June 8, 1865, his only mishap beyond the general privations and hardships of the service being a slight wound received at the explosion of the mine before Petersburg July 30, 1864. After his discharge from the army he returned home, and in 1867 moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and later changed his residence to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter, helping to build Fort Russell. In 1868 he moved to Kansas, and two years later came to Colorado, locating at Denver. In 1871, however, he went to New Mexico in the employ of a large English company, but a year later he returned to this state and went to the head of Cherry creek in company with O. P. Posey and Milton H. Mark, of Denver. Here they rented a ranch and raised potatoes until 1873 when he and Mr. Posey came to Colorado Springs and engaged in contracting and building. Then, in company with former Governor Alva Adams, they started a hardware business at Del Norte. Some time afterward, leaving Mr. Posey in charge of this enterprise, Mr. Wingate went to Baker's Park, and in partnership with others built a sawmill in 1873. They were obliged to construct their road into the park, crossing the Rio Grande fifty-three times. Returning to Del Norte he remained a short time, then went to the Summit camp and assisted in opening the Golden Queen mine, of which he was one

of the owners. It is now a part of the Consuls Gold Mining Company's property, and he is one of the stockholders in the company. Some time was passed in prospecting, after which Mr. Wingate took charge of the Hotchkiss mine near Lake City, and in the ensuing fall he took control of the Summit mine and mill at Summit gold camp, but soon after returned to Lake City, where he took charge of the VanGieson Lixiviation Works and remained until 1878. At that time they opened a hardware store at Silverton and he assumed the management of it. They also had a store at Alamosa which Mr. Adams managed. The firm dissolved during 1878. Posey and Wingate took the Silverton store and continued until 1882, when they took in another partner, Col. H. G. Heffron. In 1884, with Alva Adams and William Bayly, they organized and incorporated the San Juan Hardware Company, with stores at Silverton, Durango, Ouray and Telluride. In 1893 Mr. Wingate sold out his interests in all and retired from active business pursuits. On January 8, 1885, he was married to Miss Juliette A. Conger, a native of New York, and they had two children, John C., who died in infancy, and Oliver E., who is living. Their mother died on October 4, 1890, and on June 7, 1893, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. Wingate married a second wife, Mrs. Susan Greene, a native of Ohio. They have one child, a daughter Martha, who was born on April 18, 1896. In 1895 the family took up their residence at Durango. Mr. Wingate has served three years as mayor of Silverton and a number of years as alderman. In 1888 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Harrison for President. Mr. Wingate is still interested in mines and real estate. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and is also active in the Grand Army of the Re-

public, holding the rank of post commander. In the San Juan Pioneers Association his membership is very active and serviceable, he being secretary and treasurer of the body, and having served as its second president. In all public local matters he is diligent and aggressive, looking always to the general weal of the community rather than to the advancement of any personal or factional interest.

THEODORE W. WATTLE.

One of the first settlers on the Mancos and now the oldest resident of Montezuma county by continuous occupancy of her soil, Theodore W. Wattle is one of the patriarchs of this section of Colorado and has been a prominent figure in all phases of its history. He was born in Mercer county, Ohio, on May 25, 1840, and is the son of Augustus and Susan E. Wattle, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. In 1855 the family settled in Kansas, and they lived in that state through all the troublous times of the border wars and the agitation begun by old John Brown, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Wattle's parents. On July 24, 1861, Mr. Wattle enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of Company D, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, in which he served until September, 1865, having many trying experiences and seeing all the horrors of war at close view. He participated in a number of the leading battles of the contest but escaped unharmed. After his discharge he returned to his Kansas home and engaged in farming there until 1876, when he moved to this state and settled for a short time in La Plata county. During the same year he took up the ranch on which he now lives, being one of the first settlers on the Mancos, as has been noted. For a number of years thereafter he was occupied in prospecting, and in 1885 he turned his attention wholly to farming

and the development of his stock business. He has transformed his wild land into a beautiful and productive farm, and from a small beginning has built up a stock industry of good proportions, handling only pure bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he has a large herd. He also conducts on his place an extensive and profitable apiary, its product having a high rank in the markets and being sought after with eagerness. When Montezuma county was organized he was appointed county assessor, and he was afterward once elected to the office. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Taltec Lodge, No. 73, at Mancos. In 1885 he was married at Durango to Miss Melvina Hammond, a native of New Brunswick. They have two children, their son Howard H. and their daughter Ruth.

W. C. CHAPMAN.

W. C. Chapman, a leading merchant, prominent citizen and influential civic force at Durango, La Plata county, is a pioneer of 1868 in this state, and since that time he has been actively identified with its progress and development. He was born at Albany, New York, on September 9, 1838, and is the son of John W. and Hephzibah (Gibbons) Chapman, also native at Albany. He grew to manhood at Syracuse, New York, and after reaching years of maturity, engaged in business there until 1868, when he came to Colorado and settled at Georgetown. Here he was occupied in mining until 1881. In February of that year he located at Durango and opened a hardware store which he has conducted ever since, and which he has made one of the leading emporiums in its line in this part of the state. He is also vice-president of the Colorado State Bank and is interested in various other business enterprises. In public life he has been zealous and serviceable, giving the town an excellent ad-

ministration of its affairs when he was mayor and as president of the school board during the last ten years holding the educational forces of the community up to a high standard of ability and usefulness. He is also an active church worker, and in the two fraternal orders to which he belongs, the Freemasons and the Elks, his membership is highly valued and of great service. In July, 1889, he was married at Durango to Mrs. Ella Hovey, a native of Missouri. They have one daughter, Mary M. Mr. Chapman is a member of the San Juan Pioneer Association and takes a great and serviceable interest in its proceedings. He is one of Durango's leading and most representative citizens, and has a wide and potent influence for good throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. As one of the makers and builders of the town, and one of its leaders of thought and action he is widely known and generally esteemed; and as a business man of capacity, enterprise and breadth of view he has given its commercial forces a high rank in the business world. Among the progressive men of western Colorado he is entitled to a place in the front rank.

ADAM LEWY.

The genial and gracious proprietor of the Clifton House at Cortez, Montezuma county, who is a Colorado pioneer of 1849, was born on December 31, 1848, in the state of Missouri, and is the son of Henderson and Mary Lewy, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. In 1849 the family, with a number of others, started across the plains and when they reached Elk river nearly the whole party was massacred by hostile Indians, all of Mr. Lewy's immediate family except himself and one sister being slain. He was taken prisoner, but his sister hid and made her escape. He was then an infant, and soon after he was res-

cued and brought to Huerfano county, this state, where he was reared to the age of ten by an aunt with whom he lived except during a second short captivity among the Indians when he was two years old. At the age of ten he returned to Missouri where he remained three years, then came west again in the employ of the Kelchum & Pugsley Cattle Company, with which he remained a number of years. He then moved to San Antonio, Texas, and engaged in herding stock. From 1872 to 1874 he was inspector of live stock at Medicine Lodge, and in the year last named he joined the command of Captain Hull in his chase after and James and Younger brothers. He was present when Captain Hull was killed. At the close of this engagement he returned to Huerfano county, Colorado, and in 1876 moved to Silverton, and until 1879 ran a pack train of his own between that place and Del Norte. After a short residence at Animas and at Durango, he settled in the Montezuma valley in 1881, entering the employ of the L. C. Cattle Company, for which he was foreman five years. In 1889 he was elected sheriff of the county and at the end of his term was re-elected. He is widely known for his resolution, persistency and courage, and is a terror to evil doers. He has also served a number of years as deputy United States marshal. Twenty-five miles below Cortez Mr. Lewy has a fine ranch and a large band of excellent and well bred horses. In June, 1903, he engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of the Clifton House at Cortez, and since then he has devoted himself strictly to this enterprise, making the house a popular resort and winning for himself a host of friends among the traveling public. At Durango, on November 18, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Leadville, this state, and the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Johnson, who were very early settlers in Colo-

rado. Mr. and Mrs. Lewy have six children, Vivian, Ernest, Charles, Helen, Marcella and Grace. The head of the house has seen the horrors of Indian warfare, having served from time to time in various subduing parties, and has had many a hair-breadth escape from violent death at the hands of the savages.

JACOB Z. SPIERS.

Jacob Z. Spiers, of Montrose county, living two miles from Olathe on a fine fruit and hay ranch which he redeemed from the wilderness and has made fruitful with the products of cultivated life, and in a good modern dwelling which he has recently erected, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, on July 16, 1868. His father, Samuel Spiers, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1822, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah C. Bell, was born in Tennessee in 1842. They moved with their parents in childhood to Missouri, and there they were reared and married. There also they passed the rest of their lives prosperously engaged in farming. The father died on March 21, 1884, and the mother on April 1, 1903. Their son Jacob grew to the age of twenty on the Missouri farm and was educated in the neighborhood district schools. In May, 1888, he came to Colorado and located in Montrose county in company with C. C. Christie, who is now his brother-in-law. For a time after his arrival in this state he worked out for wages, then in partnership with the Christie boys he bought the C. E. Church ranch on which he lived one year. In 1892 he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of which he has since sold forty acres. After making this sale he built a new house on another part of the ranch, and in that the family have since had their home. A portion of his eighty acres is in hay and the rest in general farm products

except one acre and a half which he has recently planted in fruit, the orchard on the place when he bought it having gone with the forty acres he sold. He also has a herd of good cattle on the range in the hills in summer but sheltered in winter. On October 15, 1891, he united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Christie, a native of Missouri, born on May 13, 1870, the daughter of Henry B. and Martha E. (Burton) Christie, and a sister of Charles C. Christie, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Spiers have four children, Ethel, Earl, J. Everett and Mary F. They have lived in this neighborhood ever since their marriage, and from the time when they purchased their present home they have devoted their time and efforts to its improvement and development, working to good advantage and steadily gaining ground in the accumulation of worldly wealth and the good will and respect of those around them. Mr. Spiers is a faithful Democrat in political affiliation, and he and his wife are loyal members of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL A. GAINES.

During the last twenty-one years Samuel A. Gaines has been a resident of Colorado, and for more than half of this period has lived at Olathe warmly interested in the progress and development of the town and county and doing his share of the work to promote them. He came to the state in 1883 and located in Delta county, pre-empting a claim on California mesa. But as there was no irrigation of the section at that time and the land was wholly wild and unimproved, he was obliged to carry on his farming operations elsewhere until by the united efforts of the settlers a ditch was constructed and the general cultivation and improvement of the section began more vigorously, since which time it has been diligently

pushed forward and is now one of the most productive and progressive regions in this part of the state. Mr. Gaines was born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, on January 28, 1859, and is the son of Benjamin B. and M. C. (Bozier) Gaines, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They moved to Missouri in 1860 and the father took up a homestead in Wright county. The family lived on this land until 1864, when they moved to Arkansas where the father bought another tract on which he lived until his death in 1874. The mother now makes her home with her son Samuel at Olathe. He grew to the age of twenty on the paternal homestead, aiding in its labors and attending the district schools in the neighborhood in the winter months. In 1879 he took charge of his mother's farm and managed it two years. He then bought a place for himself in Arkansas and farmed it two years. In the fall of 1883 he came to Colorado and located in Delta county, taking up his residence on a ranch in the bottom land along the river two miles from Delta. At the same time he pre-empted his claim on the California mesa, but, as has been stated, there was no irrigation in the region and he continued to farm elsewhere until that was provided for. He built a dwelling and other buildings on his land in 1884, but did not go there to live until after the completion of the ditch which supplies it with water in 1886. In 1888 he sold this ranch and bought another in the bottom along the river on which he lived until 1892. In October of that year he sold out and moved to Olathe where he has since resided. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the town and county, and is now road overseer, a position to which he was elected in the fall of 1902. Since moving to this county he has been engaged principally in prospecting and mining with varying success. But he is a substantial citizen and well-to-do. On January 30, 1879,

he was married to Miss Harriet E. McCoy, who was born in Arkansas on December 14, 1859. She is the daughter of James A. and Emeline (Sothard) McCoy, natives of Tennessee and now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have four children, Zetta E., Paris A., Ethel C. and Lella A., all living at home. Mr. Gaines's father served three years in the Civil war on the Confederate side, in the command of Capt. John Puryer, of Missouri, and Mr. Gaines himself has served as constable in both Delta and Montrose counties. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, is a member of the Christian church and supports the Democratic party in politics. He also holds a commission from the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, and he has rendered efficient service under this commission.

JOHN B. RATEKIN.

The clearness of vision to see and the alertness to seize the opportunities that come to men in life are among the most useful and valued faculties that nature gives or practice acquires; and the men who have them are independent of circumstances, triumphant over obstacles, undaunted by adversities and always ready for emergencies. The subject of this review is a man of this kind, and has won the guerdon of his endowment in a comfortable estate and a well secured place in the regard and good will of his fellow men. Without the aid of fortune's favors or outside help he has made a steady and substantial progress from the time when, as a young man, he began the struggle for supremacy among men with no capital but his resolute will, stout heart and ready hand. He was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, on August 3, 1867, and is the son of William and Mary (Vaughn) Ratekin, who were born in Ohio and are now living in Nebraska, where for many years they have been engaged in farming. They have had thirteen

children, ten of whom are living, one daughter and their son John being residents of Colorado. The latter was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at the district schools near by. He remained at home until the year 1889, then came to Colorado, and after a short stay at Denver passed three years at Gunnison, working there at whatever he could find to do. He was employed for a time in the stone quarries, and during this period he helped to get out the stone used in the construction of the state capitol building at Denver. After leaving Gunnison he located in Delta county and in 1892 pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land near Cedar Edge, which he sold in 1900, following the sale by the purchase of the ranch on which he now lives. This comprises two hundred and forty acres and is a fine body of land. Seventy acres are in alfalfa and ten in fruit, and from both of these tracts the yield is abundant and profitable. The hay is consumed on the place by his own cattle, of which he always keeps enough for the purpose, but the fruit is raised for market. His net income from the latter averages about seven hundred dollars a year. He also has one hundred stands of bees, and these prove to be very profitable too, bringing in an annual revenue of more than five hundred dollars. He came to this section with three hundred dollars in money, and he has now about twelve thousand dollars worth of property free from incumbrance. On February 18, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Myrta E. Edgar, who was born in Kansas on October 5, 1871, and is the daughter of William and Martha (Lyons) Edgar, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ratekin have four children, Juanita F., William E., Roy E. and Alva J. The father is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the order of Washington. In political affairs he supports the Democratic party. He is an energetic and

progressive man who has made almost every day of his life tell for his own advancement and has not been sparing in his devotion and service to the general progress and development of the community in which he lives. Esteeming his fellow men, and always interested in their welfare, he is well esteemed by them in return.

FRANK SCOTT.

While the lessons of adversity are not always salutary, sometimes calling into vigorous action the splenetic humors of human nature which lie near the surface and are easily wrought upon, in most cases there is no more salutary discipline for the young and scarcely any better stimulus to the development of manly character and self-reliance than to be thrown on their own resources with the world before them and their only capital within. This well known fact is aptly illustrated in the career of many thousands of American citizens, among them Frank Scott, of Routt county, a prominent and successful rancher and cattle man who lives near Pagoda, and is one of the leading men in his business in that part of the state. He came to Colorado soon after attaining his legal majority, and since his arrival has been connected in a serviceable way with several of the leading industries of the state, aiding in their development while advancing his own fortunes through their aid. Mr. Scott was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on July 12, 1837, and is the son of John and Mary Scott, who were also natives of New York state, where they passed their lives and were finally laid to rest in the soil which was halloved by their labors. The father was a land agent, a veterinary surgeon and at last a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics and a man of influence in his neighborhood. Their son Frank assumed the burden of making his

own way in the world while he was yet a mere boy. He attended the district schools when he had opportunity during his boyhood and received a limited education. In 1853, when he was but sixteen years old, he left his native state and made his way to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he passed two years in different occupations, then located in Lawrence county, Kansas, and there he worked first as helper on a saw-mill and later as engineer for the same. In the fall of 1858 he became a resident of Colorado, wintering at Denver, and in the ensuing spring going to the mountains to begin a career in prospecting and mining. This was continued through the summer in this state and Mexico, and about all he got out of it was experience in hard labor and privations, being obliged on one occasion to go without other food than meat for a period of fifteen days, and the meat was nearly all wild game. In the autumn of 1859 he returned to Kansas, in 1860 went to St. Louis and afterward to Pittsburg. From there he went to Washington, D. C., and when the Civil war broke out he found employment with the government as a blacksmith, he having learned the trade in his wanderings. After fifteen months' service in this capacity he opened a sutler's store at Alexandria, Virginia, and made good profits out of sales to the soldiers. After the close of the war he conducted a store and restaurant for awhile, then engaged in farming, and later sold out all his property and opened a blacksmith shop, which he carried on two years. In 1884 he again came to Colorado and located at Denver, where during the next two years he worked at his trade in a shop of his own. In 1886 he changed his base of operations to the vicinity of Evergreen and there conducted a hotel and blacksmith shop for a period of two years, being very successful in both lines of enterprise. Selling out there he moved to Pine and continued blacksmithing there one

summer at the end of which he gave up the shop and went to work for the Morris Mills near Pine. In 1890 he returned to Evergreen and found occupation until midsummer when he bought the improvements on a part of the ranch which he now owns and occupies. He had added to his original purchase until he has three hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and forty are under cultivation. The ranch is one of the most desirable on the Williams Fork, and on it he has large herds of cattle and raises abundant supplies of hay and grain for their proper maintenance. As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Scott performs his share of service to his community by helping along the development of every worthy object for the advantage of its people. In political faith he is an unwavering Democrat, in social life he is genial and companionable, and in the duties of citizenship he is faithful and elevating in his aspirations and his example.

JESSE W. OSBORN.

Jesse W. Osborn, one of the leading merchants of Grand Junction, handling extensively live stock, grain, feed, meats, groceries and kindred commodities, and conducting his business with a wisdom and breadth of view acquired in an extensive and varied experience in different places, is a native of Georgia, born in Towns county on November 26, 1852. He was a boy of nine when the Civil war began and his people were active and earnest participants in the sanguinary conflict between the sections, so that he not only witnessed many of its horrors, but bears in his estate if not in his person the marks of its burdens. His parents were James M. and Polly (Carter) Osborn, who were natives of Georgia and who passed the whole of their lives as residents of that state. The mother died when her son Jesse was seven years of age, and two

years afterward the father joined the Confederate army as a lieutenant of cavalry, and Jesse made his home with his grandfather Osborn, by whom he was reared to the age of twenty-one. The mother's people were extensive planters and slave owners, and both families had been prominent in their section for many generations. There were five children born in the immediate family, of whom three are living. Jesse was the next to the oldest. He received a liberal education under the care of his grandfather, and soon after attaining his legal majority he married and engaged in grist and saw-milling. His father was a prominent contractor and builder, and worked many years in Atlanta, and also in other parts of Georgia and in the adjoining states. But this line of industry was not to the son's taste and he chose another for himself. In 1879 he came to Colorado and, settling in Huerfano county, engaged in the cattle industry for a period of nine years. He then moved to Mesa county and located at Fruita, where he continued his cattle business two years longer. At the end of that time he opened a general store at Fruita which he conducted nine years. Selling this then, and also disposing of his cattle, ranches and other property, he moved to Pueblo, where during the next two years he carried on a large grocery store, employing ten persons in its various lines of work. At the end of two years he sold out there and returned to Mesa county, taking up his residence at Grand Junction, where he has ever since resided. He at once opened an emporium for the sale of flour, feed, grain and live stock, and recently he has added an extensive line of meats and groceries to his stock, making his store one of the most general and extensive in this part of the state. In political faith he is an uncompromising Democrat, and in the campaigns of his party he always renders earnest and effective service. On November 24, 1873, he was married in Georgia to Miss

Zoe H. Mauldin, who was born and reared in that state and is a daughter of Mac and Mary (England) Mauldin, also Georgians by birth where they owned a large plantation and numbers of slaves. The parents are now deceased, and they left to their children a legacy of good names and the record of useful lives. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have five children, William C., Florence, wife of Chester E. Jaynes, Ora, a partner in his father's business, Urah and Pearl.

FRANK E. WHEELER.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of influence and comparative affluence in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above.

Frank Elon Wheeler is a native son of Colorado, having been born in Jefferson county on February 1, 1862. He is the son of John S. and Amelia D. Wheeler, the former of whom came to Colorado in 1859 and during the subsequent years occupied a conspicuous and influential place in public affairs. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1878 was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, being defeated by N. H. Meldrum. He was the first probate judge of Weld county, having been elected to this office in 1866. He was a farmer by vocation and commanded the respect of all who knew him. The subject is able to trace his ances-

tral lines back to sturdy "Mayflower" stock and in his own life have been exhibited many of those sterling traits which characterized the men who, for consciences' sake, left home and native land and sought that liberty which every true man desires. Mr. Wheeler received his elementary education in the common schools of Weld county, this state, being forced by circumstances to cease his school attendance at the age of fifteen years. His education did not stop then, however, as he has through all the subsequent years been a wide and liberal reader and a close and thoughtful observer of men and events, so that today he is considered a well-informed man. In 1879 he engaged in mining, believing that that field of effort offered great opportunities for acquiring wealth. His success was but moderate, however, and in 1885 he accepted the position of assayer at the United States mine in Denver, holding this position until removed by an incoming Republican superintendent. He immediately secured a position as manager of the Idaho Springs Sampling Works, but on March 1, 1892, he resigned this place and went to Creede, where he engaged in mining and assaying, with very indifferent success. When Mineral county was organized Governor Waite appointed Mr. Wheeler a commissioner of the county, and he was twice afterwards elected to the position. In 1894 and again in 1904 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for auditor of state, but was defeated together with the balance of the ticket.

A staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Wheeler holds decided opinions regarding public policies and economic questions affecting the welfare of the American people. He is a firm believer in the republican form of government and stands staunchly by the national constitution, believing that under it the American people will always be capable of self-government and the military always subservient to the civil

authority. He believes that the great wrongs now imposed on the industrial classes can only be righted through the instrumentality of the Democratic party and that the national government should control all trusts, combines and corporations in the interests of the majority of the people.

On the 17th of January, 1888, Mr. Wheeler was, by Myron Reed, united in marriage with Miss Wallie Sutter, who was born in Heidelberg, Germany, where the father, a musical instructor, was royal chapel master to the king. Fraternally Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, the Western Federation of Miners, and other bodies. In the Knights of Pythias he filled every office in the local lodge, was three times elected grand representative, and for three years was a member of the grand tribune, being chairman of the judiciary committee during 1904-5. In 1902 he represented the local lodge of Elks in the grand lodge which met at Baltimore. He is not affiliated with any religious denomination, but governs his actions by that greatest of all commands, the Golden Rule. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has been placed he has honestly and faithfully performed his part and is today the recipient of the highest meed of respect and confidence, not alone in his own community, but throughout a large portion of the state.

JAMES M. DOWNING.

James M. Downing, of Aspen, one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in his section of the state, and one of its most progressive, enterprising and liberal-hearted men, was born in Illinois on March 6, 1856, the son

of David R. and Mary Downing, prosperous farmers of that state, who were early settlers in Virginia and pioneers in Kentucky, where they lived until 1840, when they moved to Illinois. There they passed the remainder of their lives, cultivating the fruitful soil and holding an elevated place in the regard of all who knew them. The father died in 1897, at the age of ninety, after having been for some years retired from active pursuits. Four children were born of their union, of whom three survive: John F., president of the New England National Bank of Kansas City, Kate (Mrs. C. W. Creus), who lives at Pueblo, Colorado, and James M. The last named was reared on a farm in his native state, and obtained his education in the public schools and an excellent college at Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1879. He came at once to Colorado, locating at Leadville, where he followed mining and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, then moved to Aspen, his present home, where he has lived ever since, except during two years which he passed in Denver. He has been very successful in his practice, and his success is due to his studious habits, close attention to business, and fine natural abilities. He has the largest law library on the Western slope, it is said, and his success at the bar and in counsel shows that he has made a diligent and judicious use of it. He has been in active practice at Aspen since 1881, and has for years been at the head of the bar there. He has also been actively associated with the mining industry as a member of the Cowenhaven Mining Company of Aspen and one of its leading men and chief inspiration and controlling force. He is well posted in both the technique and practical side of the law and mining, and undertakes nothing that he does not do well and with success. In political faith he was a Republican until 1896, and frequently represented his district in the state conventions of that party. In

the year last named he joined forces with the Silver Republicans and at once became one of the most influential forces in the organization. He was once a candidate for the office of district attorney, and in 1892 was nominated as lieutenant governor. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Ritter, a daughter of Col. Richard Ritter, of Sedalia, Missouri. They have one daughter, Alice.

HENRY J. W. HERNAGE.

As the head of the Hernage Mercantile Company of Yampa, one of the largest and best conducted enterprises of its kind in western Colorado, Henry J. W. Hernage is very widely known in business circles, and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen he is one of the potential factors in the development and prosperity of Routt county. He has been a resident of this state since 1871, more than half of his life, and during his residence here has taken an active interest in the welfare and growth of the state and tried his hand at several of its leading industries, rising by merit to a position of consequence and esteem among its people, and in all the relations of life has done well his part as a far-seeing and enterprising business man and a high-minded and upright citizen. He was born at Nottingham, England, on May 22, 1851, and is the son of Henry J. and Maria Hernage. The father was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and house surgeon of the Western Dispensary at Westminster, London. The son was educated at the Latin Grammar School, London, and at Shoreham, on the southern coast of his native land near Brighton. He did not complete his course, however, and left England without receiving his degrees, though for a time he served as dispenser at the Western Dispensary, where his father is now the house surgeon. He came to the United States in

1867, when he was but sixteen, and located first at Omaha, but left there almost immediately and went to Dunlap, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Colorado and took up his residence in Boulder county, where he remained three years, then started for the Black Hills, but stopped at Hahn's Peak in what is now Routt but was then Grand county. Here he mined for a time and carried the United States mails, but some months later moved to Eagle river, Summit county, where he remained until 1876, when he went to mining at Red Cliff. He took up the first ranch on Eagle river, his location being on Brush creek. In 1885 he returned to Routt county and at once engaged in merchandising, a pursuit he has followed steadily and successfully ever since. While living on Eagle river he served as deputy sheriff of Lake and Eagle counties. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1894 and by his activity and zeal soon attained prominence in the order, serving as secretary of Lodge No. 106 for a time and as its worshipful master in 1903. His interest in the fraternity has not been limited to the blue lodge, but has carried him through the higher branches, and he received the thirty-second degree in 1904. He is well known in Masonic circles as an active worker for the good of the order, and has a standing of commanding influence in it all over the state. But he has allowed nothing to interfere with his business, and this he has augmented to very large proportions and carried to a high state of excellence in management, enterprise and success in meeting the wants of the people. His emporium carries complete lines of general merchandise, staple groceries, ranch supplies, and hats, caps and clothing. He is ever affable and accommodating, and always conducts his transactions on a high plane of integrity and honor. One of the specialties of his trade is a brand of flour which he has made with great care and to which he has given his name. A por-

tion of his earlier life in this country was devoted to hunting and prospecting. On December 15, 1885, he was married at Nottingham, England, to Miss Annie Frances Smith, of that city. They have had nine children. Of these Gertrude, May and Elizabeth have died, and Henry J., William J., Alpea A., Arthur Edward, Frances Edith and Henrietta I. are living.

JAMES L. HURT.

Left an orphan by the death of his father when the son was but thirteen, and by that of his mother half a year earlier. James L. Hurt, of Center, Saguache county, ill prepared as he was for the battle of life, took up his burden courageously and has bravely borne it ever since, making his own way in this struggling world, but using all his opportunities to good purpose and making his every effort tell to his advantage. He was born on May 26, 1854, near the town of Roanoke, Howard county, Missouri, and is the son of Thomas A. and Miranda (Lee) Hurt, who also were born and reared in Missouri, and remained there until death, that of the mother occurring in September, 1867, and that of the father in February, 1868. The father was a farmer and dealer in live stock, shipping numbers of cattle, horses and other stock to Eastern markets, and was successful in his business until the outbreak of the Civil war called him to the service of his section, when he joined the Confederate army under Capt. William McCowan. His military service broke up his business and as the whole South suffered severely in the war, he died too soon after its close to pass the critical period of that part of the country, and retrieve his fortunes. Four of the children survive their parents, William, John R., James L. and Mrs. W. K. Manis. The father was an earnest and devoted Democrat in political faith and took an active interest in the affairs of his party. James

L. was educated in the country district schools and the high school at Roanoke, Missouri, and after the death of his parents he secured employment in farming and raising stock in his native state, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Colorado, proceeding almost immediately to the San Luis valley and locating in Saguache county. He purchased the interest of W. T. Downing in a mercantile establishment, Mr. Downing being a partner in the business with Samuel Jewell. Messrs. Hurt and Jewell carried on the enterprise with fair success until 1885, when they sold it and turned their attention to raising sheep and cattle. This they did together until 1891, and in that year Mr. Hurt bought Mr. Jewell's interest in the business and has since conducted it extensively alone. He has been a large and active shipper to various markets and has made a pronounced success of his industry. By 1885 he had acquired four hundred and eighty acres of land, and in 1898 he bought two additional ranches, those of Bedell and Wilson, comprising two thousand six hundred acres, and by subsequent purchases he has increased his holdings to four thousand acres, all good land and well advanced in cultivation. He introduced mules into the neighborhood and has since raised them and horses in large numbers, running also large herds of cattle, and making every effort to secure the best grades and output in each. His favorite breeds of cattle are the Galloway and the Polled Angus, and of horses the Percheron. In 1897, realizing the need of a town in his vicinity, he located the townsite of Center, he then owning the quarter section of the land on which it is plotted, and he now has the finest residence in the town. When he moved into this valley there was not a house or even a fence stake where Center has since grown to a promising size and importance, and the only house between Crestone and Alamosa was one owned by George Taylor and used as a

half-way road house. Mr. Hurt has greatly improved his original farm, the others being improved when he bought them, and has made it one of the most valuable and attractive of its size in the county. He has been steadily prosperous in all his undertakings, and is esteemed as one of the best business men in his section. He is a third-degree Mason, with membership in Vulcan lodge, No. 432, at Hooper. He also belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World. In politics he was for years a Populist, and as such was twice elected to the legislature, but he is now a staunch Republican. He is a prominent and influential citizen, well known throughout a wide extent of country and held in the highest regard everywhere. Having endured many trials and hardships in his early life, he knows how to sympathize and judicially aid others in like circumstances, and is ever genial and generous. On February 26, 1885, he was married to Miss Ida B. Reed, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, reared in Colorado. Her parents are Thomas D. and Mary E. Reed, natives of Delaware who moved to Missouri and afterward to Colorado, remaining in this state until 1900, then changing their residence to California, where they are now living. The father farmed and raised stock in Missouri, and in Colorado mined and prospected. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt have three children, Thomas C., Minnie P. and Lulu B.

ORION WAINWRIGHT DAGGETT.

At twenty-one years of age, O. W. Daggett was one of the first settlers of Gypsum valley. He was born at Monitor, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on January 4, 1861. He comes of a race of pioneers and in his own career has been faithful to the customs and traditions of his family. His great-grandfather's seventh ancestor, John Daggett, was a pioneer of Mas-

sachusetts, coming to that state in 1630 with Governor Winthrop. Later on his ancestors were pioneers in the states of Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Naphthali Daggett, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Doctor of Divinity of Yale College from 1755 to 1766, and president of that institution from 1766 to 1777. He was one of the first martyrs of the American Revolution, being wounded while leading the students against the British. He was taken prisoner and died from the effects of their mistreatment.

Orion Wainwright Daggett is the son of Alfred and Emma (Britan) Daggett, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and the latter of Birmingham, England. They settled in Lafayette, Indiana, where the father was for years an extensive manufacturer of woolens, linseed oil and flour, and a general merchant. The son attended the common schools and a high school at Lafayette, Indiana, and while a youth spent the summer vacations working in the woolen factory, and later began clerking in a dry goods store at Sheldon, Illinois. At the age of eighteen he became a purchaser for his father's grain business, thus early in life learning the art of dealing with others to advantage. In 1882 he came to Colorado, and after inspecting Denver and Leadville as sites for business, turned his back upon the work to which he had been trained and became a ranchman. On May 25, 1882, he located in the Gypsum valley, becoming one of its first settlers, there being at the time only four ranches taken up between Redcliff and Glenwood Springs and no wagon road into the valley. The four settlers whose ranches he passed on his weary pilgrimage on foot were Joseph Brett, H. J. Hernage, Webb Frost and John Bowman. There was not a ditch or an enclosure in this part of Colorado then, and everything necessary to make the region habitable was yet to be done. But Mr. Daggett went to

work resolutely, after filing the first homestead claim for this section, and began to bring about the settlement and improvement of the country. He built the second ditch in the county and in course of time erected a dwelling for himself, until then living in a tent. There were of course no buildings in the neighborhood, but Indian teepees were plentiful across the creek; still their occupants were not unfriendly and gave him no trouble. For a long time he saw only nine white men in the valley. His first occupation here was hauling game to Aspen and Leadville for sale, and as the product was abundant the business was profitable, he hauling out on one occasion two wagon loads of elk which he secured on the Flat Tops. Beaver were also plentiful in the creek on his place, and so wild game not only furnished meat for his table but the means of securing other supplies. He continued to hunt and sell game in this way two or three years. His ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is four miles south of Gypsum. It was covered with sage brush when he took possession of it, but he has improved it in every way since then, and now has not only a comfortable home on it, but a source of considerable revenue from its products. In 1891 and 1892 he was associated with other gentlemen in merchandising as a member of the Daggett, Shiff & Company establishment at Gypsum, and from 1893 to 1902 was in the mining and milling and general merchandise business of the firm of Daggett & Evans at Fulford, Colorado. With this taste, which is almost inevitable to every energetic man in this part of the world, he expended a considerable lot of money at different periods in developing mining property in the Fulford district. In 1902 he sold out the business he was then conducting and returned to his ranch at Gypsum to which he has since given almost his whole attention. From 1883 to 1887 he freighted between Redcliff and Glenwood

Springs, hauling part of the Ute Chief, the first printing press, into the latter place. From the dawn of his manhood Mr. Daggett has earnestly supported the Republican party and in all its campaigns he has lent a willing and effective hand to the cause. His ranch is widely known, and favorably mentioned on all occasions as the Red Rock Ranch. On January 4, 1891, he united in marriage with Miss Sarah F. Haines, who prior to her marriage was a prominent school teacher in Indiana and Salt Lake City. She died on February 24, 1900. Two children were the result of this marriage, both of whom died. On November 4, 1903, he was married to Miss Harriet D. Patterson, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his present wife. On December 13, 1904, was born to them a little girl, Elizabeth Patterson Daggett.

GEORGE DWIGHT BARDWELL.

George Dwight Bardwell, a leading attorney of the southwestern section of the state, was born on July 29, 1866, in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and is the son of George W. and Anna Bardwell. The father was a farmer and politician, being a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives at the time of his death. Mr. Bardwell has been engaged in mining and practicing law for eighteen years in Colorado, at Aspen, Leadville, Gunnison, Lake City, and throughout the San Juan country. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1893, and has ever since had law offices in Gunnison and Hinsdale counties. He has been a director and the secretary of the Dupre Mining Company which owns the Isolde mine from its organization in 1898. He was city attorney of Lake City and county attorney of Hinsdale county from 1894 to 1905. In politics he was for years a Democrat but is now a Republican, and has been during the last six years. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the

World, the United Workmen and the order of Elks. On July 6, 1896, at Eureka, Colorado, he was married to Miss Hannah Cunningham, and has three children, Anna B., Mary Esther and T. G. This brief outline of the life of a prominent public man and lawyer gives no account of the success with which he has conducted every line of activity with which he has been connected, the fortitude with which he has met and overcome every difficulty that has confronted him, or the general esteem in which he is held by all classes of the people everywhere he has been, and but hints his high standing at the bar and in the business world, all of which would be told at greater length did not his modesty forbid.

LOUIS C. DAPPEN.

Honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men and in all the relations of life, popular among the people of his county, progressive and public-spirited in his activities, and generous in his disposition, Louis C. Dappen, of Saguache county, with a fine ranch of valuable land comprising six hundred and forty acres, located five miles northwest of Center, and two others aggregating six hundred and forty acres additional, one located near Hooper and the other near Center, Louis C. Dappen is easily one of the leading and most substantial citizens of Saguache county. And his possessions are all the more creditable to him in that they are the results of his own unassisted thrift and enterprise, and have been won through difficulties and over many obstacles. Mr. Dappen was born on June 15, 1867, in Atchison county, Missouri, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary Dappen, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. During the early days of his residence in this country the father followed stage driving, but the latter part of it was devoted to farming. Ne-

braska was his final earthly home, and there he died in 1892, having by twenty-three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1869. Three of their children are living, Benjamin, Henry W. and Louis C. The last named received only a common-school education, and that of a limited extent, as he was early obliged to make his own living by working on the farm. He remained in his native state until 1888, when he came overland to Colorado with all that he possessed, two teams, two sets of harness, one wagon and eighteen dollars in money. The time required for the trip was twenty-eight days, and on his arrival in the San Luis valley he at once secured one hundred and sixty acres of land on a pre-emption claim. After improving this he sold it in 1890 at a loss, but in the meantime, with a view to other purchases in the neighborhood, he helped to build the Farmers' Union ditch, in which he still has an interest. After selling his first ranch he located another, and being unsuccessful in improving this in four years' effort, he gave it up, and in 1896 bought one of four hundred and eighty acres, which he sold in 1898 to J. M. Warden, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. He then, for a year, rented a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and in 1899 bought his present home ranch of six hundred and forty acres, which is superior land and very valuable. The place is well supplied with water, all substantially fenced, and improved with a good dwelling and other necessary buildings. In addition to this, as has been noted, he owns a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres near Hooper and one of one hundred and sixty near Center, making one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in all, all the tracts lying within convenient distances of one another. He raises excellent crops of peas, hay, wheat and oats, and carries on an extensive stock industry, especially in hogs and cattle. His start in life was next to nothing, and

all he has he has made himself, and his holdings rank him among the large landholders of the county, while his prosperity demonstrates that he possesses first-rate business qualifications. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. His first marriage occurred on November 22, 1888, and was with Miss Mattie Warren, a native of Iowa. They had two children who died in infancy. He married a second wife on June 3, 1896, Miss Ella Hayes, who was born in Kansas. They have three children, Cora E., Perry L. and Ina L. His first wife died on March 4, 1892, and the second on December 17, 1900. Mr. Dappen is, in the matter of public improvements, interested in the Farmers' Union Ditch Company and the Rio Grande Land & Water Company.

JAMES P. VEERKAMP.

This prominent professional man of the San Luis valley, who owns and occupies one of the finest residences in Monte Vista, and enjoys a high rank at the bar and one of the most lucrative and representative practices in that part of Colorado, is almost wholly a self-made man, having earned by his own exertions the money to pay his way through the higher schools and the law department of Missouri University at Columbia, was born near Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, on May 7, 1862, and is the son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Brown) Veerkamp, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, and the latter of Lincoln county, Missouri. The father was successful in farming and raising live stock, and an esteemed citizen of his locality. He was a Democrat in political allegiance until 1861, then became a Republican over the issues involved in the Civil war. He died on November 17, 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother is still living at the old Missouri home. The son

attended the common schools until he was about twenty years old, then taught school in Texas and Missouri to earn money for the purpose of securing a more advanced and a professional education. At the age of twenty-three he attended high schools at Dexter, Iowa, and in 1886 entered the law department of the Columbia (Missouri) University, having previously prepared himself for his professional course in that institution by diligent study and attentive reading of the text books on law while teaching school. He was examined and admitted to the bar at Mexico, Missouri. In 1892 he opened a law office at Stockton, Missouri, and continued his practice there until 1899, then moved to his present location, Monte Vista, this state. He has a general practice, appearing before all the courts and conducting all kinds of cases, and is looked upon as one of the leading attorneys of the San Luis valley. In addition to his legal reputation, he has that of being a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and a generous and considerate man, and the distinction he enjoys in all respects is well deserved and based on demonstrated merit. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican in politics, and while living in Missouri served as docket clerk in the state senate in 1892 and 1893. On February 16, 1896, he was married to Mrs. Emma Hedges, a native of Missouri, born in Pulaski county.

VICTORIA HOTEL COMPANY.

The excellent hostelry conducted by this company, which is one of the best and most popular houses of entertainment in southwestern Colorado, is under the management of a partnership composed of C. A. Biggs, Mrs. E. A. Shields and Leonard M. Wingert, and Mrs. Shields has the direct charge of its domestic affairs. She is a native of Berlin, Germany.

and has been engaged in keeping hotel since 1897, carrying on the business from that year until 1900 at Chama, New Mexico, and since 1900 at Alamosa, Conejos county, this state. The Victoria is a two-story stone structure, with thirty-two sleeping rooms, and keeps one of the best and most satisfactory tables in the business in this part of the world. The rates are three dollars a day, and, with enterprise characteristic of the section and of people who understand their business, the management arranges to meet guests at all trains and furnish them free transportation to the house. Generally speaking, the accommodations are excellent and fully justify the reputation and popularity of the house. Mrs. Shields, the manager, is a very superior caterer, and a lady of the most genial and accommodating disposition. She welcomes all comers with cordiality, and provides for their entertainment with the utmost care, making them feel at home in her house and exhibiting to all the judicious solicitude of a mother.

LEONARD M. WINGERT, the other active factor in conducting the business of the hotel, is an old-timer in Colorado, having come to the state in 1877, and thoroughly understands the wants and customs of the people here. He was born on January 13, 1869, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and there attended the district schools, receiving a good business education. After his arrival in Colorado he devoted many years to running stationary engines for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Florence and the Florence Metallic Extraction Company. Since 1900 he has been actively associated with Mrs. Shields in the practical management of the Victoria Hotel. He is congenial and obliging, and has a widely extended and favorable reputation for his business sense and genuine and elevated good-fellowship. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Alamosa and of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Canon City, and

in politics is a firm and loyal Republican. On October 25, 1899, he was married to Miss Mattie Bowlby, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter, Frances Ellen, who was born on September 20, 1903. Mr. Wingert is a son of Adam B. and Rebecca Wingert, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They were always farmers and successful at the business. In 1877 they came to Colorado and located at Pueblo, having lived a short time in Kansas. The mother died on July 31, 1889, and the father on March 14, 1905, at Seattle, Washington.

WILLIAM CLINTON SLOAN.

One of Mineral county's best and most prominent citizens, and most enterprising merchants, a member of the Creede Lumber Company, and a man of influence in the fraternal and public life of his community, William Clinton Sloan, of Amethyst, has builded his own fortunes and ranks high among the self-made men of the state. He was born at Laceyville, Pennsylvania, on November 13, 1863, and is a son of David and Phoebe Sloan, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were successful farmers in the latter state, where the mother died in February, 1871, and the father in August, 1881. Five of their children survive them, Edna, Margaret, Carrie, Lucy and William C. The father was a Republican in politics and belonged to the Knights of Pythias. The educational advantages of Mr. Sloan were limited, and after the death of his mother in 1871 he began to work for himself, and by saving his earnings and applying them to securing a more advanced education, he made of himself a well informed man. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located at Pueblo for a short time. The next year he went to Platte canyon in the employ of John Morris, and there he remained until the fall of 1888, when he went to Nov-

ely. Missouri, and attended school, passing through a business and a classical course. In December, 1889, he returned to Colorado and had his headquarters at Leadville until 1892, when the boom at Creede led him to that town, which has since been his home. While at Leadville he sawed lumber, and on his arrival at Creede he started a lumber enterprise, afterward becoming a partner of Albert W. Derrick, of Amethyst, in the Creede Lumber Company. This company carries an extensive stock and is prepared to meet every demand in the line of its trade. Since July 19, 1903, Mr. Sloan has also been serving as postmaster at Amethyst, having been appointed on the resignation of M. G. Woodruff, and he was one of the county commissioners of Mineral county from 1897 to 1903, and a member of the twelfth general assembly of the state. He is a Freemason in all the degrees of the York rite and thirty-two in the Scottish rite, and a member of the Mystic Shrine; also an Elk and a Woodman of the World. Politically he is an earnest and active Republican. On December 26, 1889, he was married to Miss Nellie E. Hunter, a native of Carroll county, Illinois.

ALFRED G. BORAH.

This prominent old settler and progressive citizen of Eagle county, who is held in the highest esteem by the people of his neighborhood, and who has been of great service to it in pushing forward its improvement and developing its resources, was born at Morgantown, Butler county, Kentucky, on February 3, 1845, and is the son of Jacob and Susan A. (Taylor) Borah, also natives of Kentucky, who passed their lives in that state, the father dying there in 1847 and the mother in 1862. The father was a successful farmer and an ardent Democrat. He established Borah's ferry, on Green river, in his native state, and conducted

it many years. Six children were born in the household and but two of them are living, Alfred G. and Jacob E., both being residents of Colorado. Alfred was educated at the common schools and remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen, then, after wintering in 1864-5 in Adams and Tazewell counties, Illinois, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1865 and took up his residence in Boulder county. While living there he helped to build the toll road from the mountains into Boulder valley and also worked in saw-mills for wages. In 1868 he moved to Coffey county, Kansas, where he kept a hotel and livery barn for awhile, then dealt in real estate and insurance. He returned to Boulder county in this state in 1875, without capital but with a determination to make some, and during the next three years worked at day labor and mining to get a start. In 1878 he moved to Leadville, where he prospected and mined with varying success until 1882, then with other early settlers moved to his present location in Brush creek valley. In company with his brother Jacob (see sketch of him elsewhere in this work), he passed three years hunting and trapping and guiding tourists through the country, finding the business very profitable. In 1885 he pre-empted a portion of his present ranch, a tract of unbroken wild sage and willows, which he at once began to improve and reduce to cultivation with such success and profit that he was soon able to buy an additional tract of three hundred and twenty acres, so that he now owns four hundred and eighty acres in all, one-half of which is in a fine state of productiveness. He has made extensive improvements on his land and brought it to notice as one of the best in Eagle county. A beautiful stream runs through the middle of it, enhancing its attractiveness and furnishing abundant water for its irrigation. Hay and cattle are his chief products, but he also raises quantities of excellent



ALFRED G. BORAH.

grain and vegetables. He has taken great interest in improving the live stock in the county, to this end becoming one of the principal stockholders in the Eagle County French Coach and Percheron Breeders Association and serving as its president. In school work also he has always been actively and serviceably interested, having served as secretary of his school district, Brush Creek No. 10, since 1889. In politics he is an earnest and loyal Democrat. On June 6, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Crawford, a native of New York state. She died on February 11, 1881, and on April 16, 1889, he married a second wife, Miss Mary S. Grant, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Mettie Alda. Mr. Borah has kept a diary of his life since 1882 in which are recorded many events of thrilling interest, hardships and privations from the wildness of the country, hairbreadth escapes from the rage of wild beasts and savage men, the fury of the elements and winter's cold. It also records his struggles for advancement in a worldly way, describing many trials and triumphs, many reverses and successes, and makes altogether a very interesting and graphic story of the conquest of a resolute and resourceful man over difficulties of great moment.

JOHN Y. CARPENTER.

This most wide-awake and progressive citizen of Monte Vista, Colorado, whose restless energy and unconquerable spirit have led him into many sections of the country and a great variety of pursuits, and who has shown that he could be as courageous and gallant in war as he was industrious and many-handed in peace, was born at Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on June 8, 1838, and is the son of John and Ellen (Youel) Carpenter, natives of Ohio, who some years after their marriage moved to Indiana and there passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying there in 1843 and the father in 1873. Five of their children are

living, Mrs. Lafayette Booth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. David Ward, of Crowley, Louisiana, Mrs. John Kerr, John Y., and Benjamin C., who lives at Perryville, Indiana. John Y. received a limited common-school education, and in 1860, when he was twenty-two, his father started him in the drug business at Rainsville, Warren county, his native state. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry under Colonel (afterward General) Lew Wallace, and though he served until November 15, 1863, and was in several fiercely-fought battles, among them the capture of Fort Donelson and the engagement at Shiloh, he received only a few slight flesh wounds. After sixteen months' service in the infantry he was promoted to the Second Arkansas Cavalry, Troop C, and was mustered out as captain of that command. He returned to Indiana on leaving the army, and farmed until September, 1865, when he moved to Benton county, Missouri, where he resumed farming and raising stock, and followed that occupation eight years. He then kept the National Hotel in Sedalia, Missouri, three years and a half, and in 1877 moved to Joplin, the same state, where he engaged in mining lead until July, 1879, when he crossed the plains with a party of seventy persons conveyed by thirteen wagons drawn by horses, to San Juan in southeastern Utah. The party separated at various places until Mr. Carpenter was left alone. He crossed the mountains in this state, going over Walsenburg La Vesta pass, by Fort Garland and Conejos, and across Cumbers, the principal pass of the Rockies. The silver excitement took him into the Indian country where the savages were still hostile, and he had many thrilling adventures with them. He prospected in Utah seven months without success. He then came into Colorado, and during the next two years kept a hotel and prospected at Parrot City in La Plata county. In 1883 he changed his residence to what is now Monte-

zuma, where he located land and began farming and raising stock, which he continued until 1889, when he sold all his interests, and locating at Durango, again turned his attention to mining, being interested in the Tempest Mining & Milling Company at the head of the Florette river. In 1891 he moved to Summitville and continued his mining operations with the aid of his sons. The Pass-Me-By Tunnel, Mining & Milling Company was formed by them and its properties developed, and from its organization Mr. Carpenter has served as its secretary. From 1902 to 1904 he conducted the Blanco Hotel at Monte Vista. The Pass-Me-By has one thousand two hundred feet of tunnel on surface work and four thousand feet on the water level, cross-cutting eleven claims, and is equipped with as fine machinery as can be had. Its ores are mainly gold, with very little silver or copper. Mr. Carpenter and his sons are engaged in the business of breeding the Angora goat in Colorado, and have bred the stock with great success and profit. They have eight hundred acres of land, well improved and sufficiently irrigated for the cultivation of seven hundred acres. On this they conduct a general ranching industry and raise cattle and horses extensively. Mr. Carpenter was married on March 2, 1864, in Warren county, Indiana, to Miss Marian Mitchell, a native of that county. Four of their seven children are living, Ulysses G., promoter and president and general manager of the mining company already mentioned and the Asiatic Mining & Milling Company, west of it; Orion P., a ranchman; Clarence J., a practical miner; and Tula. Both father and sons are earnest Republicans in politics and belong to the order of Elks; and the sons also belong to the Macabees. Their ranch is three miles and a half east of Monte Vista, and has the second best water right on the Rio Grande. It is improved with good buildings and in a forward state of cultivation.

GEORGE CHAFFEE WILDER.

This enterprising citizen of Amethyst, Mineral county, is a native of Colorado, born at Denver on July 15, 1864, and was named for his father's close friend and business associate, the late United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, in whose honor Chaffee county was also named. He is the son of William F. and Esther (Mann) Wilder, the former born in New York state and the latter in Wisconsin. They were married at Buckskin Joe, now Alma, Colorado. Previous to coming to this state the father was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and had some business interests in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1859 he, Mr. Chaffee and David H. Moffat crossed the plains in a private conveyance consisting of a vehicle drawn by four mules, and after their arrival at Denver, put in a line of freighting teams and opened a commission house. They equipped one of the finest trains in the west, using in its service three hundred mules. This was demolished in part by the Indians, and after its restoration was confiscated by the United States government at the beginning of the Civil war. The elder Mr. Wilder then enlisted as captain of the First Colorado Volunteers, and served for the time of his commission, fighting in 1863 in the battle in which the Texans were defeated, after which he was promoted major. He also fought valiantly in the Sand Creek battle with the Indians. In 1863 the government paid for the teams previously taken, and with the money Mr. Wilder and Mr. Chaffee went to mining at Central City. They located good claims, increased their output, bought a large claim in addition, then went broke. They continued mining, however, going to Leadville in 1879, securing paying properties, retaining them until the company was formed to operate the Maxwell grant. Soon afterward the main man in the enterprise died, but they con-

tinued operations two years, then abandoned their undertaking and sought other fields which they worked until 1886, when they moved to Denver, where they made their headquarters and continued to work their Leadville interests until 1892. Then Wilder returned to his Gilpin county claims. The flood of 1892 in the property made it necessary that the mines be retimbered, which Mr. Wilder did, at a cost with other improvements, of twenty thousand dollars, and after all was completed, the entire work caved in and all was lost. Mr. Wilder was a radical and influential Republican in politics, and a Freemason in fraternal life. He died on February 10, 1893. Five of his children survive him, George C.; Fred W., a mine superintendent at Cripple Creek; Mrs. Edwin L. Coats, of Boulder; Clifton H., of La Jara, a member of the last Colorado legislature, and Rose, who lives at Littleton.

George C. Wilder attended the common and high schools and the State University at Boulder, receiving a good commercial education, spending two years at the university. He did good business in Denver as a sign writer and in the paint and wall paper business, and opened the first meat market at Littleton, in partnership with Charles Cummings. At the end of two years and a half he sold out and in 1888 and 1889 served as foreman of Mann & Archer's stock ranch on Platte river and Deer creek. In the winter of 1891 he was associated with the Union Live Stock Company and in 1892 moved to Creede and took a hand in the mining industry, leasing mines and sub-leasing them, continuing this line until 1896, and in 1894 and 1895 served as foreman at the Bachelor mines when the tunnel was made on through to the Commodore mines. He and his men are credited with having struck the first pick on the Commodore, and he also received the first checks issued by the Commodore company. In 1896 he purchased what was left

after several months' business in partnership with Samuel Motz, bought him out, since when he has conducted the paper and its adjunct job printing alone. He has made many improvements in his plant and equipment until he now has one of the best printing offices in the southwestern part of the state. His paper is a weekly, and has a large general circulation in its tributary territory, and the office is also able to meet all demands of the jobbing trade. Mr. Wilder, like his father, is a Republican in politics, unwavering in his faith and untiring in his service to his party. Fraternally he is an Elk, a Mason and a Woodman of the World. He has shown his interest in the welfare of his city by serving as alderman. He is also chief of the Creede fire department. On December 11, 1895, he was married to Miss Lola E. Motz, a native of Guthrie county, Iowa. In addition to his newspaper and printing business, Mr. Wilder has mining interests and city property of value.

HENRY H. WASON.

This well posted mining man and successful ranch and stock man, whose home and interests are in Mineral county, where he is one of the prominent and influential citizens, was born on January 5, 1869, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is the stepson of Martin V. and son of Harriet L. Wason, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of England. The mother was the author of three books which have been popular and had an extensive sale. They are "Letters From Colorado," "Tale of the Santa Rita Mountains" and "The Legend of Manitou Caverns." The father was a successful ranch, stock and mining man, who came to Colorado in 1873 and the same year was married at Del Norte. In 1879 he took up a homestead two miles south of Creede, which he increased to a ranch of two thousand acres, and became the first settler in the neigh-

borhood. He raised hay and cattle extensively and was active and successful in the mining industry. In 1873 he began mining at Silverton on King Solomon Mountain and acquired the controlling interest in one mile of the North Star vein and the property in which it is located. He retained a one-half interest in the Shenandoah and all of Shenandoah No. 3, also two-thirds of the Dives claim and one-half of the Yellow Jacket, silver and lead mines. At one time he owned also a one-third interest in the Bachelor mine at Creede, but sold out at a good profit. When he came to Colorado he had two hundred horses, and so had something to make a good start with, and as he was a careful prospector, all his efforts were successful. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but in later life a Democrat. He was one of the leading men in the mining industry in his day and locality, and highly esteemed as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, of benevolent disposition and widely-known generosity. His life ended in December, 1903, and that of his wife in August, 1904. Henry H. is their only surviving child. He attended the common schools at Del Norte and the Denver high school, and also passed two years at the State School of Mines in Golden. After making this preparation for the business he spent ten months in the King Solomon mines to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of mining, and thereby became well learned in all departments of the industry. He remained with his parents until death ended their labors, and since then he has carried on the business which his father built up to such great proportions, retaining all the property and keeping every line of the business, mining, ranching and raising stock, in full activity with enlarging profits. Politically he is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party. In fraternal relations he is a Woodman of the World, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. In March, 1891, he was married

to Miss Frances Rogers, a native of Golden, Colorado, and daughter of Loren P. and Elizabeth Rogers, pioneers of Colorado, the father being very successful in mining. They now live at Golden. Mr. and Mrs. Wason had two children, their daughter Norma M. and their son Loren H. Their mother died in 1900.

WILLIAM STONE.

This popular citizen and valued public official of Mineral county, this state, is a native of Colorado, born on Greenhorn range in Pueblo county on July 28, 1880, and the son of Charles and Apollonia (Kohn) Stone, natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in 1873 and lived in Rhode Island until 1877, then came to Colorado. While in Germany the father was a sailor and traveled on many vessels to many ports. During his residence in Rhode Island he followed blacksmithing with profit, and after his arrival in Colorado adhered for a time to the same craft. He has also engaged in mining here with good success. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as alderman. Three of the children born to the family are living, Carl F., who resides at Bizbee, Arizona; Albert E. R., and William. The last named obtained a good business education, attending the Hinsdale school at Pueblo and schools at Creede. He has had extensive business experience, having been deputy postmaster at Creede a number of years, and afterward a clerk for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at the same place. Since 1901 he has been county clerk and recorder of Mineral county, and has filled the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance, and has proven himself to be a wide-awake and competent official, and a public-spirited citizen. Fraternally he is allied with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Masons. In all

the relations of life he has met the requirements of duty with manliness and uprightiness, and is universally esteemed throughout the county.

HON. OMER M. KEM.

It is only within a very recent period that the great West of our country has been able to make itself heard in any effective way in its demand for the aid of the general government in developing its vast arid regions and bringing them into productiveness and fertility through systematic and sufficient irrigation. To all appeals on this score prior to a few years ago the congress of the United States turned a deaf and often defiant ear, apparently unable or unwilling to see that the waters of the Rocky mountain region, if properly stored and distributed, would not only fructify the great plains that stretch away from it to the Mississippi, but would also be restrained from creating the disastrous floods which spring after spring for centuries have wasted many, many times the wealth required for their proper use in this way. Among the broad-minded and aggressive representatives of the West whose persistent efforts at last compelled an attentive audience to this subject and secured provision for the mighty means of beneficence and local and national aggrandizement involved therein, Hon. Omer M. Kem, a member of the fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses from Nebraska, but now an esteemed resident of Colorado, is entitled to special consideration and credit. From the time of his entry into the halls of national legislation to the close of his valuable services there he was a persistent and able advocate of the scheme, and labored incessantly in committees and on the floor of the house of representatives in its behalf. His efforts and others' have at length been crowned with success, for the government is now engaged in constructing immense irrigation

works throughout the West, which solves for all time the irrigation problem. If there were nothing else in his life worthy of regard, his efforts in this behalf would entitle him to be enshrined in the loving remembrance of the Western people for all time. Mr. Kem was born in 1855 at Martinsdale Creek, Wayne county, Indiana, and is the son of Madison and Malinda (Bulla) Kem. His father was a native of West Virginia, and at the age of sixteen emigrated to Indiana, then a newly opened territory and an almost unbroken wilderness. He was a carpenter by trade and settled in Wayne county, with his parents, Joseph and Lucy (Helms) Kem, who were among the first settlers there, what is now the city of Richmond having at the time of their arrival only three log cabins as the sum of its human habitations. Both father and grandfather passed the remainder of their lives in that state, the latter dying at the age of eighty-four and the former at that of seventy-five. Mr. Kem's mother was a native of the state, her parents having come thither from North Carolina previous to her birth. They died while she was a young girl, and she passed away in 1883, aged sixty-five years, leaving eight children, of whom Omer was the last born. His boyhood and youth were passed in Indiana and in her district schools he received his education. At the age of fifteen he engaged in farming there, remaining until 1880, when he moved to Illinois and during the next two years farmed in Vermilion county, that state. He then moved farther west to the frontier of Nebraska and settled on a homestead in Custer county near what is now the city of Broken Bow, the county seat. Here he farmed and improved his land, and gave earnest attention to the public affairs of the section, aiding in developing its resources, multiplying its conveniences, raising the standards of life among its people, and doing all that a man of public-spirit, breadth

of view and patriotic devotion to his community could do to accelerate its progress and better its condition. In 1890 he was selected deputy county treasurer and served in that capacity till July of the following year. He was nominated by the People's Alliance party for representative in the fifty-second congress, and at the ensuing election was successful. He was twice re-elected, serving in three successive congresses, and during that service of six years was of great benefit to his state and section in many ways. He fully understood the people he represented, and was in full sympathy with their aspirations and thoroughly imbued with their spirit. Moreover, he knew the needs of the region, was familiar with its history, had a comprehensive conception of its resources and possibilities, and was entirely loyal and devoted to its interests. It was inevitable that a man so prepared and equipped, and with the ability to use his forces effectively in set arguments or running debate, and withal possessed with a courtesy and geniality of manner that almost disarmed opposition to begin with, should prove to be a most valuable and serviceable representative, and his people set the seal of their approval on his usefulness by continuing him at his post so long. After the close of his congressional career he moved to Colorado and settled on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which is his present residence, three miles west of Montrose. On this he has planted an orchard of twenty acres, containing apple, apricot, plum and cherry trees, and a vineyard of select varieties of grapes, and has erected a fine brick dwelling of modern pattern and ample proportions, with all the needed out-buildings and other appurtenances for the stock industry which he conducts in connection with his fruit culture. In Colorado he has taken but little part in politics, but he is none the less keenly alive to the enduring welfare of the state, and neglects no opportunity to aid in

promoting it. Mr. Kem has been married twice, the second time in 1884 to Miss Maria Lockhart, of Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Rachel (Welch) Lockhart, of that state. The father was a minister there and died in 1877, and his widow is now living at Paonia, Colorado. By this marriage Mr. Kem became the father of seven children, five of whom are living, Huxley Darwin, Iris, Myrtle, Victor and Kathleen. Another son, Bert, and a daughter, Marie, are deceased. His first marriage was to Miss Lenora Benson, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1882, at the age of thirty-four, leaving three children, Maud, Malinda and Claud. Two others, Edwin and Earl, died in childhood.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Congressman Kem in the national house of representatives on Friday, August 10, 1894, on the question of government irrigation. It is entitled to special interest as being the first speech ever made in congress publicly advocating government irrigation and also because the government is now practically following out the ideas embodied therein.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question that this committee is now discussing is one of the greatest questions that Congress has ever been called upon to discuss. We are to-day face to face with this problem, and it is one that we have got to solve whether we wish to or not, because the logic of events is driving it fast upon us.

The supreme importance, the crying need of irrigation was never so keenly realized by the people of the West as it is to-day. An awful calamity has fallen on the people of the trans-Missouri corn belt. An extraordinary period of drought and hot winds has almost annihilated the great staple crop of that section. Mr. Chairman, the people of the West are brave, hardy, and proud-spirited. Nevertheless they are forced by the extreme necessities of the present to cry aloud for help in some form. Thousands and tens of thousands of them will be compelled to accept charity before another crop can be raised.

* * *

Nearly one-half the total area of the United States lies in the arid and subhumid district, all of which

needs irrigation for successful agriculture. The district is composed of the following seventeen states and territories: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and California. Narrow strips in the eastern and western borders of this great district are well watered naturally. Contiguous to these strips are considerable tracts that are classed as subhumid. The rainfall in these tracts is often sufficient to produce good crops, but it cannot be depended on year after year. This subhumid region includes about half of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas.

This arid and subhumid region contains about 2,000,000 square miles of territory, or 1,280,000,000 acres, 100,000,000 acres of which may be irrigated in time. This at a fair estimate gives ample room for 1,250,000 rural homes, sheltering an agricultural population of 6,250,000. Along with these will come other millions to engage in various trades and professions. Just as irrigation spreads out over this vast region will it become populated and brought within the pale of a higher civilization.

Just as the supply of water which is daily running to waste on its way to the sea, is gathered up and utilized in irrigation, the farmers will reach out and take possession of the fertile plains and valleys, the forests that cover the mountain sides will be utilized, and the mountains will surrender the stored wealth of ages. It is estimated by high authority that the full development of this mountainous region alone would create a market equal to that of all Europe. In short, the possibilities of this country under a proper system of irrigation cannot be computed by the mind of man.

This vast region offers the opportunity and the raw materials for almost every occupation known to mankind. It produces the cotton and tropical fruits of the Sunny South, the cereals, vegetables and hardy fruits of the North.

On its eastern and western slopes are great tracts of fertile plains the settlement of which has only well begun. Throughout the entire mountain region are innumerable valleys, whose soil of unsurpassed richness is unbroken by the plow of the husbandman. On the mountain sides are vast forests of valuable timber, in which the ring of the woodman's ax has not been heard. Within the strong recesses of the mountains an almost inexhaustible supply of all the principal minerals of the planet lie untouched. I believe, Mr. Chairman, I am justified in saying that nowhere on the globe is there a country, virtually unoccupied as this is, which offers such varied and abundant opportunities as that part of the United States lying west of the ninety-seventh meridian.

And all these opportunities are open to man on one condition only—proper irrigation.

It is not difficult to see, Mr. Chairman, the importance of establishing as perfect a system as man is capable of devising, a system in which all the natural rights of the citizen shall be secure regardless of his station in life or the location of his habitation. In my opinion this can only be done by nationalizing the system and placing the distribution of the water under control of Federal law that shall apply throughout the entire arid region alike. I do not suppose for a moment that this suggestion will meet the approval of a majority of this Congress, for I have long since discovered that it is built on the way-back plan, and belongs to the ages that were.

But I have great hope that Congress may soon be modernized, when it will be able to meet the requirements of the people, by keeping abreast with civilization. Without irrigation this region can never be settled, and its civilization must and will dwindle. Not only the welfare but the absolute existence of unborn millions rests wholly upon the success with which this irrigation problem is worked out.

* * *

I think there ought to be no question about a measure being national when it affects directly millions of our citizens and reaches over seventeen different states and territories, as this does. It affects not only our own people directly, but it affects equally, though not so directly perhaps, the people of the East, for it solves, in a measure at least, another grave problem, namely: What shall be done with the surplus of humanity which is accumulating as it never did before? Upon the proper solution of the one depends largely the solution of the other. Heretofore in all history westward the course of empire has steadily taken its way.

* * *

I desire before proceeding further to notice briefly the principle involved in this proposition, recognizing that, before Congress will agree to anything of the sort, it must be convinced that the principle is a true one.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, the principle of government control to be both true and safe. I believe it is the only solution of many problems with which we are confronted at this time. The rights of one should be the concern of all. It is the duty of the national government to step in at any time and protect the rights of the citizens as individuals, or collectively as a state.

When the rights of the citizens of one state are jeopardized by the conduct of the citizens of another state, then it becomes the duty of the general government to act. Every great public improvement which is not confined to one state should be taken charge

of and controlled by the general government. Matters pertaining to the welfare of the citizens of two or more states and governed by the different laws of their respective states are always a fruitful source of evil in pecuniary loss by clash of interests.

One general law should govern all such interests, regardless of state lines. In short, the principle involved is this: National control of all matters which are not strictly local in their nature and effect, such as railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, finance and irrigation. The application of this principle would save to the people millions that otherwise go into the pockets of private individuals as profits on fictitious capital, commonly known as "watered stock." We should abolish the present system, by which private corporations control these great public necessities and build up colossal fortunes for a few by robbing the many. These necessities should be controlled by one gigantic corporation, composed of the whole people.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, in that sort of trust in which every one shares the profits. This method would yield the greatest benefits at the least cost. All the advantages which a large business has over a small one would accrue to the people, and the cost of service would be reduced to a minimum. Under national control employes would be paid such fair and regular wages that strikes and labor troubles would entirely cease.

The work of redeeming these arid wastes through a system of irrigation is more gigantic and fraught with greater good to humanity than any work ever undertaken in this country. It is so colossal both in size and benefits that the mind of man can scarcely comprehend it, and no power on earth can successfully grapple with it, except that of the whole people combined operating through the national government. But this power can solve the problem successfully, cause this desert to blossom as the rose, and dot its hillside and valleys with prosperous, happy homes.

* * *

This government owes it to the thousands it has deceived to begin the work at once, and by irrigation make that country what the settler had the right to believe it was when, fifteen or twenty years ago, he entered it under the alluring enticements of the homestead and pre-emption laws, to find after years of dreadful experience that he had been deceived. What the government had led him to believe was a country with sufficient rainfall, he learned to his sorrow can be depended upon for a crop only at intervals. I say the government deceived these people by failing to make a proper division of the country. Millions of acres of these western lands were opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws that should have been opened under the desert land act. If this had been done no one would

have been deceived, and these people would not have lost their all in a hopeless fight against fate.

Scattered all over the Eastern slope of this vast empire are thousands of as fair women and brave men as the sun ever shone upon, whose honesty, integrity, frugality, and industry are unsurpassed the world over. Thousands of them have been bravely fighting a hopeless battle for years in their endeavor to build up homes where there is not sufficient moisture to enable them to produce crops with certainty. Many of these, after exhausting their little all, destitute and heart-sick, are drifting back to the already crowded East where they come in direct competition with the millions who now are struggling for bread, thus making the lot of both more miserable.

Common justice to these people demands that the government take hold of this matter and, so far as possible, make this country what it said it was when these people entered it. More than three hundred million dollars have the settlers of this region paid into the national treasury for these lands. One-third of this amount will suffice to carry this work of irrigation to a point where it will be self-supporting and not cost the government a cent. Now is the accepted time for this Congress to begin the work of redeeming this country and people from the blast of hot winds and the curse of railroad monopoly.

Two of the greatest enemies of reform in legislation are the precedent hunter and the constitutional objector. One can not see to go forward because he is always looking backward for a precedent. The other can not advance because he fears he may trample on the constitution. * * * If a measure is proposed which seemingly encroaches somewhat upon old ideas, the man after precedents is sure to rise and want to know if there is a precedent for it. He at once begins to search among the musty files of past ages to learn if at any time in the dim savage past any of our barbarous ancestors did the same thing. If he finds that they did, the proposition is all right; but woe unto it if he fails to find a precedent. * * * The precedent hunter is a back number, stale and mossgrown, standing in the shade of the glory which belongs to dead ages. Afraid of the bright light of a higher civilization, he endeavors to prevent others from entering it by his persistent demands for precedents. * * * If a reform measure escapes the precedent hunter, it is sure to be run down by the constitutional constructionist, who always stands ready to hurl the constitution in the way of all progress. He has been at it from the foundation of the government, and I presume he will keep at it till the end of time, for he seems never to learn anything.

Mr. Chairman, I have as high regard for the organic law of my country as I think should be required of any man, but I do not place an iron-clad

construction upon it, as did the Jews upon their law, which visited the penalty of death upon one found gathering fagots on the Sabbath day. The constitution was made for man and not man for the constitution. It is the creature of the people, made to give them greater liberties and benefits. If time has proved it not sufficiently elastic to permit the people to reach outward and upward in improvement and reform, then a little more elasticity should be injected into it, either by the construction of the courts, or by proper amendments. Nothing must stand in the way of our progress, not even the constitution.

To my mind, Mr. Chairman, there are no constitutional difficulties in the way of the present proposition. They have all been removed by the action of the government itself in the construction of the national road years ago, the building of levees on the lower Mississippi to prevent overflow of lands, and many other internal improvements. But if there be any doubts in the matter, I think this a good time to run the ship into the dry dock and give her bottom a scraping. She will sail all the smoother for it in the future.

* * *

In my opinion this Congress should at once establish an irrigation bureau under the Agricultural Department with a competent chief at its head, whose duty it should be to have sole charge of irrigation in the United States. He should be allowed all the help necessary to push the work. This bureau should be made permanent, for it will take many years to complete the work. Then under the supervision of this bureau the army officers, in order to make first cost as light as possible, should be put to work making a systematic survey of this whole region. The bureau should ascertain (1) the amount of water available under the different plans of obtaining water in the different watersheds; (2) the cost of ditches and reservoirs for collecting and storing the water during the season when it is not needed until the season of crop growing; (3) the amount of irrigable land.

This work should begin first in the more thickly settled portions of the territory to be irrigated in order to give speedy relief to those who have been struggling against drought and hot winds for years. As fast as finished in these portions, the work should be pushed into the wilderness, preparing the way for the civilization that will follow fast in its wake.

The drainage of this country, as in all others, consists of various basins or watersheds, each of which is drained by a certain stream or streams. For instance, in my district there is a section of country drained by the Platte and its tributaries. This is one watershed.

Another section is drained by the Loup rivers and their tributaries; another by the Elkhorn; an-

other by the Niobrara, and so on. Each one of these basins forms a natural basis for a system of irrigation. Each basin has its own water supply. Nature has established the lines regardless of any arbitrary boundaries established by man. This fact alone shows the problem to be interstate, therefore national. Hence the entire system must be operated regardless of state lines; otherwise the laws of Wyoming or Colorado might shut off the water supply of the citizens of Nebraska, and so on throughout the whole district.

When the surveys are begun in one or more basins, as may be thought best, the work in each should be completed, ready for the work of construction to begin before the survey in a new basin is taken up. As soon as the survey in any basin is complete the work of excavating should begin, and the water of the entire basin available for irrigation or manufacturing purposes should be made applicable before the parties having the work in charge are permitted to enter a new field. In this way we shall have each system complete in itself, and, although it may lie in one or more states, the equal rights of all residents of the same basin will be secure regardless of whether they reside in one state or a half dozen states. The government will begin to derive revenue from this source just as soon as one system is complete, thus making the work self-supporting almost from the beginning.

* * *

We ask for no paternal gifts of any kind from this government. What we ask for is fraternal help to aid us in surmounting difficulties we can not surmount alone. Neither are we proposing any Pacific Railroad "confidence" or subsidy "skin games" of any sort to fleece the people of millions. We propose that the people already in this country and those to follow, shall pay for all of the direct benefits derived from this system of irrigation, and no citizen be robbed of a dollar, while all will be greatly benefited. This can be accomplished by the government retaining control of all water rights and charging each user of water a small annual water rental no larger than just sufficient to reimburse the government in a reasonable period, say thirty or forty years, for money expended.

* * *

Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some to confine this irrigation problem, so far as the government is concerned, to government lands. It is proposed to cede these lands to the states and allow the states to assume full control of the matter. As a representative in part of a state in which the government has no agricultural lands left, I protest against any such arrangement for various reasons, any one of which seems to me a sufficient objection.

First. The lands owned by the government suitable for agriculture are but a small part of the arid region, and if all were irrigated the problem would yet be unsolved. In several of these states the government has no lands left that are fit for agriculture, either with or without irrigation.

Second. If these lands are ceded to the states, it will result in jobs and steals through state legislatures, as so often has happened heretofore, by which the water rights will pass into the control of combines, and the agriculturist will continue to be their victim.

Third. Each state can only control a small portion of the arid district. This, as already stated, will cause a conflict of interests between the citizens of the different states, and result in endless litigation and loss.

Fourth. It is an interstate question, therefore a national one, and the federal power is the only power capable of dealing with it successfully in a way to secure to all citizens their just rights.

* * *

The principle of government is inherent in man, was born in him, and first appeared in the private family as paternal government. Out of this came patriarchal government through the banding together of the several families of a community for mutual benefit and protection, which they could not have as single families. This simply means a fraternal organization, the principle of which underlies all true government, and is that which we are contending for to-day.

Our government was constituted by organizing all of the families of this great country into one fraternal organization known as the national government. The relation that should exist between the government and the people is not the same which exists between the parent and his helpless infant or a dotting father and a favorite son, in which the father lavishes upon the son all the good things of life, while his brothers and sisters go hungry and ragged. The true relation is that existing between the members of a fraternal organization and its officers, the members contributing to the support of the organization according to their several abilities, the officers in turn enacting and executing the laws in such a way as to give protection to all alike.

But, Mr. Chairman, as above stated, I have no hope of getting any relief from Congress as now constituted. It is almost impossible to get even a hearing on this matter, to say nothing of action that will accomplish the work. Thousands of dollars are appropriated for monuments to dead men, thousands for firing the sundown gun, millions to build cannons so large that it costs hundreds of dollars to fire them once, and millions more for the general interests of

the East; but not one cent for irrigation, the West's greatest interest, although we are more than willing to repay it.

In conclusion, I will say that I have endeavored to arouse the interest in this body which the importance of the proposition demands, and whether I succeed or not, I will have the satisfaction of knowing I have done my duty.

A. N. PERREAULT.

A. N. Perreault, the proprietor of the leading hotel at Tincup, has learned the peculiarities of his fellow man through a long experience in catering to his wants. During the greater part of his mature life he has been a hotel keeper, and in this capacity has been brought into intimate relations with all kinds and conditions of men. Probably no occupation in active life enables a man to see more of the true being and individual characteristics of his fellows than that of a boniface whose patronage is large and comprehensive. He has to deal almost wholly with their physical comfort, and when this is at stake all the true inwardness of a man is revealed. It must be said in his credit that Mr. Perreault has used his opportunities for observation to good purpose, and is therefore able to understand and properly provide for his guests, and this is one reason for his popularity as a host. He is a Canadian by nativity and was born at Montreal in 1846. His parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Dannels) Perreault, were also Canadians, passing the whole of their lives in the Dominion, the mother dying in 1862, aged seventy, and the father in 1867, aged eighty-four. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the last. At an early age he was sent to New York city, and there he grew to manhood and was educated. At the age of twenty-three he began keeping a hotel in that city and remained there so occupied until 1875. At that time he became a traveling salesman and during the next five years was

employed in that interesting but trying capacity. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and after spending six months in Denver, located at Tincup where he has since resided. For some years he was engaged in prospecting and mining, then again entered the hotel business, to which he has since adhered, at the same time holding on to his interests in the valuable mining properties which had become a part of his possessions, among which the most important are the Wolverine, the Deacon, the Bull-domingo, the Black Warrior and the Duchess. The part Mr. Perreault has borne in the development of the country in which his activities have been employed is well appreciated by his fellow citizens, and the part he has borne in ministering to their comfort as a caterer is held also in high regard. He has been active in all channels of material improvement, and the community owes him much in this behalf; and he has as well given serviceable aid to all means for the increase and improvement of the educational and moral forces of the district, for which he is equally if not more entitled to respect and admiration.

JAMES TRIMBLE.

The prairies of the Mississippi valley, with their fecundity in agricultural products, their wealth of wild game, their fruitful rivers, and their onward stride in the march of civilization and progress, were once the theme of song and story, and engaged the pen of the historian in recitals of their wonderful opportunity and promise. But they have long since given way to the more thrilling stories of life in the farther West where all that they offered for admiring contemplation is coupled with a mineral wealth that surpasses the wildest dreams of the Arabian Nights in prosaic realities, and almost staggers the imagination in its untold and perhaps but dimly conceived magnitude. In the

career of James Trimble, of Montezuma county, who is the proprietor of an excellent ranch of two hundred and forty acres with an extensive range for his cattle, about ten miles west of Dolores, the romance and the reality of the two regions are harmoniously commingled. He was born and reared in the one, he has thriven and flourished in the other, and he thus illustrates in a forcible manner the breadth and flexibility of opportunity for systematic industry in this country, and how the lessons learned in one section can be profitably applied and usefully employed in another. He was born in Indiana on October 25, 1855, and is the son of John and Margaret (Raney) Trimble, natives of Kentucky. When he was about two years old the family moved to Missouri, where he reached the estate of manhood and received his education. In 1881 he became a resident of Colorado, and since that time he has been actively connected with the progress and development of this state. His principal industry has been rearing and preparing for the markets a fine grade of well bred cattle, Herefords and Shorthorns being his favorite strains, and at this time his enterprise in this line has grown to such magnitude that he handles annually about one thousand head of these breeds, all of which he keeps in prime condition. The fruits of his industry and business capacity are large and multifarious. He is easily the most extensive cattle owner in Montezuma county, he stands high in the public regard, not only as a man of enterprise and progressiveness, but also as a far-seeing and public-spirited citizen, and he could count to his credit, if his modesty did not forbid, a widely ramifying source of beneficence to individual industry and ambition, and a voluminous contribution to the general industrial and commercial activities of the portion of the country in which he lives and operates. Of the fraternal societies so numerous and so justly admired among men, he has favored with his

membership but two, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He was married in Clay county, Missouri, in 1880, to Miss Alice King, a native of that state. They have four children, Lottie, John, James and Winnie, and their pleasant and comfortable home in Dolores is the center of a charming social circle.

ALBERT M. PUETT.

Albert M. Puett, one of the leading stock men and general farmers of southeastern Colorado, living on a fine ranch of two hundred and fifty acres about two miles from the town of Cortes, Montezuma county, is a pioneer of 1874 in the state and a native of Indiana, where he was born on December 1, 1865. In 1874, when he was but a youth, the family moved to Colorado and settled in Wet Mountain valley, where they remained two years. They then located at the site of the present town of Durango and built one of the first dwellings erected in the town of Animas. They also staked off the first ranch on the Lower Animas, and there engaged in farming and raising stock. On this ranch Albert Puett grew to manhood and learned the duties of life. Here also his father died in 1888 and his mother in 1893. In 1884 he moved to Dolores county, driving stock there, and he has ever since been connected with the stock industry. In 1888 he came to the Montezuma valley and bought the land on which he now lives, and on this he has since conducted a flourishing stock business, rising from a small beginning to a position as one of the leading stock men of this part of the state, and running large bands of both cattle and sheep, and having as well a potent influence in every phase of the public life of the community. Mr. Puett was married at Cortez to Miss Nellie Tarsner, a native of Michigan and daughter of T. J. Tarsner. They have four children, Albert L., Harlord M.,

William E. and Glen E. Mr. Puett saw this section of the country when the advancing foot of civilization was first invading it, and he has witnessed its progress from a state of savage nature to its present development and condition of mighty promise for the future. It is much to his credit, too, that in the transition he has borne a conspicuous, serviceable and fruitful part, assuming his full measure of responsibility and discharging his full share of the duties incident to the case with fidelity and ability. He is justly esteemed as one of the leading and representative men of the county.

JAMES O. KINNEY.

Coming to Colorado in 1861, when he was but thirteen years old, and living in the state continuously since then, James O. Kinney, of Mesa county, a prosperous and successful mining man and fruit-grower living one mile and a half east of Grand Junction, has had abundant opportunities to aid in the development and progress of the state, and he has used them to its advantage and his own. He was born on September 9, 1848, at New London, Canada, while his parents were on a visit there. They were Calvin and Phoebe M. (Starr) Kinney, the former a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and the latter of Canada. The father was a cooper and worked at his trade in his native state until 1853, when he moved to Black Hawk county, Iowa, locating at Waterloo. Here he became a contractor in lumber, and later built a fine hotel in the town which he conducted until it was destroyed by fire. Then, in 1861, the family came to Colorado where the family engaged in mining at Central City and other places. He died at Hot Sulphur Springs in 1892. While living in Jefferson county he served two terms as sheriff in the early days when Golden was the capital of the territory. His widow died in Mesa county in

1902. When the family arrived in this state it was a new and undeveloped country, and the facilities for education of country boys were crude and primitive; so that Mr. Kinney was mainly a self-educated man. He remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, working some in his father's mines, and at that age began a mining career for himself which has been very successful. He continued his operations in this line for a number of years and still owns promising and valuable properties in Clear Creek county, among them the Christie, which he owns individually, the Everglade, which he owns in partnership with Judge Caswell, of Grand Junction, and the White Talk, which he owns in partnership with Judge Caswell and John Lumsden. Mr. Kinney discovered these properties and also the Cameron Consolidated group in Gilpin county. He sold his interest in this group in 1882 for fourteen thousand dollars. In 1877 he moved to Grand county, and locating at Hot Sulphur Springs, engaged in the stock industry, which he carried on successfully for twelve years, raising standard bred cattle and horses. He lost considerable money in horses, but on the whole found his stock business profitable. Two notable racers, Troublesome and Raymond M., were bred by him and proved a good enterprise. The former won a ten-thousand-dollar purse at Independence, Iowa, in 1897, and won forty thousand dollars in purses during that year. In 1894 he sold his interests in Grand county and moved to Mesa county, where he bought the forty-five acres of land on which he now lives, a mile and a half east of Grand Junction. He has since sold all but ten acres of his original purchase, and these he devotes wholly to fruit. He is also still interested in stock, having now ten or twelve standard bred horses. On August 11, 1883, he united in marriage with Miss May E. Eubank, who was born near Quincy, Illinois, and is the

daughter of James T. and Minnie (Hewitt) Eubank, the former a resident of Mesa county and the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have five children, Victor G., Nina M., Inez, Gladys and Bessie. In politics the head of the house is an earnest working independent. While living in Grand county he served one term as sheriff and two as under sheriff.

JOSEPH HAHN.

This hardy pioneer and daring discoverer, whose monument is the noble mountain in Routt county, this state, which bears his name and received it in his honor, belongs in the front rank of the adventurous men who laid the foundation of civilization in Colorado and opened it to settlement and made its mineral treasures and other advantages known to the world. But little is known of his early life except that he was born in Germany, and was reared and well educated in his native land. In 1848, when he was twenty-four years old, he fought in the German army under Sigel. His party being unsuccessful in the war, he fled to Switzerland to avoid being taken prisoner, and a few years later he came to the United States, landing at New York in 1852. After a short residence in Michigan, where his success was not such as he expected and desired, he came to Colorado, arriving in this state in 1860 with two companions. He always wrote his name Hahn, but pronounced it Hahn. He was a powerful man physically, standing five feet ten inches in height and weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds. In disposition he was mild and generous, always kind to man and beast, and always optimistic, never looking on the dark side of a condition. Companionable and genial, he was a good comrade, and ever enjoyed the highest esteem of his associates. Mr. Hahn and William A. Doyle met, early in 1863, and the former told the latter of the great

find he had previously made in the neighborhood of what is now Hahn's Peak, and they agreed to unite and organize a company and prospect the country thoroughly. But in the meantime Mr. Doyle joined the army in defense of the Union, and it was not until 1865, after the close of the Civil war, that they undertook the expedition. Then Hahn, Doyle and Capt. George Way, with others, moved forward into the unknown region to make their investigations. In a superficial prospecting of the country they found gold enough to make them feel justified in making further developments, but winter overtaking them, they deferred further efforts to a more favorable season and separated for the winter, Mr. Hahn going to Atchison, Kansas, and met again in the spring of 1866. It was about the middle of August before these men, with a company of about fifty others, could arrange the preliminaries and begin their tedious journey, and even at that late season they met with almost insurmountable difficulties. The snow was deep and the cold intense before they reached the region for which they started. They outfitted with a complete equipment for starting a new mining camp, and had about one hundred miles to travel before them in a line almost due northwest between Empire, where they started, and the place of their destination. They passed over the Berthould into Middle Park, camping at Hot Sulphur Springs, and from there kept north of Lower Muddy Buttes, near the present town of Kremmling, crossing the Muddy above Hilt creek. Here Hahn took the party in charge, leading them over the range by a pass east of Rabbit Ear peak which he discovered in 1861, and which was known only to him. On August 27, 1866, they threw off their packs and made camp beneath the shadow of that noted mountain that rises twelve thousand feet above the sea level into the clouds. The only sign of human life they found in the deso-

lation was a lone Ute Indian who was hungry. Captain Way wished to kill him, but Mr. Hahn insisted on feeding him and treating him with kindness, and as there were hundreds of Utes in the district, that one act of humanity made them all the friends of the party and saved it from extermination. The men in this adventurous party went to work at once, dividing their forces, some prospecting, some building, and others doing other necessary work for the enterprise. Leaving Hahn in camp, Mr. Doyle and Captain Way after a hard climb reached the extreme top of the mountain. In a baking powder can that had a top screwed on and was water proof, Doyle placed a paper relating some of the incidents of the journey, some data as to directions of route followed, and lastly "This is named Hahn's Peak by his friend and comrade, William A. Doyle, on August 27, 1865," the climbing of the mountain and naming it occurring during the first visit of the pioneers, a year before the incidents last related above. In the fall of 1866 all left the region but Hahn and Doyle. During the winter they whipsawed lumber, first building a substantial cabin for their shelter. They suffered dreadful privations and hardships, and Mr. Doyle is unable now to tell how they lived through the winter. On April 22, 1867, they packed up and began their long journey on the backward trail to Empire. On April 29, near the banks of the Muddy they sat down on a snow bank to rest, and while gazing out over the desolate wastes of snow, a flock of snow birds flew over them, one of which lighted on Mr. Hahn's head. "That is a bad omen," said Doyle, but Hahn made no reply. They went forward and apparently all was well. That night they reached the Muddy and rested until about nine o'clock. When they attempted to go on Hahn's strength failed and he staggered like a drunken man. They spread their blankets on the snow and conched themselves as comfortably as pos-

sible. After a night of wakefulness and delirium, Hahn died next day, while Doyle was away looking for help. The latter left his dead comrade on the banks of the Muddy in his winding sheet of snow, and made his way back to civilization through almost incredible hardships, often being near perishing. Joseph Hahn's remains lay bleaching on the banks of the Muddy from April 30, 1867, until the next November, when his friend, Paul Lindstrom, of Empire, sent a man out to recover them and give them proper burial. His grave by the side of the stream where he died is unmarked and the exact spot is now unknown. But in the far distant ages of the past a monument was erected by omnipotent power, which stands to his everlasting memory, and which towers above the earth as his manhood and force of character made him tower above common men, while the record of his deeds, now known and commended by the beneficiaries of his great courage and foresight, is reserved as a fitting theme for a lofty epic, when the time shall come in which our mercenary and striving forgetfulness of heroism shall have yielded to a calmer pulse, and the sons of men shall have brought forth a poet capable of embalming in immortal verse the deeds of this and other men of the heroic pioneer mold.

AYLMER F. REEVES.

This successful business man, energetic promoter, wise civic force and influential citizen of Montrose in this state, is a scion of the Irish race, whose versatility of talent, exuberance of spirits and wonderful adaptability to circumstances and conditions enable them to mould a shapely destiny out of any plastic elements that fate may fling before them, and find enjoyment in life even in the midst of alarms or under the burdens of oppressive trouble. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on September 26, 1857, where his parents, Robert T. and Jean

A. (Shane) Reeves, also first saw the light of this world. The father was of English and the mother of Scotch ancestry. The elder Reeves was a lawyer and a barrister for a number of years at Dublin. He visited the United States in 1854, and in the early 'sixties moved here with his family, locating in New York city. While on a business trip to Dublin in 1865 he died in that city. The family then lived three years in London, the mother devoting her time to literary work, for which she was well qualified. In 1868 they all became residents of New York again, and there the mother died after many years of usefulness as a writer for the American Tract Society, passing away in 1894. Seven children were born in the family, three sons and four daughters, and all but the oldest son are living. Aylmer was the sixth child. He resided in London until he reached the age of eleven, then came to New York with his mother. He was educated by private tutors, in the public schools of New York and at Irving Institute at Tarrytown, New York. When he was sixteen he entered the employ of Alfred, Marion & Company, foreign bankers, with whom he remained nearly two years. Prior to this, however, in 1870, when he was a lad of thirteen, he passed a year and a half in Nebraska and Kansas during which he formed the acquaintance of General Custer, Colonel Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and other frontier celebrities, and acquired a taste for the wild life of the plains which has never left him. So after leaving the banking house he went to Texas and soon afterward joined an outfit driving cattle to Colorado. He made two trips to old Mexico and from there drove the stock over the trails to this state. In 1878 he located at Denver, and not long after settling there he went with a party on horseback over the greater part of the state, passing through the Ute reservation and over the ground on which Grand Junction and Montrose now stand in 1879, and also

through the San Juan region. Returning to Denver, he bought an interest in a hardware business and during the next two years the store was conducted under the firm name of Reeves & Adams, Mr. Reeves being also interested in mining at the same time. After selling his interest in the hardware establishment, he mined for a few years in various parts of the state, and in February, 1885, settled at Montrose, then a prosperous freighting and distributing point for surrounding towns. He at first engaged in staging with the Great Western Mail, Stage & Express Company, operating two or three lines of stages to different towns. In 1886 he started the furniture firm of Reeves & McFann, which passing through several changes of partnership, continued in successful business with Mr. Reeves at its head until 1890. In that year he sold his interest in this firm and turned his attention to the real estate, loans and insurance business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He has been one of the active and progressive business men of Montrose ever since he located there, and has contributed very materially to a number of enterprises for the improvement and advancement of the community, helping to construct ditches and other beneficial works, and giving close and intelligent attention to the proper development and concentration of public sentiment for the general weal. For seven years he was a member of Company I, Second Regiment, Montrose State Militia, serving on the staff of General Brooks, and during this period he saw many stirring times. In political allegiance he is a thoughtful and reflecting, but unwavering Democrat, and in the service of his party he has been ever active, earnest and forceful, now and during the past six years acting as chairman of the seventh judicial district party organization. Governor Thomas appointed him superintendent of Division No. 5 of the irrigation district, embracing nearly all

the counties of the Western slope, and Governor Orman re-appointed him to the position, which he held until the beginning of the Peabody administration. He also served six years as a member of the city council of Montrose. He belongs to the Masonic order through all its departments to and including the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite, and is also a Knight of Pythias. On May 8, 1883, he was married to Miss Pauline M. Ott, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and daughter of Jacob and Pauline (LeFaure) Ott, of that city. The father was a contractor and builder, and during the Civil war had charge of the construction of military wagons for the Confederate army at New Orleans. He moved to Philadelphia after the war, and later came to Denver, where he died. His widow then returned to New Orleans where she is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have five children, Jean, Herbert, Aylmer, Thomas and Alfred.

EDWARD E. SHINN.

Edward E. Shinn, of Montrose, is one of the most extensive and successful sheep-growers in Colorado, carrying on his business on a scale of great magnitude, and with vigor and breadth of view that challenge adversity and defy competition. He was born at Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, on February 15, 1856. His father, Oliver Shinn, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Clempson, was born in South Carolina. Both died in California. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living. Edward, the third in order of birth, when four years old accompanied his parents from their Missouri home across the plains with ox teams to this state. The incidents of that memorable trip, through a wild, unbroken country, beset with dangers from wild beasts and savage men and fraught with hardships

and privations of many forms, are indelibly impressed on his memory, as is the welcome sight of Denver after the long and trying journey, although that now imposing and beautiful city was then but a hamlet of log cabins, blacksmith shops and the other uncanny concomitants of a frontier village, just struggling into being. The family remained at Golden until the spring of 1861, then traveled with ox teams to Oregon. The father had previously gone to California in 1850 and remained two years. And he still had a longing for that state. Accordingly, after a residence of ten years in Oregon, they moved into northern California, where they remained until the parents died. Edward was fifteen years old at the time of this removal, and owing to the migratory life of the family and the lack of school facilities in the West at that time, his education in the schools was very scant. After the death of his father he carried on a flourishing meat business for a time. In 1884 he returned to Colorado, locating at Montrose. Here he started and for three years conducted a wholesale and retail meat market, then turned his attention to the stock industry, devoting his energies mainly to the production of sheep on a large scale. In this branch of that great industry he has ever since been successfully engaged, running now over winter from year to year some eight thousand to nine thousand sheep, and having on the range in summer about sixteen thousand. He owns two large ranches, one of three hundred and twenty acres located ten miles east of Montrose. For the irrigation of this he has recently completed a ditch thirty miles long, in company with others, which takes water from the Cimarron river and has a capacity of one hundred and twenty feet of the fluid and ability to properly irrigate fifteen thousand acres of land. The ditch was constructed by a company of which he is a leading stockholder and the president, and cost about

sixty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Shinn's other ranch comprises two hundred acres and is in the mountains, affording an ideal summer range for his stock. In all commendable enterprises for the benefit of his section of the state he takes an active and intelligent interest. He was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Western Slope Bank of Montrose, and is now a director in that institution. On February 20, 1884, he was married to Mrs. Nettie (McKissick) Harris, a native of California and the daughter of John McKissick, a prominent stock man of that state. Both of her parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn have had four children. Three are living, John, Walter and Cecil. A daughter named Ethel died several years ago at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Shinn is a Republican in politics, but he is not an active partisan. He belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World.

HENRY A. MEREDITH.

Henry A. Meredith, an honored citizen of Montrose, and one of the builders and makers of the town, has a high reputation for ability, skill and enterprise in his chosen line of work, and ranks among the leading men of the city he has done so much to beautify and adorn. He is a civil engineer by profession and a builder and contractor in business, and as such he has erected most of the best residences in Montrose and a number of business blocks, but he gives his attention mainly to putting up first-class residences. He was born near Batavia, New York, on July 27, 1842, the son of Stephen M. and Mary (Smith) Meredith, the former a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of near Batavia, New York. The father was a miller and for a number of years operated the Genesee County Mills at Batavia, which did an extensive business, he being associated with the Holland Purchasing Com-

pany in carrying them on. Later he retired from milling and engaged in farming, and at the time of his death in 1845, at the age of fifty-one, owned the largest farm in the county. His wife survived him forty years, dying at the old home in 1885. He was a cousin of Hon. William M. Meredith, the distinguished secretary of the United States treasury during the 'forties. Only two of their nine children are living, Henry A. and an older brother William, the latter residing at San Bernardino, California. Another older brother served four years in the Civil war, enlisting in an independent battery which was afterward merged in the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. He was in many important engagements, but being modest and retiring, he declined to accept his commission when the time came for a promotion which he had richly earned. He died in Nebraska in 1895. Mr. Meredith grew to manhood in his native state and there received a liberal education. He was prepared for college, but the Civil war took his brothers away from home and he was obliged to stay and help his widowed mother conduct the farm. He, however, took a course of instruction in civil engineering but was unable to do anything in the profession for a number of years. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, then became a traveling solicitor and collector for a firm of Syracuse, New York. After that he was occupied for twelve years merchandising at different places in his native state. In this business he passed through two financial panics and met with many reverses. In 1880 he settled at Pitkin, this state, and joined the engineer corps under Major Evans which was engaged in locating and construction work for the Denver & South Park Railway, devoting three years to this employment. Early in 1884 he moved to Montrose, and since then he has resided at that town continuously and been occupied in contract and building

work. He is the oldest and most prominent contractor and builder in the town, and the work of his well trained mind and skillful hands is to be seen in every part of the place. It was a small village when he moved there, and he has been the principal factor in building it up and making it comely with good residences and substantial business blocks. Mr. Meredith is an earnest Democrat in politics and is ever active in public affairs. He was married on December 27, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Gregory, a native of Batavia, New York, the daughter of James and Louise (Grant) Gregory, the former born in England and the latter in New York. Both are deceased. The father was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have one child, their son Harold H., a physician at Montrose, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Meredith belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

HAROLD H. MEREDITH, M. D.

Dr. Harold H. Meredith, one of the bright and promising young physicians and surgeons of Montrose, may almost be said to be a product of that city, as he has lived there from the time when he was six years old, having come to this state and that town in 1884, from his native city of Batavia, New York, where he was born on September 11, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Montrose, being graduated from its high school in 1894. He then began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Johnson, of Montrose and in 1895 entered the State University, intending to pursue the course in the medical department. But owing to changes in the course and a consequent delay in completing it, he left that institution and attended the Gross Medical College in Denver, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. By competitive examination he secured the position

of resident physician at the Arapahoe County Hospital, where he passed a year and a half in study and clinical work. He then returned to Montrose and began an active general practice which he has been continuously engaged in ever since. He has exhibited care and skill in his professional work, and a conscientious devotion to the highest interests of the science of which he is a practitioner, being a diligent student and close observer, with excellent judgment in applying practically the results of his study and observation. He is also a gentleman of high character and pleasing manners, and has won in a marked degree the confidence and regard of the people among whom he moves. With youth, health and a proper ambition on his side, and with devotion to lofty ideals in his line of usefulness, his success is assured and already begun. He has built up a representative practice of good proportions which is steadily increasing in magnitude and importance, and he is rapidly rising to a front rank in professional circles, such as he already occupies in social life and general citizenship. He is a member of the International Society of Railway Surgeons and secretary of the local pension board. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and politically he is a steadfast Republican. On April 25, 1900, he was married to Miss Florence McCartney, who died in September, 1902, leaving one daughter, Florence Louise. On June 3, 1903, the Doctor married a second wife, Miss Harriet Ellingwood, an accomplished and popular lady. Dr. Meredith's parents are H. A. and Mary L. (Gregory) Meredith, pioneers of Montrose, having located at that town in 1884. They have been active and serviceable in promoting the growth and progress of the town and county, and are held in high esteem by all classes of the people among whom they live. A sketch of them will be found on another page of this work.

DANIEL KENNEY.

From his youth Daniel Kenney, one of the leading ranch and cattle men of Mesa county, has been connected with the stock industry of the West, and in his career has well illustrated the truth that singleness of purpose and constancy of effort are winning factors in the battle of life. He is a native of the section of country in which he now lives, born at Holden, Millard county, Utah, on April 18, 1872, and the son of John and Phoebe (Alden) Kenney. He was reared in the place of his nativity to the age of seventeen, and educated in its public schools. Then, in 1889, he became a resident of Colorado and, locating in Plateau valley in Mesa county, entered the employ of the Alta Land & Live Stock Company, with which he remained three years. At the end of that period he returned to Utah, and during the next seven years he was employed by the Webster City Cattle Company. In the fall of 1893 he once more took up his residence in Plateau valley and bought the ranch on which he now lives two miles and a half west of Plateau City. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres, sixty-five of which are irrigated and yield abundantly. He gives his attention principally to the cattle industry and is making it pay with increasing volume in its profits. On July 3, 1897, he was married to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Ellsworth county, Kansas, and daughter of David and Jessie (Scrimgeour) Anderson, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney have one son, William Thomas. Mr. Kenney is a Republican in politics and fraternally he belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and its adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, holding his membership at Collbran. He is esteemed as an excellent and progressive citizen in all parts of the county.

HERMAN EILEBRECHT.

Herman Eilebrecht, of Gunnison county, whose well improved and well cultivated ranch of seven hundred acres of good land, of which about six hundred acres are under irrigation, is a lasting tribute to his enterprise in business and his skill in husbandry, as well as to his loyalty to the genius of improvement, and is located in a highly favored region on Ohio creek six miles north of Gunnison, is a native of Prussia, and was trained in the severe but wholesome discipline of that progressive country, whose people are distinguished for thrift and industry wherever they pitch their tents, and are always likely to make the most of their opportunities and of the conditions with which they are surrounded. His parents, Herman and Carolina (Stork) Eilebrecht, were also Prussians by birth and belonged to families resident in their native land for many generations. They never wandered from their home country, but passed their lives there usefully employed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. Their offspring numbered eight, five of whom are living, Herman being the fourth born. His life began on November 9, 1855, and he was reared on the paternal homestead and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. After remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-four, he was married on November 22, 1879, to Miss Frances Michaels, of the same nativity as himself, and a daughter of John and Carolina (Wintermeier) Michaels, who were also natives and life-long residents of Prussia. In 1881, with his wife and infant son, Mr. Eilebrecht came to the United States, and after lingering a week in the city of New York, and three weeks at Hays, Kansas, where he intended to locate and build a home, turning the virgin prairie of that prolific state to his purposes, but did not find the outlook agreeable for farming just then, left

his family there and came on to Colorado, arriving at Gunnison in June. During the rest of the summer he worked on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the South Park branch, and in the fall returned to the Mississippi valley and took up his residence in Illinois, where he remained two years employed in the coal mines at Pontiac and Mannk. In the spring of 1883 he brought his family to Colorado, and again located in Gunnison county, where during the next four years he performed faithful and appreciated service at whatever he found to do. In 1887 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of the ranch on which he now lives, which he has since then enlarged to seven hundred acres, and transformed into one of the most valuable and desirable properties of its kind on the creek, having it improved with a good modern dwelling and outbuildings to correspond, well watered with ample ditches which irrigate six hundred acres of it, and yielding an annual return for his labor of some five hundred tons of hay with good crops of grain and other products. He has also gradually worked into cattle and now has about four hundred well-bred Shorthorns. He constructed his own ditches, one of which is six miles long and cost him two thousand dollars. He has in addition a fine dairy outfit in which he has averaged for a number of years forty to seventy-five pounds of butter a week. When he settled on his land it was nearly all given up to an unprofitable growth of wild sage brush and desitute of improvements of every kind. His first habitation here was a rude shack, such as many pioneers live in until they win from the soil means of building a better, and although such dwellings were crude and inconvenient, they were no roofs to conceal guilt but the homes that sheltered men, and contented spirits and quiet consciences dwelt within them. In political faith Mr. Eilebrecht is a Democrat, but he is seldom active in campaign work and has never aspired

to public office. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World with membership in the camp of the order at Gunnison. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, Herman, Frank, Joseph, Lena, Fred, Charley, Emma and Tillie. It is from material like that in this worthy man that the more useful qualities of American citizenship are fashioned, the bone and sinew of the country, which takes its broad and bountiful benefactions at first hand and makes them fruitful of good to the world and develops in the very wilds, remote from the haunts and blandishments of cultivated life, a civilization that meets all the requirements of a free and independent people and commands the admiration of mankind.

THOMAS P. NISBETH.

Thomas P. Nisbeth, of Gunnison county, who is comfortably established on a good ranch on Carbon creek one mile north of Mt. Carbon, where he is conducting a prosperous ranching and stock industry, has come to his present estate of worldly ease and firmly fixed place in the regard of his fellow citizens through an experience of hardship and privation, toil and perseverance under very trying circumstances and over difficulties that were hard to surmount. But with the true spirit of the pioneer, he has met every obstacle with a determination to surmount it, gaining headway all the while in the struggle for advancement and steadfastly holding every foot of his progress. He is a native of Birmingham, England, born on March 5, 1849, and the son of William and Charlotta (Clark) Nisbeth, the former a native of Herefordshire, England, and the latter of Birmingham. The father worked on farms by the day or month in his native land until 1865, when the family he had then around him accompanied him to this country, where he sought and not in vain larger opportunities

and better conditions than he had at home. His first two years in the United States were passed in Indiana at work on farms for wages. In 1867 he moved to Macon county, Missouri, where he bought a small farm on which he and his wife lived until death ended their labors. They were the parents of fifteen children, six of whom are living, the eleventh in the order of birth being their son Thomas. Owing to the moderate means of his parents he had little chance to attend school, and was obliged to go to work for himself at an early age. In 1863, when he was but fourteen, he came to America with an older brother, and for nearly two years thereafter he worked on a railroad in Vermont. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Indiana, and after working on a farm near Evansville in that state several months, changed his residence to Macon county, Missouri, where he passed the next ten years of his life. During the greater part of this time he was employed in coal mines, but he also joined his father in the purchase of some land which they farmed together. The winter of 1882 was passed by him in arduous labor in coal mines in Indian Territory, and in the spring of 1883 he came to Colorado and located at Gunnison. In the following January he moved to his present ranch, having taken up eighty acres of it in the previous fall. When he settled on this land the prospect was dreary, in the extreme. It lay under six feet of snow, and was without the shadow of a building for his accommodation except a rude and inartistic log cabin which he had built, with nothing around it "but the great out-doors beneath the overhead." The prospect would have deterred any but a resolute and self-reliant man, and he was of that caliber. He went to work with a will to make his place habitable and productive, and in this effort he has so well succeeded that he now has a comfortable home of his own construction and an expanse of fruitful and profitable ranch land

which yields good annual crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He has bought additional land until he owns three hundred and eighty acres, about one-third of which is under irrigation, and on this he has steadily prospered, although his progress at first was slow and his hardships were many. Soon after taking possession of his first tract he started a stock business which has grown in magnitude until he has an average of one hundred cattle, all well-bred Short-horns. He is so well fixed and his home is so comfortable and well provided that he can now laugh the summer's storms and floods and the winter's siege to scorn, and enjoy life in every season with a fullness of content. Thus does bountiful America reward men of industry and thrift wherever they ask her favors with the spirit of determined seekers, and thus does she wait upon the faith of the pioneers who come upon her soil with eyes to see, skill to use and energy to develop the opportunities she has always at their command. Being an early settler in his section of the state, Mr. Nisbeth has necessarily been deeply interested in its welfare and active in the development of its resources and the promotion of its people's welfare. He is an ardent Democrat in political faith, especially in state and national affairs, and an equally ardent advocate and aid of every commendable enterprise for local advantages without regard to partisan considerations, bestowing upon local public matters the same foresight, energy and breadth of view which have characterized his management of his private business. It follows that he is one of the useful and respected citizens of his county, and has the general good will of all the others. On March 17, 1872, he married with Miss Louisa Cundiff, who was born near Dubuque, Iowa, and is the daughter of Greenbury and Dorcas (Warren) Cundiff, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, both of whom died in Missouri, where they passed

the latter years of their lives as well-to-do farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbeth have one child, their son William Wallace. In all his undertakings and his efforts to accomplish them Mrs. Nisbeth has been a true helpmate to her husband, and no small part of his prosperity is due to her industry, resourcefulness and accomplishments. She is a lady of indefatigable energy, giving her close and helpful attention to all her domestic duties, and in the summer of 1904 in addition made about two thousand pounds of cheese which was eagerly bought at good prices in the mining camps of the county. She also finds time to gratify her taste for works artistic, having a wide range and high order of ability in fancy work. During the past few years she has pieced more than twenty-five bed-spreads, one alone having over four thousand pieces in its construction. Besides all this she is skillful in making lace and has a fine collection of many beautiful patterns, all the work of her own hands.

JOHN P. BROWN.

John P. Brown, one of the pioneers of Mesa county, was one of the very first settlers in the Plateau valley. He located land here in 1882 adjoining the well-improved ranch on which he now lives near the postoffice of Mesa, and is now one of the most prosperous and substantial stock and ranch men of the county. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, on July 20, 1846, and is the son of John E. and Sarah A. (Fry) Brown, who were natives of Pennsylvania and married in Indiana, where they were engaged in farming to the end of their lives. Their son John was reared in his native county and obtained a limited education in its common schools, attending whenever he could be spared from the labors of the farm, which was during the winter months of a few years. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in defense of

the Union in Company L, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, entering the service in July, 1864. His regiment fought its way through Tennessee and went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. From there the command to which it was attached made a campaign into Alabama and back to Vicksburg, where he was discharged December, 1865. He took part in the siege of Mobile and in the skirmishes around Nashville during the battle at that city. In 1866, moved with his love of adventure and the promise of its gratification, and also by the hope of better opportunities to be found in the Northwest, he journeyed to Montana, and in that young but great and promising state, he was for some time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, "whacking bull teams" for the Bullard freight outfit.

GEORGE J. SMITH.

George J. Smith, of Gunnison county, is in more than one sense a pioneer in Colorado and comes of a family of pioneers. He was an early settler in the state, coming here in 1880, and he was the first man in the neighborhood of his present home, or, indeed, in this part of the state, to demonstrate that vegetables could be successfully raised at the altitude of his present home, carrying on there for fifteen years a prosperous vegetable garden industry. Mr. Smith was born in Greene county, Ohio, on October 30, 1843, and reared in the adjoining county of Clark. He is the son of Levi and Emily (Johnson) Smith, the former born near Winchester, Virginia, and the latter in Clark county, Ohio. The families of both were early pioneers in Ohio, and the father died there in 1845, the mother surviving him many years. In the fall of 1856 she, with her son George and two daughters, moved to Iowa, locating in Louisa county, where they were

pioneers. The son was then about thirteen years old. He received a common-school education, and in 1865 became a pioneer of Madison county in the same state. Later he was among the early residents of other counties in the state, helping to build the first store at Kellogg in Jasper county, and renting the first postoffice box after the office was established at Dexter in Dallas county. He farmed in that vicinity for a number of years, improving and selling farms to good advantage. In 1878 he moved to Nebraska, and after working at his trade as a carpenter about two years, he came to Colorado in March, 1880, and the following year crossed the range to the Western slope in a wagon accompanied by his family. He lived two years in the vicinity of Tincup and put up the first frame store building at that place. In 1883 he took up the ranch on which he now lives on the Gunnison river, seven miles northeast of Gunnison, securing it through a pre-emption claim. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres and when he took possession of it it was all raw land, virgin to the plow and without the suggestion of a human habitation. He has improved it with good buildings and other structures needed for its purposes and brought it to an advanced stage of cultivation and productiveness. For fifteen years after getting a start here he carried on market gardening on a large scale, being the first man in the region to raise vegetables, it having been previously supposed that the altitude was too great for vegetables. The ranch is now devoted principally to raising hay and stock in which he is extensively engaged. He has been a leading man in the section and is highly esteemed as a far-seeing and enterprising citizen. In political faith he is a pronounced Republican in national affairs, but is bound strictly by party ties in local matters, considering always the best interests of the county rather than the behest of any political

organization. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Shuck, a native of Ohio. They have had seven children. Three died in infancy and Emma H., wife of Jasper Tidd, of Shelton, Washington, Elbert E., May, wife of Lee Lehman, of Gunnison county, and Glenn G. are living.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS.

This progressive ranch man and stock-grower of Gunnison, whose well improved and highly cultivated ranch of four hundred and seventy acres lies about four miles west of Gunnison, has seen many parts of this country and had valuable experience in each. He was born in Canada on March 2, 1866, the son of Elkney H. and Jane (Phillips) Andrews, both natives of the Dominion, where they grew to maturity and were married. The family moved to Buena Vista county, Iowa, in 1869 and to Colorado in 1881. The mother has been dead a number of years and the father is now living in Denver. They had six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, George being the seventh born. He was three years old when the family located in Iowa and twelve when they came to Colorado. His education was obtained in the common schools and he was reared on a ranch, or rather two of them. The parents were in straitened circumstances and every available hand in the household was in requisition to aid in making the living, so that from an early age Mr. Andrews was inured to labor, and he has never shirked his portion of whatever was at hand to do. The Gunnison county home was twenty-five miles southwest of the county seat, and on this the son remained and worked until he reached the age of twenty-one. Then, starting out in life for himself, he was employed as a hand on other ranches several years and also bought, improved and sold farm lands. In 1890 he went to California and during the next seven years was engaged

in farming and other occupations in Los Angeles county, that state. Returning to this state in 1897, he has since followed ranching in Gunnison county, and raising live stock, principally cattle, having now about two hundred head of Shorthorns. His ranch of four hundred and seventy acres is four miles west of Gunnison and is highly improved and about all under irrigation. Hay is his principal crop and of this he raises an average of two hundred and fifty tons a year. He is enterprising and progressive, omitting no effort on his part to secure the best results from his work, and the skill with which he manages his affairs is shown by the condition of his property and the profits of his business. In political matters he is independent and fraternally belongs to the lodge of Woodmen of the World at Gunnison. He was married on April 12, 1892, to Miss Clara May Kinman, a native of California, the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Craw) Kinman, who were born and reared in Pennsylvania and moved from that state to California among its pioneers of 1849, crossing the plains in wagons and being more than a year on the journey. They still have their home in California. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two children, their daughter Edith Fay and their son Roy.

RICHARD H. ANDREWS.

Since 1882 Richard H. Andrews, one of Gunnison county's most prosperous and progressive ranch and stock men, has been a resident of Colorado, and during all but two years of the time of the county which now has the benefit of his productive industry and elevated citizenship. He is an older brother of George W. Andrews, of the same county and neighborhood, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work in which the family record will be found. Mr. Andrews was born in Canada on December 26, 1860, and when he

was but little over eight years old moved with his parents to Buena Vista county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He remained with his parents during his minority, then in January, 1882, came to Colorado, and during the first two years of his residence in this state worked with a pack train at the mines near Durango. He then became a range rider in the southern part of the state, and in this employment became thoroughly familiar with the stock business in every detail from its foundation through all the gradations of its interesting and multiform extension. In 1885 he moved into Gunnison county, and after two years of faithful and efficient work on ranches for other men, bought for himself the one on which he now lives, a tract of raw land without improvements of any kind and lying in its state of primeval nature as it had for uncounted ages, a portion of it being secured on a desert claim. He set to work diligently to make it habitable and productive, and now has it practically all under irrigation, supplied with commodious and comfortable buildings and the other structures necessary for his business, and yielding annually four hundred tons of good hay. On this ranch he carries on an extensive and profitable cattle industry, owning five hundred to six hundred first-rate cattle which he keeps in good condition with every consideration for their comfort and the maintenance of the high standard his output has in the markets. It may be truthfully said that his prosperity is the result of his own industry and thrift, coupled with his business capacity and knowledge of the work in which he is engaged. He has paddled his own canoe from his early manhood, and has steadily advanced it through troubled waters and over dangers until it is fairly afloat on the smooth, pleasant surface of a large and well sustained success. Politically he is independent, and fraternally is connected with the order of Odd

Fellows and the Woodmen of the World at Gunnison. As a citizen he is well esteemed and one of the men to be depended on whenever any good undertaking is on foot for the improvement of his county or the comfort and advantage of its people. On February 14, 1889, he was married to Miss Anna Perkins, a native of Franklin county, Kansas, the daughter of Eli Perkins, a prosperous farmer of that state. They have two children, their son Ray R. and their daughter Mabel.

JOHN T. PARLIN.

John T. Parlin, the first and only postmaster at the village of Parlin, Gunnison county, which was named in his honor and was the second postoffice established in the county, in which he has handled the mails continuously for a period of twenty-five years, and has become thereby the oldest postmaster in uninterrupted service in the state, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, on February 12, 1832, and is the son of Seth and Nancy C. (Tufts) Parlin, both natives and life-long residents of Maine, where they both died; the mother died in 1853. They had a family of four children, of whom their son John was the first born and is the only one living. After the death of his first wife the father married again, and of the second union three daughters were born, all of whom are living. Mr. Parlin was frugally reared on his father's farm and there acquired habits of thrift and useful industry which well fitted him for the stirring scenes and trials of his later life on the wild frontier of this and other states, and was liberally educated in good schools at Augusta and the Waterville Institute in his native state, passing four years at the institute. He studied medicine a year, and in 1856, at the end of that period, the gold excitement took him to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, the trip keeping him

twenty-two days on the ocean before he reached San Francisco. In the neighborhood of that city he worked at placer mining one year without success, after which he was employed in mines for wages in California and Nevada. He next passed some two years in the service of water companies constructing reservoirs for the mining industries, and during the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad he was employed on that great highway as foreman from Newcastle to Truckee, California, spending two years and a half in that capacity. In the spring of 1867 he moved to the Sierra valley and bought a ranch which he sold after living and working on it four years, with good financial results. His next venture was to return east and engage in the live stock business in western Kansas; but after three years of unprofitable operations in this line there, he came to Colorado in 1874 and located near Laveta, Huerfano county. Here he again engaged in raising stock and also kept a hotel for three years. In June, 1877, he moved to Gunnison county and bought a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is a part of his present ranch. This now comprises three hundred and twenty acres and is well watered from the Tonichi and Quartz creeks, which flow through it, and has been brought to a high degree of fertility and well improved with good buildings and other structures necessary to its proper management. He is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county, and being a man of enterprise with a genius for improvements, he has borne his full share of the labor and cost of building up and developing the section. Two years after his location on the ranch the postoffice of Parin was established, the second in the county, and he was appointed postmaster, an office which he has filled ever since. He has also kept a hotel from the time of his arrival on the ranch until

now, having it on the main stage roads of the region and making it one of the principal stage stations before the railroads were built through here, and since then on those lines of travel, both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Southern passing through his ranch. On the place he cuts one hundred and fifty tons of good hay a year and feeds one hundred cattle. He had cattle with him when he settled on the ranch and for years conducted a profitable dairy. The early days of his residence here were prolific in good prices for everything he raised and handled, hay being seldom less than eighty dollars a ton and often one hundred dollars. The times were flush and the travel through the region was large, and its enterprise, new and undeveloped as it was, was striking. In political belief Mr. Parlin is a pronounced Republican, and while he is not a hide-bound partisan, and seeks neither the honors nor the emoluments of public office, he has taken such an interest in the welfare of his community, that he on one occasion overbore his repugnance to official station and served as county commissioner from 1878 to 1881. When he was first elected to this office in the fall of 1878 there were but ninety-two voters in the county. He also served many years as a justice of the peace, the sparseness of the population and a public necessity seeming to require this service of him. He is one of the best known and most highly respected men on the Western slope, and in all his demeanor in public and private life he has justified the confidence and esteem which he so largely enjoys. In fraternal relations he is a charter member of the Masonic lodge and the Royal Arch chapter at Gunnison. In 1866 he was married at San Francisco to Miss Nancy C. Gould, a native of Norridgewock, Maine. They have five children, Ida, Walter S., Robert H., Frank J. and Edna M.

FRANK E. SONGER.

Frank E. Songer, the present capable, obliging and popular postmaster of Crested Butte, who was the choice of a large membership in his party for the position because of his recognized fitness for it and his zeal, efficiency and constancy in party service for many years, is a native of Clay county, Illinois, born on January 14, 1861, his parents being John and Anna (Maudlin) Songer, the former born in Illinois and the latter in Indiana. The family moved to Colorado in 1864, among the earliest settlers in this part of the West, and here the father is still engaged in mining. Their son Frank was but little over three years old when the move to this state was made, and he was accordingly reared on its soil and educated in its public schools. In the spring of 1879 he moved with his parents to Gunnison county, where they were pioneers and where the mother died in 1883, the home being at Crested Butte. He mined for a time and then turned his attention to teaming, and also carried the United States mails between Crested Butte and Irwin and Gothic for a year. In November, 1903, he was appointed postmaster at Crested Butte and has held the office since that time, performing its duties with a skill and assiduity that are highly creditable to him and generally satisfactory to the patrons of the office. He has also served the community well as a member of the city council. In political faith he is an unwavering Republican, always active and effective in the service of his party, doing yeoman work himself and stimulating others to similar efforts. Fraternally he is a Master Mason with charter membership in the lodge at Crested Butte, of which he served three consecutive terms as the worshipful master, and belongs to the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Knights Templar at Gunnison. On June 17, 1884, he was joined in marriage with Miss Levina A.

Swan, a native of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, where her father was for many years a large manufacturer of brooms, and where he died, his wife soon afterward coming with her children to Colorado. She died some years ago at Hotchkiss, Delta county. Mr. and Mrs. Songer have had nine children, seven of whom are living, Mabel F., Olive M., Edgar J., Cora K., Samuel R., Marguerite S. and Charles C. Two sons, Elgin M. and Arthur T., died a number of years ago. Mr. Songer is also interested in the publication of the Elk Mountain Pilot, the oldest newspaper in Gunnison county. His daughter, Mabel, is the associate editor and business manager of the paper, and performs her part of the work in a manner that has won her general commendation as a bright, ready and resourceful writer and a capable and careful business woman.

CHRISTIAN J. DIEL.

Among the various occupations of mankind there is scarcely any that within its limits ministers more directly and specifically to the public comfort and convenience than a good hotel. If it has the dignity of age upon it, it is in small an epitome of the history of the community in which it is located. All the lights and shades of the life around it are reflected in its own. All types and tides of people flow through its corridors from time to time. Honored men and winsome ladies sleep beneath its roof. The political conference, the business interview and the social confab find shelter behind its doors. The caucus whisper, and traffic's dark intrigue, shunning the open air, creep round from mouth to mouth in its secluded chambers; and moist, merry men use it for their mirth when they are festive. Such a political, business and social center was the Elk Mountain House at Crested Butte under the popular management of Christian J. Diel, it

being then and now the leading and most attractive hostelry of the place and much patronized by the better class of tourists and the general public. To the comforts provided by its ample rooms and artistic furnishings was added the gracious savor of the proprietor's pleasing manner and hospitable disposition. Mr. Diel is a native of Germany, born at Bad Ams on April 9, 1858, and the son of Peter and Margaret (Auster) Diel, who passed their lives in that country, profitably engaged in farming. They had four sons, all of whom are living in Germany but the subject of this review, who was the first born in the family. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native land, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-six. In May, 1886, he emigrated to the United States and took up his residence in Macoupin county, Illinois, with thirty dollars in money and his clothes his only earthly possessions. There he worked in the coal mines a year and in 1887 came west to Idaho, and during the next three months was employed in the mines near Silver City, that state. On September 8, 1887, he arrived at Crested Butte, in Gunnison county, this state, and soon afterward went to work in the coal mines, continuing his engagements there about three years. In the meantime he had acquired an interest in a furniture store, and in the fall of 1890 rented the Elk Mountain Hotel and became one of its proprietors, being in partnership with Mr. O'Toole, under the firm name of O'Toole & Diel. He bought the furniture in the house in 1891, and in 1895 the partnership with Mr. O'Toole was dissolved and he became the sole proprietor of the hostelry. Four years later he bought the hotel and became its sole owner. In 1901 he refitted and refurnished it throughout and conducted it as a first-class hotel in every respect until the summer of 1904, when he retired from active pursuits, selling the furniture and leasing the build-

ing. He owns considerable other real estate of value in and around the town and is one of the substantial men of the community, his success being due entirely to his own industry, thrift and good management. Politically he is independent and fraternally belongs to the Woodmen of the World at Colorado Springs. On October 19, 1893, he was married to Miss Minnie Quinlisk, a native of Iowa. Her father died in Kansas where her mother now has her home. Mr. Diel is universally recognized as a good citizen and a representative man of his county, and is highly respected by all classes of its people with whom he mingles.

JOHN A. PORT.

Pleasantly located on a small fruit and a larger grain and hay ranch about three-fourths of a mile west of Palisades, Mesa county, and there carrying on a prosperous fruit and general ranching industry, John A. Port has not miscalculated his chances for advancement in a worldly way in this part of Colorado, but has accepted his opportunities with the determination to make the most of them, which he has done. He is a native of Linn county, Iowa, born on January 20, 1868, and the son of John and Catherine M. (Armstrong) Port, the father born in England and the mother in the state of New York. Early in their married life they moved to Linn county, Iowa, where the father died in 1880 and the mother is now living. Four of their seven children are living, of whom John is the youngest. He remained at home and worked on the farm until he was twenty, then after working two years in different parts of his native state as a carpenter he came to Denver, Colorado, in 1890, where he spent five years in the employ of the street car company. In 1895 he moved to the vicinity of Palisades and bought fifteen acres of new land, ten acres of which he prepared with care

and set out in fruit trees of different varieties, but principally in peaches and apples. Two years later he planted the rest of the tract in fruit of the same kinds, but more peaches than anything else. In 1902 he sold five acres of this place, and in 1903 he realized three thousand two hundred dollars from the fruit raised on the other ten. He has also bought additional land to the extent of one hundred acres, of which he has sold twenty acres for two thousand two hundred dollars, it being raw and unimproved. The eighty acres which he still owns of this parcel are worth about twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars. On January 6, 1896, he was married at Denver, this state, to Miss Theresa Callahan, who was born in England in 1871, and three children have blessed their union, Melvin C., Dorothy W. and Katie M. Mrs. Port's parents are Matthew and Winifred C. Callahan, the father born in Ireland and the mother in England. In politics Mr. Port supports the Republican party and in church relations he and his wife are Methodists. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and takes an active interest in the proceedings of his camp in the order. Throughout the section in which he lives he is well thought of and has a host of friends.

ROBERT J. COFFEY.

Robert J. Coffey, of Delta county, who lives half a mile northwest of the town of the same name and is one of the experimenting, progressive and successful fruit-growers of the Western slope, giving studious attention to his business at all times and seasons, and applying the results of his study and observation in such a way as to secure the largest returns for his labor and intelligence. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on April 14, 1839, and is the son of James and Eliza (Savage) Coffey, the father born at Wilming-

ton, Delaware, on April 11, 1795, and the mother in Baltimore, Maryland, on October 12, 1803. They both moved to Pennsylvania in childhood with their parents, and in that state they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying on August 30, 1871, at the age of sixty-eight, and the father on October 2, 1878, at that of eighty-three. The father was a farmer and lumber merchant, and owned and operated four saw mills. Their son Robert received a good education, remaining at school until he reached the age of nineteen. He then began teaching in his native county and continued two years. The Civil war breaking out soon after the end of that period, he gave up the mercantile business in which he had been a partner for about one year and joined the Union army in a troop of one thousand five hundred volunteers called at that time, the spring of 1861, the Minute Men of the Border. This troop preserved its separate identity until the fall of 1861 and was then merged in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which Mr. Coffey served until the fall of 1864, when he went into the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry; and in that regiment he remained to the close of the war. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in more than twenty-eight battles, all the leading ones in which that great fighting organization took part. In the battle of Cold Harbor his troop lost over one thousand one hundred men. After the war Mr. Coffey returned to his Pennsylvania home and taught a term of school. In the fall of 1866 he engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor and proprietor of the Valley Sentinel, published at Shippensburg. He conducted this paper until 1872, at which time he sold it and established another in the same town, of which he was proprietor three years. In 1875 he sold the second paper and moved to Lansing, Michigan

where he worked for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad as purchaser of timber until the spring of 1888. He then changed his residence to Ellsworth county, Kansas, where he established a paper called the Eagle. In the same fall he established another called the Junction City Sentinel, and he conducted both until April, 1890. Then selling both, he came to Colorado on a visit to a brother-in-law in Delta county. He was so well pleased with the country and its promise of future growth that he determined to remain. He started the Labor, a newspaper at Delta, which he managed for a year, then dropped it and turned his attention to raising fruit, taking up for the purpose the forty acres of land on which he now lives. This was the last camping place of the Ute Indians before they left their reservation for Utah, and on it they spent their last night in this section. This land was also the tract on which the United States soldiers were stationed in their last trouble with these Indians. Two of them were killed and buried on this land, and Mr. Coffey gives their graves careful attention. He took up this land in the autumn of 1890, cleared it of the timber which then covered it, and in 1893 set out one hundred fruit trees. Since then he has planted twenty acres in fruit, making first careful experiments as to what variety are best adapted to the soil and climate of this section. He has now so many trees that he can hardly make a fair estimate of what his yield will be when all are in good bearing order. But he has a good orchard and is accounted one of the wisest and most judicious fruit men in the county. On September 12, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Brown, a native of Elmira, New York, born on February 15, 1841. Her parents were Daniel D. and Mary L. (Bulklin) Brown, who were born in New York state. The father died on September 8, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have had four children.

Fannie L. and Rena J., who are deceased, and Mary E. and Daisy L., who are living. In politics Mr. Coffey is a Democrat, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He has been a prominent and progressive man in several states, and his record appears in Bates's History of Pennsylvania, the History of Cumberland County in that state, the History of Medina County, Ohio, a History of Michigan published in 1887, and a History of Kansas published about 1889.

CARL DOUGHTY.

Farm hand, mechanic, clerk and book-keeper, and ranchman, Carl Doughty, of Delta county, Colorado, has tried his powers in a variety of occupations in different states and has won success of greater or less degree in all. He was born on September 11, 1864, in Pepin county, Wisconsin, the son of Henry and Christiana (Cook) Doughty, the former a native of Long Island, New York, and the latter of Ohio. The father was a wagonmaker and worked at his trade from his young manhood until 1894. He found it a profitable occupation during the whole of his residence in Wisconsin, where he and his wife settled soon after their marriage. The son remained at home until he was fifteen and received a good public-school education. In 1879 he started in life for himself, becoming a hired hand on farms in the neighborhood of his home, and continuing at this occupation until 1890. He then went into a flour mill to learn the trade of milling, the mill being located in South Dakota. After passing five years in the business and mastering every detail of the craft, in 1895 he came to Colorado and took up a ranch in Delta county. On this he spent a year in hard work, improving the property and preparing the land for cultivation, then went into the mountains as a time and

bookkeeper for a large lumber and mercantile company. He remained with the company two years, and in 1898 returned to his ranch on which he has since resided and employed his energies. It comprises eighty acres, the greater part being under cultivation. Here he raises good crops of hay, grain and vegetables for market and runs a large herd of cattle. His business is well conducted and vigorously pushed for the best results, and Mr. Doughty finds it steadily growing in magnitude and increasing in profit. On February 9, 1895, he united in marriage with Miss Addie L. Gilbert, a native of Ohmstead county, Minnesota, the daughter of O. D. and Cornelia (Saxton) Gilbert, who were born and reared in the state of New York and moved to Minnesota when young, and came to Colorado later. The mother died in this state on February 2, 1901, and the father is still living here. Mr. and Mrs. Doughty have one child, their son Gilbert H., now (March, 1904) nine months old. Mr. Doughty is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic order in fraternal life. He has given much time and effort to the development and improvement of the section in which he lives, and is accounted one of the reliable and useful citizens of his part of Delta county.

CHARLES C. CHRISTIE.

This industrious, enterprising and progressive ranch and stock man of Montrose has passed almost the whole of his life on the frontier and has aided in the development and improvement of two or three portions of the country in an efficient and serviceable way. He was born in Daviess county in northwestern Missouri on December 12, 1859, and there he was reared to the age of thirteen, when he left home and went to work for himself as a farm hand in Harrison county adjoining his native one on the north. His parents were Henry B.

and Martha E. (Burton) Christie, the former born in Kentucky on June 2, 1839, and the latter in the same state on August 21, 1843. The father was brought to Missouri at the age of ten, and after he grew to manhood he taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer for a number of years. He has retired from active pursuits with a good estate and is now living in the town of Hampton, Missouri. Twelve children were born in the family, of whom nine are living, three of them in Montrose county, this state. Charles left home in 1872, when he was but thirteen, and began making his own living working for wages on farms in Harrison county, in his native state, where he remained until 1888. Then, in company with a party having five teams, he came overland to Colorado and located in the vicinity of Olathe. In 1890 he bought the place on which he now lives, which he had previously rented for two years. This is favorably located one-fourth of a mile west of Olathe and comprises one hundred and sixty acres. He has an acre and a half in fruit and produces some of the best of this commodity raised in the county, but his enterprise in this line is only for his own use. His principal crops are grain and hay, and these he produces in abundance and first-class condition. He also raises large quantities of potatoes, to which the soil of his farm seems well adapted. Mr. Christie has been a farmer all his life and makes no pretention to extensive learning outside of his business. He knows that well, however, and he applies to its operations the knowledge he has, conducting them with skill and wisdom, and securing the best results in his efforts. He carries on a general farming industry and also has a herd of good cattle on the hills in summer which are properly sheltered and cared for in winter. When he moved into this locality the house in which he now lives was the only frame building in the valley, the others being all rude log

cabins. To the development and improvement of the section he has given ready and efficient aid, and its present state of advancement is largely due to his work and the stimulus of his example on others. On February 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Julia Spiers, a native of Missouri, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Bell) Spiers, of that state, and a sister of Jacob Z. Spiers, in whose sketch on another page of this work the family history is recorded. In the Christie family three children have been born. The oldest is nineteen years of age and the youngest fifteen. Mr. Christie and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is an earnest Democrat in political allegiance, and has served his party well in public office and his private station. He was general road overseer two years and has been school director six. He is also one of the trustees of his church.

AMOS E. WALTHER.

Banker and stock-grower, Amos E. Walther, of Ouray county, has been an important factor in the development of this portion of the state, and by his own energies and business capacity is just at the beginning of what promises to be an active and useful career, having passed the period when a desperate struggle for maintenance sharpens the faculties and calls for the expenditure of all the vital forces in reaching and securing a foot-hold and establishing himself well and worthily in the confidence of his fellow men. Mr. Walther is a pioneer of 1872 in Colorado, having come with his parents to this state when but eight years old. He was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, on August 14, 1864, and shortly thereafter his parents moved to Syracuse, New York. He is the son of Frederick and Mary (Amos) Walther, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Syracuse, New York.

On account of the ill health of the father, the family moved to Colorado and settled in Denver in 1872, where the father was engaged in the drug business until 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health, and died in 1895. Their son Amos received a public school education in Denver, which terminated in 1878, and, leaving Denver in 1879, he accepted a government position at the Uintah Indian agency, Utah, following the removal of the White River Indians from Colorado. In 1883 he came to Montrose county and was engaged in placer mining on the lower San Miguel river. He came to Ouray in the spring of 1884 and during the four years following was engaged in various occupations; in 1888 he accepted a position in the Miners & Merchants' Bank of Ouray and severed his connection with that institution in 1891 to accept the position as cashier of the Bank of Ridgway in the then new town of Ridgway, ten miles north of Ouray. This position he held until 1901, at which time he purchased the bank and has since been its owner, controlling spirit and inspiration. He also owns large herds of a superior grade of cattle, several fine ranches and is interested in valuable mining properties and real estate. Successful in all his ventures, he is attentive to the wants of the community in which he lives and devotes his time and energy to the promotion of its best interests. He may be said to be entirely a self-made man, with all his acquisitions as the fruits of his earnest labor, thrift and business acumen. On November 8, 1891, he was united in marriage with Louise A. Corbett, a native of California and daughter of Miles S. Corbett, an Ouray county pioneer of 1878. Their offspring numbers one, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was born at Ridgway on August 25, 1892. Mr. Walther served five years in the Colorado state militia and in the service was promoted to corporal and after-

ward to sergeant, being discharged at the end of his term with the latter rank. In this line of duty, as in all others, he was faithful and capable, omitting no effort necessary to the success of the cause with which he was in sympathy and doing his part at all times with his utmost skill and energy. He is one of the substantial, progressive and enterprising men of the county and the general esteem in which he is held demonstrates that his qualities of manhood and his public spirit are highly appreciated by his fellow citizens of every grade and condition.

SAMUEL JAY.

Samuel Jay, of Delta county, living one mile and a half west of Cory, one of the prosperous and enterprising fruit-growers of the county, is a native of Indiana, born on August 29, 1835. His father, Isaac Jay, was a native of South Carolina and his mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Jay, of Ohio. Her father was a distant relative of her husband, and the various and distant places of birth of the son and his parents furnish a forcible illustration of the harmony of the American people and the facility with which the different sections mingle and enter into a community of effort in the industries of the country. Mr. Jay's parents were farmers who settled in Henry county, Iowa, in 1840, at a time when there were but few families in that now populous and progressive county. Mount Pleasant, now a thriving little city of some five thousand inhabitants, was then a straggling village and the largest town in the county. Indians were still numerous in the region, but they were peaceable and the new settlers had no trouble with them. The parents passed the remainder of their lives there, the father's ending in 1857. There were five children in the family. The only son besides Samuel died

about the same time as his father, and the management of the farm fell to the lot of Samuel. He remained with his mother until April, 1863, then near the end of that month started with an ox team for Denver, this state, where he arrived on June 20th following. The tedious and trying trip across the plains was devoid of incident worthy of special mention. There were large numbers of Indians and buffalo on the plains, but the train was not disturbed by either. On his arrival at Denver Mr. Jay bought some town lots and built a boarding house on them which he conducted until the next spring, when he moved to the Arkansas river below Pueblo. Here he rented a ranch and farmed it until Christmas day 1864, when the family started with a four-horse team for Denver. They left this city on January 1, 1865, on their way to Iowa, and reached Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the last day of the month. Indians attacked parties before and behind them, and they also lost five men of their party through savage fury. Mr. Jay went from Nebraska City to Kansas, sold his stock and team, and then proceeded to his old home in Iowa, where he remained until 1870. In that year he returned to Kansas, taking a saw-mill with him, and in that state he located a pre-emption claim on which he farmed and ran his saw-mill until 1875. He then came again to Colorado, and during the next seven years he mined and prospected at and near Leadville. In 1882 he moved to Sargents, near Marshall pass, and in 1885 to Dallas. There he conducted a hotel until the building was destroyed by fire in 1890, after which he passed five years on a ranch in the neighborhood. In 1895 he moved to his present ranch, then wholly wild and unimproved. It comprises ten acres, all of which he planted in fruit trees the second year after his arrival, and he now has an excellent orchard just in the first vigor of its first maturity

and productiveness. On April 10, 1859, Mr. Jay was married to Miss Eliza Ann Harper, the daughter of Elisha and Ann (Davis) Harper, all born in Pennsylvania. Her parents moved to Ohio in 1843, and ten years later to Iowa, where the father died on November 18, 1854, and the mother on February 7, 1890. Five of their six children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Jay have had nine children, Elisha H., Annie C., Etta C., Sidney S., Ruth A., William D., Ethan A., Minnie and Lida E. Three of the daughters and all of the sons are living. All are residents of Colorado and have their homes near that of their parents. In political conviction Mr. Jay is a Socialist, but he is not an active partisan although taking a leading part in many local interests and the advancement and improvement of his community.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

George W. Miller, of Hotchkiss, who since November 19, 1903, has been the dutiful and attentive postmaster of the town, and was for many years prior to that time one of the active and progressive promoters of the state's interests in a number of commendable ways, was born in Delaware county, New York, on May 10, 1842. He is a brother of Charles R. Miller, of near Hotchkiss, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and the son of Putnam G. and Margaret (Roff) Miller, natives of the same county as himself. In 1854 they moved to Iowa, and years afterward they died there. In 1861, when he was but eighteen years of age, Mr. Miller enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war, becoming a member of Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, his regiment later becoming the veteran of the army, it being the first to re-enlist at the end of its first term. It was first under the command of Col. A. B. Porter and later under that of Col. Edward F. Winslow. The command formed a

part of General Grant's army at the siege of Vicksburg and in 1864 was with Sherman. Mr. Miller was taken prisoner on October 11, 1862, and kept in captivity about three weeks. He was then under parole three months before he was exchanged. In a desperate charge his horse fell with him and seriously crippled him, but this did not keep him from again seeking active service. In August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Iowa, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Colorado and located in Clear Creek county for a short time, being engaged in mining. In the summer of 1876 he was in the Black Hills of South Dakota, while that region was at the height of its boom and mining excitement, but in the fall of that year returned again to Iowa, remaining until the fall of 1880, when he came back to Colorado and located at Pitkin, where he passed the time until 1883 in mining. In that year he made another visit to Iowa and Dakota, and again in the fall becoming a resident of this state located in Delta county, where he started an enterprise in ranching and raising stock, which he conducted until 1891, then opened a drug store at Hotchkiss and included an extensive line of harness in his stock, but still retained his ranch of forty-five acres adjoining the town, of which he has twenty acres in fruit. In the spring of 1900 he sold his store and devoted his time to his ranch thereafter until November 19, 1903, when he was appointed postmaster at Hotchkiss, an office he is still filling capably and with satisfaction to its patrons. His ranch was raw land when he bought it in 1891, and the improvements he has made on the first purchase and an additional forty acres which he pre-empted in 1893, are all the result of his own enterprise and well applied industry, making the property into one of the best fruit ranches in that part of the county. Mr. Miller was married on September 2, 1866,

to Miss Mary Mead, a native of Rockford, Illinois. Some years after her birth her parents moved to Chickasaw county, Iowa, where the mother died and the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, Gertrude, Harry and C. Lloyd, all living in Colorado. The head of the house belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Republican in politics, though seldom an active partisan.

BARNEY McQUAID.

Born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1837, and remaining there until he reached the age of sixteen, then shipping on a freighting vessel for New York and following the sea three years, in which he visited many parts of the world and went to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, and after that locating at California gulch in this state when the whole country was new and wild, Barney McQuaid has had many thrilling adventures and interesting experiences in his eventful career and is full of entertaining reminiscences of them. But he is no idle story teller. He is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Chaffee county, actively and profitably engaged in the great cattle industry of the state and still connected in a promising way with its mining industry. He arrived at San Francisco in 1861 and, determining then to quit the sea, left his vessel and went to the southern part of California, where he passed six years busily engaged in mining with fair success. At the end of that period he came to this state and, locating at California gulch, continued his mining operations three years longer. In 1873 he bought his present ranch, which is four miles and a half southeast of Buena Vista, and which was at the time of his purchase all wild and unimproved. He and others in the neighborhood arranged to irrigate their lands from the waters of Cottonwood creek, and did so for

some years. Then the development of the country requiring a greater supply of water, they dammed the Arkansas and got a plentiful supply from that river. This has made it possible to cultivate the region extensively and the enterprise of its occupants has made it blossom as the rose. Mr. McQuaid, who is one of the oldest settlers in the section, has one of the best and most highly improved ranches there, and his example and influence have been potential for good in the development of the surrounding country. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and always foremost in any good undertaking for the advantage of his community; but he has never been active in political affairs as a partisan, although supporting loyally the Democratic party in all its campaigns. He was married in 1861, at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Miss Adelaide Starr, a native of Ireland. The marriage occurred in the morning, and on the afternoon of the same day they boarded the vessel for the Pacific by way of the isthmus, making their wedding trip on the two great oceans. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Rosa (Mrs. Welch); Thomas, who is engaged in raising stock in Park county; Alice (Mrs. McGuire); Maggie (Mrs. Lumey); and Mack, who lives in New Mexico and is in the cattle industry. A son named Andrew is deceased and two other children who passed away in infancy.

HUGH MAHON.

Hugh Mahon, of Chaffee county, one of the most enterprising and progressive ranch and cattle men of this part of the state, and for many years an active and effective worker in the cause of the Democratic party in Colorado, whose fine ranch on Cottonwood creek, one mile west of Buena Vista, is one of the best in that valley, is a native of Ireland, born July 16, 1831, in Kings county. He remained in his na-

tive land until he reached the age of sixteen, then came to the United States. Meeting with an accident soon after his arrival in this country, the greater part of his first year was passed in a hospital. After his recovery he went to New Orleans, and two years later located at Kansas City, Missouri, where he did grading and other work under contract with the railroads, remaining in this business nine years and having a number of contracts during the Civil war. Here he also had a brick yard from which he carried on an active and extensive trade. In the spring of 1863 he moved to California gulch, this state, which was then a new mining country, but busy with placer mining only. He took his turn at mining, and buying a herd of Jersey cattle, also conducted a dairy. At the end of five years he came into the Arkansas valley, and after looking it over, located on his present ranch and started the industry he now conducts in raising cattle and horses. In addition to this he passed some years freighting between the city of Denver and Cache creek and California gulch. He has never abandoned his interest in the mining industry, however, and still owns a number of claims in promising properties. His ranch, which is his chief business concern, is one of the best in the valley and is managed with every consideration for securing the most desirable returns for the labor and care expended on it. Politically Mr Mahon is a staunch Democrat and has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party. In the early days of his residence in this section it was all Lake county, and large as the domain was he campaigned all over it many times in the interest of his political faith. In 1863, the year of his arrival at California gulch, he was elected county treasurer, serving one term. Afterward he was elected county coroner, and served one term as county road overseer. During his service as coroner there

were two strong factions fighting for supremacy in Lake county and he was kept busy with his official duties, as there were many deaths on account of the feuds and consequent strife. He has also served many years on the district school board and was deputy sheriff of the county. He is a man of active public-spirit and breadth of view in reference to public progress and the general weal, and has aided the development of his section at all times and by all proper means at his command. In April, 1860, he was married at Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Mary Whalen, a native of Ireland. They had fourteen children, only two of whom are living. She died in 1883, and in July of that year Mr. Mahon married a second wife, Miss Ellen Shine, also born in Ireland. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

L. C. ELLINGTON.

Fortunate in a large measure in the character of her soil and the conditions of life upon it after it became somewhat settled and developed, and rich in nature's bounty in every way, Colorado is scarcely less highly favored in the character of her early settlers, the men of brain and brawn who accepted nature's tender in good faith and went to work to build up the empire here which was waiting for their enterprise and foresight to call it into being and deck it with all the concomitants of cultivated life. Among the men who came into the state early and turned their attention to the development of its resources, was L. C. Ellington, who is now one of the leading and representative citizens of Delta county, where he has an excellent ranch of eighty acres, four miles and a half northwest of Hotchkiss, on which he has a flourishing orchard of forty-five acres of superior fruit and ten acres of alfalfa from which he gets fine crops of first-class hay, averaging about six tons to the acre and worth five dol-

lars a ton. He is also engaged extensively in dairying and the cattle industry, producing large quantities of butter for market and raising numbers of the best cattle. Mr. Ellington was born in Platte county, Missouri, on August 19, 1848, the son of Alpheus and Tabitha (Oldham) Ellington, who were born in Kentucky and came to live in Colorado in 1865. Mr. Ellington, their son, began his business career in 1871 as a cattle man in El Paso county, this state, on the frontier, where he remained until 1880, then moved to White Pine, Gunnison county, where for eight years he carried on a livery business and did some mining. In 1888 he moved to Colorado Springs, and during the next two years was engaged in the transfer business there. Then losing his health, he sold his outfit and bought the ranch on which he has since had his home. This comprises eighty acres, with forty-five in fruit, all in good bearing condition and very profitable, yielding an annual revenue of about \$300 an acre. He also has ten acres, bountiful in alfalfa, from which he gets nearly enough hay for his cattle, and in addition conducts, as has been stated, a flourishing dairy business. On September 13, 1876, he was married to Miss Eva Terrell, a native of Iowa, a daughter of Amos H. and Mary T. (Hutchins) Terrell, who were also born in Iowa. The father was a cattle man, and died in 1903 at Colorado Springs, this state, where the mother is now living. Mr. Ellington was one of eleven children born to his parents, and his wife was one of three born to hers. They have had three of their own, two of whom are living, Rollin T. and Alva E. Their father is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1891 he built the first irrigating reservoir ever put up in this part of the country. This was the Miller reservoir and he afterward built the Crater reservoir, being the pioneer in constructions of the kind here. He has since sold his

interest in one of these for the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars. Always enterprising and public-spirited, he has borne his full share of labor and care in helping to develop the country, and stands well in the regard of the people in consequence.

JOHN SMITH HALSEY, JR.

John Smith Halsey, Jr., the younger of the two living sons of John Smith Halsey, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and one of the enterprising and progressive young business men of Chaffee county, Colorado, was born at Swatow, China, on May 16, 1873. He was a boy of about eight years old when the family located at Buena Vista, and he received his early education in that town, his father employing a tutor for his two sons. He afterward attended the public schools, and later a college at Faribault, Minnesota. After leaving college he was for two years a student at the Golden (Colorado) School of Mines. He then became interested in the mining industry, opening an assay office at Buena Vista. In the spring of 1898 he went to old Mexico and during the next three years, or nearly that period, was in the employ of a mining company near the city of Mexico, returning to Buena Vista in the fall of 1900. After the death of his mother he was associated with his brother in the drug trade until in the division of his father's estate the drug store was assigned to his brother. He then bought the book and stationery store which he is now keeping. Fraternally Mr. Halsey belongs to the order of Elks, with membership in the lodge of the order at Leadville. On August 30, 1901, he united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Ryan, a native of Tennessee, the marriage taking place at Leadville. Mr. Halsey has inherited in a large measure the energy and public-spirit of his father, and is always ready to

do his part in any undertaking for the advancement of the community in any commendable way. He is recognized as a young man of force and capacity, and is held in the highest esteem throughout the county.

JOHN SMITH HALSEY.

The late John Smith Halsey, of Buena Vista, Chaffee county, who was one of the leading mining men of central Colorado, had an eventful and interesting career. Four times he journeyed around the world, passed many years in the customs service of a foreign country, and declined citizenship with the emoluments of a high official station in another. Some of his children were born in China, and with him and his wife saw many parts of the globe. He located in the central part of this state when it was largely wild and unsettled, and he bravely bore his part in bringing about its settlement and civilization, and in developing its resources and making them help to swell the tides of industrial and commercial life. Mr. Halsey was born in 1830 at Greene, Chenango county, New York, and passed his boyhood days there on his father's farm, remaining at home until he reached the age of eighteen, and getting his education at the district schools in the neighborhood. Filled from childhood with a desire to go abroad and see the world, he left home at the earliest practicable date, and joined an uncle at Adrian, Michigan, who did an extensive business with his boats on Lake Michigan. But his restless disposition soon carried him back to his native state and from there through various parts of the East. He then turned once more toward the setting sun and crossed the plains to California. Having somewhere picked up a jeweler's book which he read attentively, on arriving at San Francisco he opened a jewelry store, and after conducting it for awhile, went

to Honolulu, where he started a similar enterprise. But the roving spirit still possessed him, and disposing of his interests in Honolulu, he crossed the Pacific to the Philippine islands. In 1857 he entered the employ of the Chinese government as one of its leading customs officials, and in this service he was from time to time stationed at the various ports of the empire. He remained in China until the fall of 1870, and then being granted a furlough for two years as an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the government, at full pay, he visited his native land. But before coming home, he was offered the post of governor of the Philippines by the Spanish government, which had noted his ability and fidelity to duty, the condition of his appointment being that he should become a citizen of Spain. But being true to his own country, although so long absent from it, he declined the flattering offer and followed his wife to the United States, whither she had come in 1876 with their three sons born in China. In the fall of 1879 he reached his native place, and the next spring came to Hancock, Chaffee county, this state. Here he became interested in mining, taking the management of the Stonewall mine at Hancock, and here his family joined him in 1881. In 1882, his furlough approaching its end, he returned to China and resigned his position under the government. While there he sold the Stonewall mine to English capitalists, and closing up his affairs in the Orient, came back to Colorado after an absence of about two months. Soon after his arrival he formed the Brunswick Mining & Milling Company at Tincup, Gunnison county, of which he was one of the principal stockholders and manager until his death in October, 1895, always having his home at Buena Vista after settling his family there in 1881. Politically he was a supporter of the Republican party, but he never took an active part in political contentions, although he

served for a time as mayor of Buena Vista. For many years he was an active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic order. He was married at Greene, New York, to Miss Ann Amelia Ripley, a native of the place and one of his old schoolmates, he coming home from China for the purpose. At the time of his marriage Mrs. Halsey was instructor of painting in LaSalle Female Seminary. After their marriage they made a tour of the world, and then returning to China, he resumed his duties there. They had four children, all born in China: One daughter who died in that country; Cady Ripley and John Smith, Jr., sketches of whom will be found in this work, and Albert Neal, who died at Greene, New York, in 1877. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Halsey remained at Buena Vista with her sons until her death, on May 2, 1902. The remains of both were buried in that town.

THOMAS J. EHRHART.

Although born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Thomas J. Ehrhart, of Chaffee county, has been for so nearly all his life a resident of Colorado that he may be said to be practically a product of the state. His life began on January 28, 1859, and when he was less than four years old the family moved to Denver. The father came to the state in 1860, and the family followed in 1863. Soon after their arrival they moved to what is now Chaffee but was then a part of Lake county. Here they took up land that is now a part of Mr. Ehrhart's home ranch. The father prospected and mined during the summer months and wintered on the ranch. He carried on a general ranching business in a small way and raised as many cattle as the circumstances would allow, prospering at the work and finding congenial winter employment in conducting it. On this ranch the son Thomas J. grew to manhood, using with profit such school facilities as were then available in this new and unsettled country, which comprised a term of three months or less each year, interrupted by stress of weather and other unfavorable conditions. But while the school terms were short and irregular, the arduous labor on the ranch was constant and exacting, and he was from boyhood obliged to take his part of it and did so with cheerfulness and willing obedience. He was the only child of his parents and grew to maturity under their personal care; and when his father died he took charge of the ranch and conducted its interests for the benefit of his mother, who remained with him until her death in 1898. On January 2, 1882, at Nathrop, Chaffee county, he was married to Miss Margaret Evans, a native of Illinois. They have two daughters and one son. Mr. Ehrhart has passed almost all of his life so far in this particular portion of Colorado, and has been a material contributor to its growth and development. No phase of its expanding and aspiring life has failed of his ardent support or quickening influence. In the ranch and stock industry he has become a leader, in the general public affairs of the county and section he is prominent and forceful, and in political activities he occupies a position of commanding loftiness and weight, being one of the leaders of the Democratic party whose standard he has borne to triumph in more than one hard fought contest. He has served two terms as county commissioner, one beginning in 1885 and the other in 1899. Between these terms in that office he held others, being elected to the state house of representatives in the fall of 1896 as a representative of Fremont and Chaffee counties, and to the state senate in 1898 to represent the twentieth district. From his youth he has been zealous and active in party work, even when just past twenty-one years of age being the candidate of his party for asses-

sor, and although defeated then, his zeal never flagged and his ardor never cooled. In addition to his other business Mr. Ehrhart has been interested in mining from time to time and owns claims in various places which promise to be of great value when fully developed. In fraternal relations he is connected with Salida Lodge of Elks and also the Knights of Pythias of that town.

DANIEL H. STALEY.

This progressive, public-spirited and prominent business man of Chaffee county, whose life in this state has been productive of much good to its mercantile and industrial interests, is a native of Mason county, Illinois, born on March 25, 1867. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school in the neighborhood of his home, remaining under the parental roof until he reached the age of eighteen. He then went to Hamlin, Kansas, and during the next two years conducted a confectionery business at that place and studied bookkeeping. In 1887 he moved to Portis in the same state and took a position in a bank there which he held for about one year and a half. In April, 1891, he came to this state and located at what is now Hooper, Costilla county, but was then called Garrison. He became cashier of the bank there and also engaged in merchandising in partnership with his brother, they having two stores. About the year 1895 he accepted the position of cashier of the bank at Creede and moved to that town. Three years later he and his brother sold one of their stores at Hooper and organized the Costilla County Bank, with his brother Wesley as president and himself as cashier, and in 1901 they disposed of their other store at Hooper. Mr. Staley then organized the State Bank of Salida, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, which was increased the next year. Dr. F. N. Coch-

ran was made president, Mr. Staley vice-president, and J. M. Whitmore cashier. In 1903 the bank was re-organized with Mr. Staley as president, E. R. Naylor vice-president and Mr. Whitmore cashier. Under their management the bank has flourished, greatly increasing its volume of business and growing strong in the confidence of the people. It is now one of the esteemed and firmly established financial institutions of the western or central part of the state, with a large body of well satisfied patrons and a steadily expanding trade. Mr. Staley is also a director of the First National Bank of Monte Vista, which was organized in 1904 being a consolidation of the Costilla County Bank and the Exchange Bank of Monte Vista. Of this his brother Wesley is cashier and general manager. In political allegiance Mr. Staley is an ardent Democrat and always takes an active part in the affairs of his party. He is chairman of its county central committee in Chaffee county, and the vigor and earnestness of its campaigns there are largely due to the skill of his management and the spirit he infuses into its activities. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks at Salida. In the former he is a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge, and in the latter is treasurer of his lodge at Salida, of which he is a charter member. He also belongs to a number of other fraternal orders and is ever active and helpful in lodge work.

NELSON CYR.

Nelson Cyr, who has been active and helpful in the ranching and cattle industry of Colorado, and also concerned in a forceful and serviceable way in the public life of his section in the state, is a native of near Montreal, Canada, born on May 2, 1845. In his native land and under the paternal roofree he grew to manhood, and in the neighborhood of his home

began life's work for himself as a farmer. He remained there so occupied until the year 1879, then at the age of thirty-four, in the prime of his manly vigor and mental force, he became a resident of Colorado, well prepared for the exactions of its strenuous life and eager to enter into the contest which they embodied. He remained in the state two years then made a visit to his old home in Canada. Returning to Colorado in 1881, he located at Leadville and found employment in the mines and at the smelter for about three years. In 1884 he turned his attention to farming, taking up a ranch four miles from Buena Vista, not far from the town of Riverside. After a year passed here he returned to mining and spent three years in that industry, then once more became a farmer. In 1895 he sold his ranch and began to carry the mails between Buena Vista and St. Elmo under contract. He did this for a year, then sub-let the contract and took up his residence at Buena Vista, where he was variously employed until 1900, when he again started ranching on a location fifteen miles west of Salida. In the spring of 1904 he moved to the ranch he now occupies, which is seventeen miles from Salida, and is well improved and in an advanced state of tillage. Mr. Cyr was married on January 30, 1866, to Miss Amelia Duclos, a native of Canada where the marriage occurred. They have three sons and three daughters.

DR. FINLA McCLURE.

Under the most favorable circumstances the life of a country doctor is one of toil and to some extent of hardship and privation. And when it is passed on the frontier, with a territory of enormous extent and sparsely populated to ride through, without roads, bridges or other public conveniences in many places, with danger ever near and the means of avert-

ing it often scarcely attainable, it becomes a destiny of great exactions and slender rewards, all the unfavorable elements being many times multiplied and the compensations rendered at the same time more uncertain and less profitable. On the other hand, however, the nature of his work and the wild life of exposure and hardship fashions the practitioner into a man of rugged health, strong nerve, ever ready resourcefulness, and commanding influence, makes him the friend of every settler and all of them friends of him, elevates him into a personage of universal regard, and gives him a controlling voice in the life of the region if he should choose to have it. Such as this has been the experience of many a good physician in the West, and among them Dr. Finla McClure is worthy of high mention. He was born at Dundee, Illinois, on March 23, 1849, and six months later moved with his parents to Elgin, where he lived until he reached the age of ten years. The family then moved to Chicago, and in that city he completed his academic training at the high school and entered Rush Medical College for his professional course. He was graduated from the medical college in February, 1876, and at once began practicing in Chicago. He continued his work there until the spring of 1880, when he came to Colorado and located in Chaffee county at a town then called Junction City but since rebaptized Garfield, which was a small mining camp. The Doctor opened an office in a tent there and was soon actively engaged in a large mining practice. He also, imbibing the spirit of the place and time, became interested in the mining industry, and this taste then acquired has never left him, as he has had an interest in mining properties ever since. He practiced medicine nine years at Garfield, serving as surgeon for all the large mines and companies, then in 1889 moved his office and residence to Salida, where

he has since made his home and enlarged his practice. He is the oldest physician in the county and is easily in the front rank in his profession in this part of the world. He has also from the beginning of his career here been active and forceful in political matters. He was a Republican until 1895, then became a Populist and was elected mayor of Salida as such, and since then he has served for a number of years as a member of the city council. In 1903 he was again elected mayor, he being at the time out of the state on a visit to Michigan. His interest in the growth and improvement of the city has been unflagging and has been shown in actions of wisdom and breadth of view. He is largely entitled to the credit for the fine streets of the city and for many other features of utility or enjoyment for its people. He started the work of improvement during his first term as mayor, and it has steadily progressed ever since, receiving a new impetus during his second term. He has also rendered efficient and valued service to the people as county physician, and to the fraternal life of the community as a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the order of Elks. He was married at Elgin, Illinois, on October 17, 1877, to Miss Leah S. Anderson, a native of that state.

VORHIS C. DAVENPORT.

For the ordinary conditions of human life in this country, and for many of the extraordinary conditions prevalent in portions of the country not yet reduced to full subjection and systematic culture and development, there is, in the main, no better preparation than a boyhood and youth passed in the invigorating and health-giving pursuits of rural life, in close communion with nature, with her ministrations of strength for the body and breadth and self-reliance for the spirit. It was in such an experience that Vorhis C. Davenport, of Sa-

lida, was reared and prepared for life's duties. He was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on May 26, 1856, and near that city and Stevens Point, in a near-by county, to which his parents moved when he was twelve years old. After leaving school he served a few years as clerk in a grocery store at Stevens Point, then in 1876, when he was twenty years of age, he left his native state for the Black Hills of South Dakota, a region then attracting the attention of the world because of the discovery of gold in its midst in what seemed almost fabulous deposits. He made the trip to the Hills by way of Cheyenne and arrived at Custer City in August. Soon afterward he went on to Deadwood, which at the time contained only a few log houses and tents, and at Lead there were but two or three houses, or rude shacks. One day when he had not been long in the place he started to stake out a claim where the now famous Homestake mine is, but a Californian who appeared to know much about mining yet was unfamiliar with the formation at this point, persuaded him to abandon the project as the ground was of no value for mining purposes. Thus once at least Fortune knocked at his door, but as she did not receive a cordial encouragement to abide with him she passed on to others for that time. Instead of becoming owner of a great mine he became assistant agent for Clark's Pony Express, at Deadwood, and while the returns were by no means so extensive, they were more immediate and readily available. In the spring of 1877 he helped to found the town of Spearfish and in its vicinity he engaged in raising cattle and hay and also operated a saw-mill until 1879. In July of that year he moved to Canon City, Colorado, and found employment in the lumber yard of Esley & Thomas. Three months later he took charge of a lumber yard for this firm at Cleora, a then promising place just below Salida which had not yet been started

Following this enterprise, he managed a yard for the firm at Poncho Springs and later one at Maysville. In 1880 he bought the yard at Maysville and during the next two years carried on its business. The town showing signs of decadence then, he moved his stock to Salida and purchased the lumber yard he now owns and manages, and which does an extensive business, the largest in this part of the state. During the whole of his residence in Colorado he has been interested in mines and mining, and still owns many claims of promise. In 1900 he bought the Wellsville Hot Springs, six miles east of Salida on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and by continuous effort he has made extensive improvements and erected the place into a popular summer resort which grows in favor every year. The waters are highly curative and beneficial, the place has many natural attractions and is well conducted, and being on the highway of a great traffic it is easily accessible. Mr. Davenport is an earnest Republican in political faith, warmly interested in the success of his party, but without desire for any of its honors or emoluments. He still takes a most active interest in the lumber industry in every way, and is now president of the State Association of Lumber Dealers. Fraternally he is a Woodman of the World with membership in the camp of the order at Salida, and in business outside of his own immediate commercial channel he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Salida, a stockholder and vice-president of the Building & Loan Association, and a stockholder and the treasurer of the Fairview Cemetery Association.

ERIC ANDERSON.

Leaving his native Sweden in company with his parents at the age of nineteen to embrace the larger opportunities presented to young men of enterprise and capacity offered

by this Western world, Eric Anderson, of Montrose county, comfortably settled on an attractive little farm of forty acres located four miles west of the town of Montrose, is realizing his hopes and at the same time aiding in developing and building up the section of the state in which he has settled. He was born in Sweden in 1855, and is the seventh of the twelve children of Andrew and Christina (Ericsson) Anderson. His parents were Swedes by nativity and of Swedish ancestry running back to the time when the Norse kings held sway over the northern seas and made all Europe tremble at their power. They were prosperous farmers in their native country, and came to the United States in 1874, making their home at Denver, this state, where the mother is now living at the age of eighty-three, and where the father died in 1897, aged eighty-seven. They felt that they had finished their life work when they left their native land, and from the time of their arrival in this country they lived retired from active pursuits, enjoying the fruits of their previous fruitful labors and winning the regard of the people around them by their sterling worth and genial manners. At his death the father was laid to rest in that beautiful city of the dead, Fairmount Cemetery, in Denver. Their son Eric was well educated in the state schools of Sweden, and came to his new home on this side of the Atlantic well prepared for the stirring activities in which he was destined to engage. He at once began prospecting on his own account and acquired valuable claims, among them the Trapper and the Independence mines in Idaho, and worked them for a period of eleven years. He then turned his attention to merchandising at Montrose which he followed for a year, then settled on the beautiful ranch which he now occupies, on which his principal industry is the production of choice varieties of fruit, although he does some farming in a gen-

eral way, and raises a few cattle. When he took hold of his place it was nearly all given up to wild sage brush, and would have looked unpromising to any but a man of enterprise and indomitable spirit. But Mr. Anderson went to work on it with the energy characteristic of his people, and has transformed it into a garden of fertility and beauty, and enriched it with substantial buildings and other improvements, enduring and attractive in character and modern in style and equipment. He also has interests in a mercantile business conducted by his brother, A. L. Anderson, in St. Louis. Mr. Anderson was married in 1895 to Miss Mathina Nelson, a native of Sweden and daughter of Nelse Nelson, who passed his life in that country and is now deceased. One child has blessed and brightened the Anderson household, William T. Anderson. During his mining days the head of the house did not confine his operations to one locality, but tried his hand at Leadville as early as 1878, and later also at Cripple Creek. He is prosperous in his present business and deserves his success as he does the general esteem of his neighbors and friends which he richly enjoys.

JOHN E. PELTON.

John E. Pelton, of Montrose, receiver of the United States land office at that point, was born at Folsom, Ohio, in 1857, and is the son of Benjamin H. and Mary Dorothy (Harhar) Pelton, the former a native of that state and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was successfully engaged in farming in Ohio until the beginning of the Civil war when he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Ohio Infantry. He was soon at the front with his regiment and laid his life on the altar of his country in a skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Virginia, while the opposing armies were playing for the possession of that important base of operations in the great cam-

paigns which were then impending. The mother moved with her parents in her girlhood from Pennsylvania to Ohio and was there married after reaching years of maturity. After the close of the war she removed her family to Colorado and in 1897 she died at Salida, this state, at the age of sixty-eight. She was the mother of seven children, John being the sixth. He remained at home to the age of fifteen and in 1872 came west alone, and locating at Central City or Blackhawk, in what is now Gilpin county, began following the almost universal occupation of that section, prospecting and mining. In 1881 he discovered and located a valuable mine which he named the Leo, after his oldest daughter, Leonora. Two years later he left this section of the state and took up his residence at Cripple Creek, remaining there and continuing his mining operations until the Alaska excitement broke out, when he went to that far northern country and remained until 1893. Then returning to Colorado, he settled on a ranch two and a half miles west of Montrose and devoted his attentions to the production of high grade cattle and fine fruit. For two years he also had a warehouse at Montrose and was deeply interested in the improvement of that portion of the state, being the first man to agitate the Gunnison irrigation project which has resulted in so much benefit to this section. He has made his ranch one of the best and most valuable in its neighborhood by industry and skill in its cultivation and excellent judgment in its improvement, adding to its attractions, in addition to the necessary features which subserve the utilities, many that please the eye and contribute to the enjoyment of his family and his numerous friends. One of these is a lake of good size which he has stocked with Eastern brook trout, his move was an experiment of doubtful success, but it has succeeded in a way that realizes his most ardent hopes concerning it, and has

become so popular and interesting to the community that his place has been named in consequence "Pelton Lake Farm." In politics Mr. Pelton has been through life an active Republican, always devoted to the interests of his party and doing his part of the work necessary to the success of its cause. On February 15, 1901, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Montrose and has since been engaged in the performance of his official duties. He is a zealous member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Woodmen of the World. On February 28, 1881, he was married to Miss Katie Anderson, a native of Sweden and sister of Eric Anderson, of near Montrose, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. They have four children, Leonora S., an accomplished musician, carefully trained at one of the leading conservatories; Edna D., engaged in teaching school; George S., and Herbert E., a recent graduate of the Montrose high school.

JOHN J. TOBIN.

Whether impelled by the hard conditions in their native land, their natural restless energy, the thirst for gold or the inviting prospects of advancement in the United States, the Irish people have left their own flowery island by thousands and spread themselves out over this country greatly to its advantage and their own, quickening every active impulse toward improvement wherever they have settled, and at the same time winning the reward of faithful toil in worldly comfort and political and social consequence. John J. Tobin, of Montrose, this state, is the son of Irish parents who have shared the benefits of American freedom and opportunity, and have poured out their energy and skill in building up the section in which they made their home as he has done. He was born in 1865 at Columbus, Wisconsin, the son

of John and Catherine (Kiernan) Tobin, natives of Ireland who came with their parents to this country in childhood. The father was brought over when he was but a year and a half old. His parents lived for a time in the city of New York, then moved to Pennsylvania and later to Wisconsin. At an early age he started in life for himself, driving a team on the Erie canal, and when he grew tired of this occupation he came on to Wisconsin from the end of his division by stage. Here he was employed by a milling company until he retired from active pursuits at the age of seventy-three at Columbus, where he had been living for many years. Here he was married when a young man to Miss Catherine Kiernan, a native of Ireland also, daughter of Bernard and Mary Kiernan, who were early settlers and prosperous farmers in Wisconsin. She died in 1872, aged seventy-two, leaving three daughters and four sons, John being the third of the sons. He remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen and received an ordinary district school education. At that age he went to Chicago and secured a position in the employ of the Hayden Brothers, proprietors of large department stores in that city and Omaha. In 1882 he quit their employment and came to Denver, Colorado, where he taught school in Harman's Addition, then a newly opened portion of the city. After teaching two years he came to Montrose in 1884 and was made principal of the Montrose schools, serving four years in that capacity and the next five as county superintendent. During his tenure in this office he made many improvements in the school system of the county, modernizing its methods, raising its standards and increasing its efficiency in thoroughness and breadth. His administration was highly commended, and the evidence of his wisdom and energy is still apparent in the excellent condition and work of the schools. In the mean-

time he bought a tract of unimproved land three miles and a half west of the town, and expended his spare time and energies in improving it and getting it ready for habitation. It has for some years been his home and is one of the most complete and desirable rural homes in this part of the county, having a productive orchard and an unusually well furnished dairy among its features worthy of special notice. He has been for a number of years a member of the state board of control. Fraternaly he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1891 he was married to Miss Catherine McTiernan, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of James and Mary McTiernan, of Irish nativity, both now deceased. In all undertakings involving the advancement or improvement of the county Mr. Tobin has been active and serviceable, approaching public questions with breadth of view and a spirit of enterprise which have been effective in helping to secure the best results. He is looked upon as one of the county's leading and most progressive citizens, an estimable man and an appreciated force for good in this section of the state.

E. A. LOPER.

For more than twenty years E. A. Loper, of Montrose county, has been a resident of Colorado, having come to the state to live in 1883. He then settled on the place where he now resides, securing it as a pre-emption claim of wild sage brush land, and devoting the time since he took possession of it in redeeming it from the waste and making it fertile and productive. He is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born in 1852, and is the son of Isaiah and Mary (Stone) Loper, Eastern people who were among the early settlers of the great Prairie state. The father was born in New Jersey, of German parents, and as a young man came west to Ohio, where he lived a number of years

and was married. In 1850 he moved his family to Fulton county, Illinois, and after ten years of faithful work as a farmer in that state, died there in 1860. His wife was a native of Vermont, and accompanied her parents to Ohio while she was young. After the death of her husband, she continued to live in Illinois until 1869, when she came with her son, the subject of this brief review, to the neighborhood of Atchison, Kansas, and lived with him there on a farm until 1883. The trip from their Illinois home was made by team overland, but while tedious and long drawn out in the age of steam in which it was made, it lacked the elements of danger and privation of such journeys in earlier times, the greatest part of the country through which they traveled being well settled and supplied with the conveniences of life. In 1883 the son sold his property in Kansas and together they came to Colorado, settling in Montrose county, where she died in the summer of 1903, aged eighty-nine years. Her remains were buried at Olathe. Her offsprings numbered twelve, E. A. being the ninth. He remained at home assisting in the farm work in Illinois until he reached his eighteenth year, and then with his mother moved to Kansas, as has been stated, remaining in that state farming in the vicinity of Atchison until the autumn of 1883. He then determined to come farther west, and disposing of his farm in Kansas, he came to Colorado, and going at once to Montrose county, located on a pre-emption claim of one hundred sixty acres, about six miles west of the town of Montrose. This was wild sage brush land and altogether unimproved and uncultivated when he moved on it. By assiduous and systematic industry since then, continued in spite of many discouragements and difficulties, he has brought it to a high state of productiveness, improved it with good buildings, and adorned it with trees and shrubbery

which make it attractive as a rural home and valuable as a piece of well developed property. Soon after settling on it he planted an orchard of apple, peach, plum and cherry trees, which he has carefully nurtured, and which is now repaying his care with abundant yields of excellent fruit for which he finds a ready market either near or far, and out of which he realizes a handsome income. He is also engaged actively in general farming and stock-growing, and is making both lines of industry pay well. He was married in 1902 to Mrs. Myron (White) Gravestock, widow of the late John Gravestock, an old settler of the section who died about ten years ago. They have one son, Eugene Wesley. A farmer in three of the great states of the Union, Mr. Loper has a comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural industry in this country, and his varied and extensive experience has given him capacity of a high order for conducting it successfully. He is regarded as one of the wide-awake and progressive ranchers of the county, and one of its most estimable citizens.

ALBERT G. WACHTER.

The thrift, the frugality, the persistent industry of the German race tells and leaves its impress wherever it is applied; and it matters not what the line of life may be, or what occupation engages the subject, the qualities of success are inherent in him, and he can bring them into service if he will. Albert G. Wachter, of Montrose county, this state, belongs to this race and in his career has exhibited the characteristics of his people. Although a native of New York, born at Waterloo, Seneca county, in 1864, he is but one generation removed from the fatherland and was trained in the school of stern discipline and attention to duty which has raised the German nation to its present

rank and consequence. His parents were Ernest W. and Julia A. (Alling) Wachter, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of Cattaraugus county, New York. The father was the son of a prominent physician in his native land and was educated for the same profession, being graduated from a medical college before leaving home. In 1856 he came to the United States a young man and located at Elmira, New York, where he practiced his profession for several years, then removed to Seneca county, after living short times at different other places, and there died in 1886 at the age of fifty-six. During the last two years of the Civil war he was surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, and rendered services to his companions in arms that were highly appreciated. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Alling, a well-to-do farmer of Cattaraugus county, New York, and is now living at Stockton, California, aged seventy-seven years. Albert is the fifth of their seven children. He was reared and educated in his native county, and at the age of twenty began to make his own way in the world by clerking in a grocery store at Waterloo, his home town. After two years of this unpromising employment he came to Colorado, and locating at Montrose, entered the employ of Matthews, Reynolds & Goodwin, extensive orchard and fruit-growers. He remained with them five years, then set up in farming for himself, purchasing the place he now owns and occupies on which he is actively engaged in a general farming and stock industry, his principal crop, however, being hay. In 1903 he was appointed deputy water commissioner under W. O. Hershaw, of Olathe, a position well suited to his capacity and his tastes, as he had given the subjects involved in his official duties study and reflection, and is familiar with their various phases of interest. In 1888

he married Miss Lillie M. Kemp, a native of Brighton, Canada, daughter of John Kemp, a prosperous farmer of that part of the Dominion. They have two children, E. Earl and Leo Pauline.

JACOB E. BORAH.

Jacob E. Borah, a younger brother of Alfred G. Borah, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, was born at Morgantown, Butler county, Kentucky, on April 13, 1847. Mr. Borah obtained a meager common-school education and began to make his own living at the age of fifteen. He remained in Kentucky until July, 1868, then moved to Missouri to look up a location. Not being pleased with the outlook, he soon afterward went to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1872 and farmed with profit. In the year last named he changed his residence to Cherokee county, Iowa, and after three years of differing employments there came to Boulder county, this state, joining his brother Alfred as a partner in mining operations. On June 14, 1878, they moved to Leadville, and from there they prospected in various parts of the Western slope. Their success was good until 1885, when Jacob located at Gypsum, and since then he has been continuously engaged in hunting, trapping and serving as a tourists' guide, his reputation in the latter capacity being first-class and wide-spread. He has an outfit of seventy-five pack animals with mess wagons and twenty hounds, and knows all the country in Wyoming, Idaho, New and Old Mexico and Colorado, and besides he has a pleasing personality and an obliging disposition which make him very popular as a guide. Many large parties of tourists from different parts of the world have had the benefit of his services, and have gone away afterward singing his praises wherever their duty or inclination took them.

As an illustration of his success in his profession it is only necessary to state that during the year of 1904 forty-three bears and thirty-four mountain lions were killed by the different parties he escorted. In one instance during the season they killed six bears in twelve days, which included the entire time they were out, including moves, etc. Mr. Borah was married on October 14, 1890, to Miss Minnie H. Hockett, a native of Cedarville, Kansas. They have two children, L. J. and LeRoy. This hardy trapper and guide has not lost his fondness for ease, security, and all that civilization reckons among the goods of life; but the wilderness, rough, harsh and inexorable as it is, has charms for him more potent in their seductive influence than all the lures of luxury and sloth. True, his path is often choked with difficulties, but his body and soul are hardened to meet them; it is beset with dangers, but these are the very spice of his life. And he has, in addition to his knowledge of woodcraft and other qualifications as a guide, the happy faculty of putting those who are with him in touch with his spirit in this respect and making them enjoy to its full the rugged life of the wilderness, wherein men, beasts and nature herself seem armed against them.

ENOS H. NORTON.

The scion of old New England families, whose traditions of the dignity of labor he fully inherited and whose habits of industry he formed, and reared amid the bustling activities of that section of the country, well educated too in accordance with the custom of that hive of intellectual productiveness, and having all the proverbial Yankee's thrift and self-reliance, Enos H. Norton, of Montrose, Colorado, came to the West well prepared for the exactions of its strenuous life and equipped to bear his part creditably in almost any field of its multitudin-



JACOB E. BORAH.

ous opportunities. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1851, and is the son of Hart Z. and Emily (Hine) Norton, both natives of Connecticut, and their only living offspring, his brother Eugene having died in childhood. His mother died at the age of twenty-three years, when he was only six months old, and he was reared under the careful supervision of his father, who in his early manhood was in the insurance business in New Haven. In 1861 he moved his family to South Norfolk and there engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers until 1873, when he was burned out. After this disaster he moved to New York city and became a prominent plumber and steam fitter, in the meantime having married a second wife, Miss Sophia Hine, the sister of his first wife who is still living at the age of sixty-two. The elder Norton continued in the plumbing business until his retirement from active pursuits in 1895, and is now living in New York at the age of eighty-three. All of his life he has been a Democrat in politics and active in the service of his party. In 1870 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature, and during the Civil war was the United States recruiting officer at Norfolk, that state. In his business he was a far-seeing and progressive man, ever on the lookout for new devices, and for years was the only manufacturer on the American continent of patent wire ferules for holding the bristles fast in paint brushes. In fraternal relations he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery for many years. The first five years of Enos Norton's life were passed in his native city, and he then went with the rest of the family to Norfolk where he grew to manhood. He was liberally educated, completing the public school course of instruction, and then attending a good college at Fort Edward, New York, from which he was graduated in 1868. Four years later he came west to Chicago, and

for two years thereafter was employed on the editorial staff of the Fireside Friend, a literary paper published in that city. Returning in 1874 to Connecticut, he engaged in plumbing in association with his uncle, Morris Norton, for a year. In 1875 he came to Colorado and located at Lake City as the representative of Colonel Hopkins, of Denver, and the mercantile house of Swetzer & Company. He remained in their employ until the winter of 1879, then went to Leadville where he followed the real estate and insurance business until 1881, returning at that time to New York city to take part in his father's plumbing business. Two years were passed in this association, and he then branched out for himself, opening an establishment in the upholstering, hardware and jobbing trade, which he conducted until 1886, when he became the New York representative of Cushman Brothers, of Boston, dealers in wood and brass upholstering supplies. In 1890 he was sent to Staunton, Pennsylvania, as superintendent and manager of the Kroder Woodenware Company, in whose interest he erected a manufactory and remained in charge of it until 1895. He then once more turned his steps to the western slope of the Rockies, coming to Montrose, this state, as chief bookkeeper for the A. J. Mathers Mercantile Company, with which he remained a year. At the end of that time he entered business on his own account as a real estate and insurance agent. Since then he has served four years as chief game warden of the thirteen southwestern counties of the state, and justice of the peace and police magistrate of Montrose for two years. During his residence at Lake City he was clerk of Hinsdale county from 1878 to 1880. In politics he is a Populist, and he proves his faith in the principles of the party by giving its platforms and candidates loyal and effective service in every campaign. He is also prominent in the fraternal life of the

state, belonging to the Masonic order, the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows. Mr. Norton was married in 1880 to Miss Hettie A. Simons, a native of Ohio who came to Colorado with her parents in 1865. She is the daughter of Peter and Hettie Mackelroy. Her father, a native of Ohio, came to Colorado by ox teams in 1859 and settled in Denver. In 1870 he moved to Kit Carson, in 1873 to Colorado Springs, in 1875 to Lake City, in 1879 to Leadville, and in 1886 back to Denver, where he is now living at the age of seventy-two. He is a lawyer by profession, and in 1878 was county judge of Hinsdale county. His wife is also living and aged seventy-two. She and her daughter, Mrs. Norton, were the first white women in Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have had five children, Esther, Hettie (who died at the age of eighteen), Russell, Irene and Enos, Jr. Mr. Norton's career and character are highly appreciated wherever he is known, and his capacity has been of great service in many places where he has lived.

ROBERT SAMPSON.

Reared to rural life in the Emerald Isle, where a snug cottage and a few pliant acres are all that the ordinary farmer can hope for, it is characteristic of the flexibility and scope of the mental outfit of his people that Robert Sampson, of Montrose, was able to easily embrace and properly use the opportunities for agricultural pursuits offered in the western part of the United States, where miles rather than acres form the unit of measure and nothing is small or cramped, the spirit of our institutions being in due proportion to the spread of our territory. He was born in county Down, north of Ireland, in 1858, the son of William and Mary (McCoule) Sampson, whose forefathers were for many generations tillers of the generous soil of that bright little island,

the home of gallant men and winsome ladies, the land of poetry and song. His father, following the family vocation, was a farmer there, and died in 1877, aged sixty years. The mother was the daughter of Robert and ——— (Allen) McCoule, also farmers and the descendants of long lines of farmers in the northern part of the country. She died, leaving as her offspring five daughters and three sons, Robert being the oldest of the sons. He was reared and educated in his native county, and looked forward, doubtless, to settling down there to the occupation of his people, and with little prospect of fame or fortune beyond their own. And in fact, after reaching years of maturity he did engage in farming for a year or two near his home. At the age of twenty-three, however, he heard the voice of nature within him calling him to larger opportunities in a foreign land, and turned with eager longing and high hopes to the land across the sea wherein so many of his countrymen have won distinction and wealth, and have rendered signal service to the cause of human progress. Accordingly, on the last day of April, 1870, he set sail for the United States, and on the 23d day of May following he landed at New York. Soon after he went to the state of Delaware where he remained three months, then transferred his energies to the vicinity of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where for twenty-two months he was employed on a farm. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a fireman, and in that capacity and as an engineer he served that great corporation until February, 1884. On the 22d of that month he reached Montrose, this state, and purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of sage brush land, all unimproved and virgin to the plow, he turned his attention to general farming and raising stock. His first work was, however, one of toil and faith. It was necessary to get a portion of the land into condition

for cultivation and await results, and to this he addressed himself with ardor and confidence. After making considerable progress in this direction with his first tract, he purchased an addition of one hundred and twenty acres of similar land and began to improve and fertilize that. He has been constant and assiduous in his industry, while wide-awake and intelligent in the application of his labor, and far-seeing enough to build and work for results of magnitude and permanency rather than for immediate returns of small value; and time has demonstrated the wisdom of his course. He now has a body of the finest grain land in the county, and his stock, principally trotting horses of the Hambletonian and Messenger strains, is worthy of the pride he feels in it. He was married in 1876 to Miss Maggie Westbrook, a native of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, whose parents were also natives of that state and lived there all their lives, the father being a train despatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad. They have five children living, Sarah, George, Morgan, Thomas and Katie, and one, William, deceased. While improving his own fortunes with diligence and judgment, Mr. Sampson has not neglected the claims of the community, but has been a forceful factor in its proper development and progress.

PERRIN PORTER.

Perrin Porter, an esteemed citizen and a progressive stock man and farmer of Montrose county, living about four miles from the county seat, is a descendant of old Maryland and Virginia families of Scotch ancestry, who were early settlers in the neighborhood of Booneville, Cooper county, Missouri, where he was born in 1842. His parents were John and Hannah (Ellis) Porter, the former a native of Maryland who settled at Booneville in his

young manhood and engaged in mercantile life and farming, remaining there until his death in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight. The mother, a daughter of William and Nancy (Ball) Ellis, of Virginia, was also born in the Old Dominion and came with her parents in her girlhood to Cooper county, Missouri, and there grew to womanhood and was married. There also she died, passing away in 1876, aged fifty-four or fifty-five, and was buried on the homestead where the remains of her husband also repose. They were the parents of seven children, of whom their son Perrin was the first born. His school days were passed in his native state, where he remained living at home and taking his part in the work of the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three or twenty-four. He then came to Colorado, stopping first at Animas in what is now La Plata county, and from there began prospecting in the San Jaun region and mining in various parts of that prolific mineral belt. For seven years he followed this precarious occupation in connection with lumbering at times, then determined to seek a more stable and enduring field for his energies in ranching and raising stock, and for this purpose homesteaded on a part of his present ranch. Eighteen years have passed since then, all expended by him in diligent efforts to improve his land. He has purchased additional land from time to time, and by the same judicious and systematic industry has transformed it, as he has the first tract, from a waste of wild sage brush into fields of waving grain, orchards bending with luscious fruit, vineyards rich in the clustering wealth of the vine, and meadows verdant with the promise of winter food for his cattle. His chief industry has been the breeding and handling of high grade stock and the production of alfalfa for their maintenance. His aim has been to have and produce the best cattle in the county, and by so doing improve the quality of this

commodity throughout its limits. At one time he was also a breeder of fine horses, but his energy as a breeder is now devoted almost exclusively to cattle. He takes a lively and helpful interest in public local affairs and gives a due share of his time and substantial aid to all projects for the elevation of the people, the development of the resources and the expansion of the material interests of the county and the improvement of the social life around him, as well as the management of the governmental concerns of the section in which he lives. He is an ardent Democrat in political faith, and makes good his allegiance by faithful support of his party. In 1884 he married with Miss Rose Croycroft, a native of Maryland and daughter of Aaron Croycroft, of that state, who settled in Missouri during her childhood and there remained until his death engaged in farming. She died in 1900 at the age of fifty-two, leaving one child, her daughter Hattie. A son named Benjamin died before she passed away. In 1902 he was married a second time, his choice on this occasion being Miss Elise Baughman, a New Yorker by nativity.

ALFRED KELLER.

Alfred Keller, who during the last eighteen years has been a resident of Colorado and one of the esteemed citizens of Montrose county, living on a large and well improved farm about four miles from the county seat, is a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1859, and is the son of Fredonia and Rosena (Stuckey) Keller, of that state, where their lives were passed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, the father dying in 1881, at the age of seventy, and the mother at the same age in 1880. Four sons and four daughters comprised their family, Alfred being the youngest of the sons. He was reared on the homestead and educated in the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty years old, then

going out to learn his trade as a miller. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at the trade three years in Grant county, the same state, then came to Colorado in 1885 and locating in Montrose county on a portion of the extensive body of land which he now owns, gave himself up wholly to the leading industry of the section, ranching and raising cattle. He acquired the land by purchase and proceeded to improve it and bring it to fertility. This industry he has continued until he has raised it to a high degree of productiveness and provided it with comfortable and commodious buildings of every kind needed for the business he conducts on it. The home place contains two hundred and forty-five acres, and he has three hundred and twenty more in other tracts, also well improved. He raises cattle and horses of good breeds and takes every care to keep them in first-class condition. In the fraternal life of the community he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Mechanics, belonging to the lodge at Montrose. And while he has never married he has shown a good citizen's helpful interest in the welfare of the county and town, and been a substantial aid to all good projects for its promotion. He has a fine apple orchard of fifty acres on the home farm, and in addition to his land in the country owns valuable town property at Montrose.

PETER FITZPATRICK.

Born and reared on a farm in Ireland, and having there acquired a taste for tilling the soil and a thorough knowledge of the business, Peter Fitzpatrick, of Montrose county, on his ranch just south of Cimarron, near the Gunnison county line, has returned to the occupation of his young manhood and of his father's, after passing many years in mining and various other occupations of promise and profit. His life began in county Down, Ireland, in 1836, and he is the son of Owen and Catherine Fitz-

patrick, who were well-to-do farmers in that country and whose families had been engaged in that line of activity for many generations. The father died in 1883, at the age of sixty-five, and the mother in 1891, aged sixty, and their bones rests with those of their ancestors in their native soil. Seven children were born to them, of whom their son Peter was the third. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, and had the advantage of such educational facilities as were available to one in his station and locality. In 1856 he came to the United States and went to mining in Pennsylvania, remaining there so occupied eight years. During the next sixteen years he was in a number of different places and engaged in a variety of vocations. In 1880 he settled in Colorado, and after remaining a few months at Alma, Park county, spent two years at Del Norte at different kinds of work. In 1883 he moved to Cimarron, and pre-empting a part of the place which he now owns and occupies, began farming and raising cattle in which he is still engaged, improving his land and increasing his acreage by additional purchases as time passed. His ranch is a large and valuable one, well located and completely equipped for the business in which he is engaged, and as a progressive and enterprising farmer and also as an influential and broad-minded citizen, he enjoys in a high degree the respect and good will of the whole surrounding country. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza McClan, a daughter of Patrick and Sarah J. (Bannon) McClan, natives of Ireland, where she also was born. Her mother died in 1886 and her father in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have had seven children, Helma, Patrick, Kate, Peter (deceased), James, William and Sarah. Mr. Fitzpatrick is well established in his business and conducts it with success and enterprise, and is also actively interested in the progress of the community.

FRANK H. MOORE.

Among the progressive men of Colorado who have helped to develop her resources and build up her industries, her educational and benevolent agencies and her social life, Frank H. Moore is worthy of more than a passing notice. For forty-four years he has lived in the state, about half of the time in Montrose county, and has expended the energies of almost the whole of his life so far in the activities which engage her people. He was born in 1854 in Arkansas, the son of P. D. and Mary A. (Steele) Moore, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Missouri. His father moved from his native state to Missouri when he was a young man and carried on farming and trading. After a residence of some years in that state he moved his family to the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained until 1859, when they came to Colorado during the Pike's Peak excitement, and located on Cherry creek on a part of the land which the city of Denver now covers. Here he remained until 1865 engaged in farming, then moved to Pueblo county and later took up his residence near Colorado Springs where he was occupied in farming and raising stock until 1881. In that year he moved to Montrose county, then a part of Gunnison county, and there he ended his days in September, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight. He was in all respects a progressive man, eager for the growth and development of the community in which he lived, and ever willing to give time and attention to this end. He took great pride in his farming operations and conducted them on a high plane of intelligence and skill. He also had the first three fish ponds in the county stocked with trout and carp, being at the time the only man in the county who gave attention to interests of that kind. He was a Democrat in politics and was twice elected

county commissioner of Pueblo county and twice to the same office in Montrose county. His father was Davis Moore, a life-long resident and a prosperous farmer of Tennessee. P. D. Moore was a soldier in the Mexican war and was taken a prisoner twice during that contest. His wife, mother of Frank, was the daughter of Matthew W. Steele, of Missouri, where she was married. He came to Colorado in 1859 and lived the rest of his days at Denver and Pueblo, dying at the latter place. Mrs. Moore died in 1899, aged sixty-six, leaving five children, Frank H. being the second. At the age of four he came with his parents to Colorado, and moved to Montrose county at the same time they did. He took up land by pre-emption on Uncompahgre river, five and one-half miles south of Montrose, on which he lived about fourteen years, residing in the same vicinity until November, 1902, when he came to live at his present home on the Big Cimarron, where he is busily engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle and general farming. He is a Democrat in politics and has filled a number of local offices. In 1876 he was married to Miss Ida B. Cropper, a native of Missouri, daughter of L. and Tabitha (Owsley) Cropper, who came from that state to Colorado in 1859. Their residence was at Denver six years, and in their dwelling they had the first paneled door in the town. From Denver they moved to Pueblo, remaining three years, then located at Colorado Springs where the father died in 1881, at the age of sixty years. His wife preceded him to the grave many years, dying in 1864, aged twenty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had six children, five of whom are living, Matthew, Maud, Earl, Jessie and Dora. A son named Edward is deceased. When Mr. Moore came in his childhood to Denver there was but one tent and one log cabin as the beginning of the present great and progressive city. The family crossed the plains in a prairie schooner, the

usual mode of travel in these parts at that time. After their arrival they had considerable trouble with the Ute Indians on different occasions.

W. D. CONKLIN.

A resident of Colorado for more than a third of a century and more than two-thirds of his life, W. D. Conklin, living six miles south of Montrose where he is actively engaged in the cattle business, is well acquainted with the people of the state and is in close touch and harmony with their ambitions, deeply interested in their abiding welfare and full of loyalty to every better aspiration among them. He was born in Missouri in 1851, the son of Hobbs and Margaret (Hendricks) Conklin, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. The father emigrated to Missouri early in his life and settled in Schuyler county where he prospered as a farmer and became prominent in the local government of the county, serving as sheriff for many years. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, starting as a private under Colonel Green and coming out as quartermaster, having served to the end of the contest. After the war he went to Texas and, locating in Denton county near Pilot Point, followed farming there for a number of years. He then moved to Brownwood, Brown county, to spend his remaining days and died there in 1890, aged sixty-four years. He was through life an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party and on all occasions gave its candidates a loyal and hearty support. For a long time he was an enthusiastic Freemason; and always, wherever he was, took an active and serviceable interest in the welfare of his community. His wife was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch ancestry, daughter of John and Henrietta Hendricks, and moved in her girlhood to Missouri with her parents. They were farmers

in that state, and died there. The father was a zealous Whig in politics and a man of prominence in his section of the state. Mrs. Conklin died in Missouri in 1863 at the age of forty-six. She was the mother of five sons and one daughter, W. D. being the third child. He was reared to the age of sixteen and received a limited education in the public schools. In 1868 he started out in life for himself, coming to Denver, this state, where he remained until 1872, engaged in freighting to and from various points near and far in this part of the West. This was prior to the construction of the railroad through here, he having come to this section with a freight team from his Missouri home. In 1872 he went into the lumber business on the divide between Denver and Colorado Springs, and followed that business with varying fortunes until 1881. The next two years he passed at Colorado Springs, and in 1884 moved to Montrose and homesteaded on eighty acres of his present ranch which was at the time wild, uncultivated land given up to the unprofitable gayety of sage brush, and never yet commanded to productiveness for the benefit of man. He has cleared it of this and made it valuable through judicious and skillful cultivation and with costly improvements, one of which is a fine brick dwelling of good size and convenient in arrangement. He is engaged principally in the cattle industry and carries it on with vigor and system, giving every detail of the business his careful personal attention. In politics he is a faithful Populist and as the candidate of that party has served the county as county commissioner. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mary Cropper, a native of Colorado, a daughter of the late Levin Cropper, an old settler of the Colorado Springs section where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have one child living, Rose, and two dead, Stella and Walter H. Both are buried in Fairview cemetery, at Montrose.

THOMAS C. MOORE.

Thomas C. Moore, the second son and oldest child now living of the eleven born to his parents, Joseph D. and Jane (Brown) Moore, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, where his life began in 1827. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio, then the far West of the country, and settled on a farm in what is now Morgan county. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at his craft, for which there was great need in the sparsely settled country in which he lived at that time and conducted the operations of his farm also. In 1855 he moved his family to the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until his death in 1865, at the age of sixty-five. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Clemson) Moore, Pennsylvanians by nativity and Quakers in religious belief. Joseph was a blacksmith and his son learned the trade under his instructions. The father of Joseph was James Moore, who was born and reared in Ireland and came to this country a young man, settling in Pennsylvania where he passed his life working at his trade as a blacksmith. Thomas C. Moore's mother was born in Perry county, Ohio, the daughter of Isaac and —— (Clayton) Brown, of that state. Her father came from Ireland with his parents when he was a child and they took up their residence in Ohio, where he grew to manhood and remained until his death. She was the mother of eleven children, and died in 1881, aged seventy-five. Mr. Moore grew to manhood in Ohio and Kentucky, and after reaching his legal majority lived six years in Indiana, taking up a tract of uncultivated land in White county and making a good farm of it. He then moved to Iowa where he did the same, and on the farm which he redeemed from the wilderness in that state he lived thirty-five years. At times in the various places of his residence he

lias worked at the carpenter trade, which he learned before leaving Kentucky. In 1893 he came to Colorado and settled on the farm of eighty acres which has since been his home. Soon after taking possession of it he planted about half of it in fruit trees and these have been in good bearing order for several years, and growing in value and increasing their yield from year to year until they are now in full vigor and very productive and profitable. He conducts a stock business of good proportions but distinguished more for the quality of its product than its extent, his chief concern in this line being the breeding and handling superior horses of Hambletonian strain. He was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Betts, a native of Ohio, who lived on the farm adjoining that of his father, and with whom he was in almost constant companionship from childhood. She died in 1897 at his present home, aged sixty-seven years, and was buried at Grandview cemetery at Montrose. Having no children of their own, they reared a niece and an adopted son, Francis Moore, who married Miss B. W. Marsh, of Montrose. Mrs. Moore's parents were Jordan and Nancy (Smith) Betts, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They lived many years in Ohio, then moved to Illinois where they both died.

JOSEPH MOORE.

Joseph Moore, brother of Thomas, who in his younger days was a school teacher and held certificates of qualification as such from four states, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1830. He lived in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa near the Nebraska line, and Colorado. In 1897 he was stricken with paralysis, and since then has done no active work. He is a joint owner with Thomas of the farm on which they live, and has never married. His services as a teacher were highly appreciated by all who had the benefit

of them, as he was a most progressive educator and far ahead of his day in the profession in many ways, and while possessing breadth of view as a theorist was highly endowed with executive ability and teaching power. He also exhibited high character and admired courtesy of manner in his work.

J. M. KELSEY.

Among the most fertile and productive regions of this country is the renowned Wabash valley in Indiana. Nature there has enriched the soil with every element of fruitfulness, and seems to have pleasure also in suiting the climate with generous hand to its advantage, making the seasons just as they should be for the best results, retarding the approach of winter until the crop is ripened and harvested, yet not withholding the benignant smiles of spring too long for their proper planting. And the population that inhabits this region is in keeping with its munificence. After its first wild condition was transformed to one of comeliness and salubrity, its bounty to the toil of the husbandman became impressively apparent, and men grew broad, progressive and forceful in consonance with the conditions around them, so that now the region is a continuous succession of highly cultivated farms with stirring marts of commerce and industrial productions at frequent intervals, and is rich in schools and colleges, churches and libraries, hospitals and asylums, and all the other concomitants of cultivated life. It was in this region, at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, that J. M. Kelsey, one of the esteemed farmers and apiarists of Montrose county, this state, was born, reared, learned farming and practiced the art for more than half a century. His life began in 1826, and he is the son of Edward and Eliza (Miboer) Kelsey and the third of their family of seven sons. His father was a

native of Ohio, born near Springboro, Warren county, and settled near Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1825, among the first hardy adventurers who occupied that section and who laid the foundations of its present prosperity. He remained there, a well-to-do farmer and a leading citizen until his death in 1859, at the age of sixty-seven. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat of the old school, and in church connections a Methodist. His parents were old Ohio pioneers, and he and his family helped to repeat on the soil of Indiana the triumphs they had aided in winning on that of Ohio. The mother was a native of Wales, daughter of Jacob and Rhoda Miboer, and accompanied her parents from that country to this in her childhood. They lived awhile in New Jersey, then moved to Ohio where she grew to womanhood and was married. She died in Indiana in 1877, at the age of seventy-four, having seen two states of that section of the country redeemed from barbarism and grow to greatness within the short space of her life. Mr. Kelsey's early years were passed on the paternal homestead in whose labors he took his part as a boy and a young man. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, acquiring a fair degree of book knowledge and a substantial equipment of common sense and practical utility under the ministrations of the typical "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and at the age of twenty-one began farming in his native county for himself, and soon after was married and doubtless felt that he was established for life among his own people. He rose to influence in local affairs, served the county well as sheriff, filled with credit other county offices, and was regarded as one of the substantial yeomen of his district on whom its present safety and future hopes depended. For fifty-three years and longer he lived on that same farm and concentrated his efforts on its improvement and development and built up there

a profitable agricultural business. In 1880 he sold the farm and his other real property, and came to the mountains of Colorado to prospect and mine for the precious metals. He followed this interesting but uncertain occupation for six years in the vicinity of Ouray and Telluride, and located a number of promising claims. He then turned again to the vocation of his former years, purchasing the place on which he now resides and giving himself up to its improvements and the development of the general farming industry which he started on it and which he conducted until about 1884. At that time he conceived the idea that there was room in this locality for the cultivation of bees and the production of honey on a large scale, and with all the ardor of a man of strong convictions he went into that business. He has confined his efforts mainly to the Italian breeds of bees and since the inauguration of his enterprise in this line has handled more than four hundred colonies of their best and most vigorous workers. In politics Mr. Kelsey was in early life an ardent Democrat; but being at heart in earnest opposition to slavery, he joined the Republican party at its organization and cast his vote in 1860 for Lincoln for President. Since coming to Colorado he has trained with the Populists, and while not an active partisan in the sense of seeking or desiring office, has given the principles and candidates of that party effective support. For many years he has been an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, holding membership in Crawfordsville Lodge, No. 29, of the order. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mercuria Harlan, who was born and reared on the farm adjoining that of his father in Indiana, the daughter of George and Ruth (Gregg) Harlan, natives of Ohio who settled in that portion of Indiana in 1825, about the time the Kelseys did. Her father was a farmer of note in his day and locality, and an influential Whig and Republican in politics. Mrs.

Kelsey is still living and has reached the age of seventy-three. They have had four children, Josephine; Hortense, who died in Indiana and was buried in the Masonic cemetery in Montgomery county; Eva; and Ruth E., who died after the arrival of the family in Colorado and is buried at Montrose.

JAMES A. FENLON.

The endless variety, the high spice, the fullness of incident and excitement and incident of life in the Rocky Mountain region of the country has been a fruitful theme of romance and narrative, yet the most improbable stories told of it cannot out-do the facts or overstate them. Many may be entirely untrue but none is more wonderful in fiction than many that are true in the experience of the pioneers, and have been so frequent in that experience as to excite in the minds of those who have had it more than a passing comment. Most days in their early years brought events of tragical interest, many had much of this element and some were full of it, the plain unvarnished tale of some single lives on the frontier or amid the mines would furnish material for several plays of thrilling interest, while the aggregate of human history in this section in the early days makes up a volume of life that is complete in itself and unique and unmatched in any other time or place. The career of James A. Fenlon, of Uncompahgre, the genial and accommodating postmaster of the town for almost a quarter of a century, is one of this unusual and spectacular kind. He was born in 1850 in the state of Pennsylvania, the son of Patrick and Mary (Maher) Fenlon, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who came separately to the United States late in the 'thirties and settled in Pennsylvania near Blairsville. The father was a young man when he came, and soon after his arrival became a contractor in the construction of the

Pennsylvania Central and the Allegheny Valley Railroads. He continued to follow this line of occupation until he was killed by accident at Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1873, at the age of fifty-four. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guard military organization at Blairsville, and wherever he lived took a lively interest in the development and improvement of the country. His wife was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Maher, who were natives and residents of Dublin, and came with them to America from that city in 1838 or 1839. They settled on a farm near Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and there the remainder of their lives were passed, the father dying in 1843 and the mother in 1856, and both being buried at Blairsville. The elder Fenlons were the parents of eight children, of whom James was the first born. His education was begun at the public and parochial schools of Blairsville and continued at St. Francis College at Loretto in the adjoining county. At the age of fifteen years he left college and began to make his own living as a clerk in a store at Hillside, Westmoreland county, where he remained until the spring of 1867. He then went into the oil regions not far away and for several months sought fortune's winning smile in the unctuous fluid poured forth from the depths of earth that made many men rich beyond their wildest dreams then and afterward. In the fall of that year, having saved money from his earnings for the purpose, he returned to St. Francis to complete his education, and in February following came west to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered the service of Carney, Fenlon & Company at that place, remaining in their employ until fall, at which time he left them and accepted a position with Price & Nichols, post traders and sutlers, for whom he clerked until the spring of 1879. He then took a long desired vacation and made a visit to his old Pennsylvania home. In the fall of 1879 he again

came west to Alamosa, Colorado, and engaged as a clerk with Field & Hill, who were prominent in the mercantile, forwarding and commission business. The spring of 1880 found him transferred to Fort Garland and making ready to take charge of the traders' stores of Kinney and Erwin on the expedition against the Utes commanded by General McKenzie. The expedition left Fort Garland on May 20, 1880, and arrived at the Uncompahgre Ute agency on June 1st. After remaining there a few days the body moved down the Uncompahgre valley some twenty miles and established a permanent camp which was called the "Camp on the Uncompahgre." Here they waited until the waters were fordable, then started up Douglas creek and White river to the agency, where Mercer was massacred. A number of days were passed there, after which the expedition advanced over the mesa, constructing roads and bridges, holding its camp on the mesa until September, when it broke camp and came to the place where Mr. Fenlon now lives, then called the Cantonment, arriving on October 1st, the day of the Jackson massacre; but instead of resting from the march, the whole body was at once put in motion to go forward and quiet the Indians. Mr. Fenlon has remained here ever since, literally holding the fort, as his embraces a part of the old Fort Crawford post, including the parade ground, which he has preserved in its old military form. Until 1891 he was engaged in business for the government and with the Indians, and since then has been carrying on a general merchandising establishment. He has seven hundred acres of fine land whose principal crop is hay. On this he has made many and costly improvements including an elegant brick dwelling on which he expended several thousand dollars. He also has a fine and well-developed orchard and from it he gathers large quantities of superior fruit. He has been connected in a lead-

ing way with all the important industrial and commercial enterprises in this part of the state—was president of the Farmers & Merchants' Milling Company, one of the founders and directors of the Bank of Montrose, which collapsed during the panic, and a prominent and influential man in every line of productive activity in his locality. In politics he is an active Democrat and has been his party's candidate for the offices of county treasurer and county commissioner, but went down under a hopelessly large majority for the other side which is normal in the county. Fraternally he is a valued member of Uncompahgre Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been postmaster of the town since 1880. In 1882 he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Clark, a native of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, daughter of Hartford and Mary A. (Desanno) Clark, who settled at Fort Leavenworth after the Civil war, in which the father was a captain. At the time of his death on June 7, 1881, he was serving as hospital steward at the fort. His widow died in November, 1892, at the fort. Mrs. Fenlon is living and is forty-three years of age.

G. H. LANDO.

A man who has had extensive experience in various lines of activity, and whom emergencies have frequently thrown on his own resources without previous notice or warning, if he have spirit and self-reliance, can be depended on to turn every situation to his advantage in at least enduring with commendable fortitude adverse circumstances and overcoming them to the extent of securing his own temporary welfare and future good. This is forcibly illustrated in the career of G. H. Lando, a prominent and prosperous rancher and stock man of Gunnison county, with three hundred twenty acres of superior land located

four miles and a half from the town of Gunnison, on which he carries on a thriving farming and stock industry which is one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. He began life's duties for himself at the age of sixteen as a prospector and trader in the wilds of Michigan along Lake Superior, and since then has been a soldier in the Civil war, a miner, an earnest worker in industrial and commercial lines, and a successful and progressive leader in the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Lando first saw the light of this world in 1836 at the little village of Essex, New York, which is beautifully located on Lake Champlain in the midst of a historic region in which have been fought some of "the big wars that make ambition virtue," it being about half way between old Fort Ticonderoga and the city of Plattsburg. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Morris) Lando, the former a native of France who came to that portion of New York when a young man and there lived the remainder of his days, prosperously working at his trade as a shoemaker. The mother was born and reared in Canada and when she reached years of maturity moved to New York where she was married and where she also lived out her earthly existence, dying in 1877, at the age of seventy-six, and leaving ten children as her best legacy to mankind. The father passed away in 1856. The subject was the fourth of their children, and remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen, attending school as he had opportunity and aiding his father in his work as he could. When he determined to look out for himself he came west to the shores of Lake Superior, and in the then almost unsettled wilds of northern Michigan busied himself in trading with Indians and the scattered whites, and in exploring the country in search for mineral pine lands. He remained there so occupied for nearly ten years. In 1862, in response to one

of the stirring calls of the President for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, and thereafter was with that regiment through the thick of the war, serving three years and being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. He remained in that state, located at Lexington, until the spring of 1871, when he moved to Kansas City and until 1880 he was in business in that then young but aspiring western metropolis. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and the next three years were passed by him at Gunnison in various occupations. He then bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which, with a homestead of equal extent taken up at the same time, constitutes his present fine country estate and the seat of his extensive and flourishing stock business and general farming industry. He was married in 1871 to Miss Fannie E. Porter, a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

JOHN L. GRIFFING.

Born and bred to the life of a farmer, and having followed it at times since leaving the parental roof-tree, John L. Griffing, of Gunnison county, living four miles from the town of Gunnison, on a very attractive and desirable ranch of three hundred and sixty acres which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and on which he has made extensive and valuable improvements, came to his present occupation as one of the leading farmers and stock-growers of western Colorado both through natural inclination and favorable circumstances. His early life was passed on his father's farm near Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois, where he was born in 1856. His parents were Franklin and Lodema (Thompson) Griffing, natives of New York who settled in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1836, and from that time until near the death of the father were

actively engaged in farming in that county. In 1878 the father's failing health brought the family, or those members of it who were still at home, to Colorado Springs, this state, but too late for much advantage to him, as he died in 1879, at the age of sixty-four. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company A, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, and served three years, participating in some of the severest battles of the conflict. The mother survived her husband twenty-two years and died at Colorado Springs in 1901, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of six children, John L. being the last born. He remained at home until 1876, except that some of his school days were passed in Chicago. In the year last named he came to Colorado and located where the town of Gunnison now opens its hospitable doors to tourists and pleasure-seekers from all over the world, there being then at that point no evidence of civilization or progress except one little country store. From this place as a base of operations he followed freighting and prospecting for four years. In 1880 he took up as a homestead half of the place he now owns and occupies, and has added to its extent by subsequent purchases until he now has a beautiful expanse of three hundred and sixty acres, rich in natural fertility and brought to abundant productiveness by judicious, energetic and skillful husbandry. His principal product from the soil is a fine quality of hay which he grows in large quantities, and he also conducts a flourishing and profitable stock industry, rearing and dealing in superior grades of well bred cattle. He has enriched the place with commodious, comfortable and attractive buildings and other improvements, which are capacious in extent and equipped with appurtenances to the requirements of the business that are of the most approved modern patterns. Mr. Griffing gives every detail of his large business his personal attention, and

the results are commensurate with the outlay of skill and industry. As a citizen he stands high in the public regard as a wide-awake and progressive man, with admirable breadth of view and public-spirit, and with excellent business capacity wherewith to put his views in practice for the advancement of his community and the advantage of its people.

COLUMBUS L. STONE.

Made an orphan by the death of his father when he was but nine years old, Columbus L. Stone, of Gunnison county, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock-grower whose life in the county has been a source of advantage to the people in the commercial influence and improvement it has helped to bring about, and in the example of productive industry and business energy it has given, early began to rely on himself for advancement in life, and to acquire the spirit of resoluteness and determination for which he is well known. He is a native of that great hive of varied and all-conquering industry, Pennsylvania, born at Waverly, Lackawanna county, in 1857. His parents were Hannibal and Clara (Parker) Stone, Pennsylvanians by birth and residents of that state until after the Civil war, when they moved to Illinois and were prosperously engaged in farming on the virgin prairie of that state until death struck down the father in 1866 at the age of thirty-one. The mother took up the burden of carrying on the business and rearing her five children, and steadily persevered in her heroic work until death ended her labors also, passing away in 1880, at the age of fifty-one. Columbus was the first born of their children, and it fell to his lot to aid his mother in providing for the family while he was yet very young, so that his opportunities for securing an education were very limited, except what were offered in the hard but effective school of exper-

ience and practical work. At the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself as a farmer in Illinois. A year later, in 1879, he came to Colorado and located at Seboya where he did as well as he could whatever his hands found to do, but was principally engaged in farm work during the next three years. At the end of that time he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Indian reservation, near which he had been employed, and there began ranching and raising stock. He was capable and industrious, attentive to his work and skillful in doing it, and had at his command a ready and resourceful business capacity. He threw in his venture from the beginning, notwithstanding there were many delays and disappointments, and he encountered frequent events and circumstances of a very discouraging nature. He persevered in spite of all adversities, improving his ranch with diligence and judgment, and rising by his qualities of elevated citizenship and breadth of view in the public esteem and becoming an influential factor in the general life of the community, serving as postmaster at Seboya and afterward as justice of the peace, and in many other ways contributing to the general weal. For eighteen years he lived and labored in that section, and steadily won his way in every line of activity in which he took a hand. He then desired a larger field for his enterprise and bought the ranch of four hundred acres which is now his home and four and one-half miles from Gunnison. Here he has continued his stock and farming business, and the place has been greatly increased in value by judicious improvements. He was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Andrews, a native of Iowa, the daughter of E. H. Andrews, and his family consists of five children who are living, Clifford, Earl, Lawrence, Ralph and Helen. A twin sister of Helen named Gladys died when she was four months old.

HERMAN AND HENRY RAUSIS.

The Rausis brothers, Herman and Henry, ranchers and general farmers of Gunnison county, with a fine farm of four hundred acres which they own in partnership and conduct together, learned much of the business in which they are engaged in their native land of Switzerland, whose stock industry is extensive for the size of the county, and whose dairy products are known and enjoyed in all parts of the world. Herman was born in that country in 1871 and Henry in 1875. They are the children of John and Pauline Rausis, who were also Swiss by nativity, and who passed their lives in Switzerland industriously engaged in farming, the mother dying at the age of thirty-five in 1881, and the father at that of sixty-four in 1893. They had four children, of whom Herman was the first born. At the age of seventeen Herman, having secured a fair education in the state schools and acquired a good knowledge of farming as it is carried on in his home country, emigrated to the United States, willing to accept its larger conditions and eager to embrace its larger opportunities. He came at once to Colorado in 1888, and located at Gunnison where he began to put into practice in the service of others the practical knowledge of agriculture and raising stock which he had gained at home. He was, however, looking out for his own chance for preferment, and being joined by his brother Henry in 1895, they together bought their present valuable property and turned their attention fully to its development and improvement, realizing that if, while working for others with machinery and on land in which they had no interest, they could earn a subsistence, scanty and precarious though it might be, should they work for themselves with machinery and on land which they owned, they might hope for better pay, more steady employment

and larger prospect of improvement. In their stock industry their favorite production is a high grade of pure bred Durham cattle for which they have an established reputation and in handling which they have done much to raise the standard of cattle in their own and adjoining counties. They have also shown commendable enterprise with reference to the public life of the community and its most judicious progress and development, taking an earnest interest in all matters of general public advantage, and giving to local governmental concerns a close and intelligent attention although themselves not political partisans in any ardent way. The brothers are not married and are wanting in the higher enjoyments of domestic life, yet they are not lonely and do not long for the blandishments of society. They have plenty to occupy their minds and engage their faculties in their work and the interests they have in charge, and in the beauty and variety of the country around them nature opens a theatre of boundless and satisfying entertainment, holding forth a cup brimming with redundant pleasure from which the mind properly attuned may fearlessly drink, and gain new vigor and a heightened zest with every draught and find no dregs of bitterness at the bottom.

FRANK DUNN.

Frank Dunn, living four miles from Doyle, on a ranch which he has improved and fertilized to a great extent since he purchased it, is one of the enterprising young farmers and stock men of Gunnison county who are the stay of her present and the hope of her future prosperity. Mr. Dunn is a native of Hardin county, Iowa, where he was born on April 7, 1871, and where he lived with his parents, John and Malinda A. (Hyatt) Dunn, until he reached the age of fourteen when they moved to Kansas. His father was a native of Illinois

and moved to Iowa when he was twenty-three years old. There he worked at his trade as a carpenter until 1885, then sought a new home wherein his hopes might expand and flourish in Kansas, settling in the northwestern part of the state. He lived there to the end of his days, dying in 1890, at the age of seventy-three. His wife, an Indianian by birth, is still living at Gunnison, Colorado, at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of five children, Frank being the second in the order of birth and the oldest son. His education was begun in the schools of Iowa and completed in those of Kansas. At the age of nineteen he came to Colorado and, locating in Gunnison county, bought the farm which has since been his home, and which represents in its high state of improvement and cultivation, and in the prosperous and vigorous stock industry he has built up on it, the labor and skill of his subsequent years and the progressiveness and breadth of view he exhibits in all enterprises to which he gives his active attention. The principal feature of his stock production is a high grade of Shorthorn cattle which are well bred and well cared for, and which have a deservedly secure and strong hold on the confidence and approval of breeders in his section of the county and elsewhere where they are known. His efforts to bring and keep them up to a high standard have stimulated others to the same aspiration and have aided in realizing it, so that he has been a direct and positive benefit to the community in the improvement of its stock. He has also given a close and intelligent attention to the public affairs of the county, and having selected this part of the country as his permanent home, has a patriotic and active interest in its welfare in every way, which he exhibits by a substantial and helpful support of every good undertaking for its advancement or improvement. Although an active participant in political affairs, he is by no means a self-

seeking or ambitious partisan, but approaches public questions with a view to the general good rather than from a desire to immediately promote his own advantage. He belongs to the Republican party, and gives its principles and candidates his allegiance and support. In the fall of 1893 he was united in marriage with Miss Edna Hardman, a daughter of Henry Hardman. Their union has been blessed with four children, Emma, Harry, Oscar and Georgia.

FRANK DONLAVY.

Frank Donlavy, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Montrose county, lying on his highly improved and well tilled ranch one mile north of Olathe, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Anna (Long) Donlavy, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Ireland. His father was a well-to-do farmer in Ohio, remaining there until 1868, when he moved his family to Kansas, and there he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1895, at the age of sixty-two. His wife also died in that state, passing away in 1876, aged forty-nine. Their son Frank was reared to habits of industry on the farm, and began his education in the district schools of Ohio and completing it in those of Kansas, removing to that state with his parents when he was twelve years old. He remained at home until he was fourteen and then came to this state, settling at Denver where he was employed as a cowboy until 1875. In that year he went back to Kansas and was married to Miss Lizzie Witt. After his marriage he returned to Colorado and worked in logging camps until 1881, when he settled at Olathe and was there employed in a sawmill until a few years later, at which time he formed a partnership with Preston Hotchkiss for the purpose of carrying on a cattle business. They continued this enterprise

until 1885, the partnership being then dissolved and Mr. Donlavy going to farming on the place which he now occupies and owns, and which comprises one hundred and ninety-seven acres of excellent land. His household has been blessed with four children, three boys and one girl. They are John H., Jesse E., Morton A. and Anna G., all living and at home. Mr. Donlavy's farm is in an excellent condition of development and cultivation and is well improved with good buildings, much the result of his own energy and skillful industry; and his career illustrates forcibly the possibilities of American manhood and the opportunities open to thrift, capacity and enterprise in this western world. He came to Colorado without a dollar in money and with little else besides the clothes he wore, and is now well fixed as to worldly comforts; and what he has acquired by his own efforts without the aid of adventitious circumstances or the favors of fortune. He is also well established in the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens, being a man of public spirit and deeply and serviceably interested in the welfare of the community. He has been connected with many undertakings for the general good, and is now one of the eleven directors of the water association of Montrose county.

WILLIAM W. WOLL.

In the veins of William W. Woll, of Tin-cup, Gunnison county, one of the men of business capacity and progressive enterprise on whom the commercial welfare of that portion of the country largely depends, the blood of the sturdy German and the vivacious Frenchman commingles in harmony and produce a combination of qualities which off-set and balance one another in an agreeable poise, and form a character of rare excellence for almost any form of productive energy or serviceable manly force. And in his career he has utilized

them to great advantage. Mr. Woll was born in the state of Indiana in 1858, and is the son of Lewis and Mary (Barrett) Woll. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of France. They came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Indiana, where the mother died in 1860, when their son was but two years old, and the father in 1876 at the age of fifty-two, the son being then eighteen. At the death of the mother she was about thirty. They were the parents of three children, William being the second. He was reared by his father and given such educational advantages as the times and circumstances allowed, and after the death of his father began the work of providing for himself as a furniture dealer and undertaker in his native place. After following this business four years he came to Colorado in 1880, and making his headquarters at Gunnison, prospected and mined in that section until 1887. He then again entered the mercantile life by opening a general store at Tincup which he is still conducting with great enterprise and success, it being one of the best known and most popular establishments of its kind in the whole section of the state in which it is located. He also still holds valuable interests in a number of mining properties rich in their yield, among them the Imperial Group, the Forest Hill, the Italian Mountains, The West Gold Hill and the Cross Mountain. Secure from adverse winds of fortune by a liberal share of worldly wealth, and firmly fixed in the regard of his fellow men by his uprightness and the usefulness of his life to the community in which it is passing, Mr. Woll has many elements of happiness in his lot, and is blessed with a cheerful and sunny disposition that adds greatly to their value to him and to others. He was married in 1886 to Miss Clara Weston, and their domestic hearthstone has been brightened and cheered by three children, their son Wilford and their

daughters Maud M. and Abbie. Among the people of the Tincup region no family is held in higher or more general esteem and good will than this. Mr. Woll has been one of the builders and developers of the region and has the meed of his usefulness in the admiration and appreciation of those who are the beneficiaries of his enterprise and public-spirit.

AUGUST SCHUPP.

August Schupp, a prosperous ranchman living twelve miles north of Gunnison, Gunnison county, is a native of Germany, born in 1848, and has put in practice in the land of his adoption the habits of thrift, frugality and persistent industry which he acquired in that of his birth, and for which the people of his race are everywhere distinguished. They are the great and continuous toilers in any field or mine, whether it be in the physical or the mental world, and they leave their impression in beneficent results wherever they plant their feet. Mr. Schupp's parents were Christian and ——— Schupp, who were also natives of the fatherland, where the mother is still living and the father died in 1860, aged sixty-two years. He was a blacksmith, and during the whole of his mature life wrought diligently at his trade, and was much esteemed as a skillful mechanic and an estimable man. Their son August was reared and educated in his native land, and remained there until 1882, when seeing but little chance for improvement in his prospects there, he determined to join the great army of industrial progress that America was recruiting for the conquest of her vast uncultivated regions and their transformation into civilized and serviceable communities. In that year he came to the United States, and passing by the older settlements made his way at once to Colorado, settling at Crested Butte where he was employed in the coal mines for seven years.

He then embraced an opportunity to turn his attention to a more pleasing occupation, and taking up a ranch of eighty acres at East river, settled down to the cultivation of the soil and the rearing of cattle, in which he is still engaged. His business is flourishing and he stands well in the community as a good farmer and a useful citizen.

OLIVER E. WILLIS.

Although Colorado is yet very young among the states of the Union, and her whole history must be reckoned in decades rather than centuries, she is old enough to have produced a generation of active workers devoted to her farther progress and development, and the spread of her power and fame throughout the world. To this new birth on her prolific soil belongs Oliver E. Willis, located near the village of Howeville, Gunnison county, on what is known as the Jack's Cabin ranch, one of the first tracts of land in this part of the country to fall under the dominion of the white man and yield tribute to the skill and labor of the husbandman. Mr. Willis was born in Boulder county, this state, in 1868, and is the son of William A. and Rachel (Eggleston) Willis, who reside near his home on a valuable ranch and are engaged in farming and raising stock. The father is a native of Kentucky and the mother of Iowa. They came to the state in 1864 and settled where they now live. Their son Oliver is wholly a product of Colorado, born on her soil, educated in her schools, learning the duties of life in her industries, and quickened with patriotic love of country amid her grand inspiring mountains. At the age of nineteen, filled with the spirit of her enterprise which waits not for years to ripen nor time to mellow the energies of man, but seizes with ready hand the opportunities that come, he began the contest of life for himself by purchasing a ranch and for fourteen years thereafter

he was busily employed in developing, improving and cultivating this property. He then sold it to good advantage and purchased the one on which he is now settled, which is one of the oldest and best known ranches in this part of the state, being the old Jack's Cabin ranch whose history is almost co-extensive with that of the commonwealth itself, if it does not precede even that. Here Mr. Willis is actively conducted a flourishing and expanding stock and general farming industry, growing in the esteem and good will of the people around him by the enterprise and breadth of view which he displays with reference to the general welfare and progress of the community. He was married in 1895 to Miss Ida Jones, and they have one child, Lloyd B.

ROBERT IMOVERSTEG.

The subject of this brief sketch, whose life story has in it many interesting features and events, is a native of the land of William Tell, among whose impressive mountains and breathing in their air of freedom and independence, his forefathers lived and flourished for countless generations. And when he left its inspiring scenes and history to seek a home in the new world, it was not unfit that he should find it, after efforts in other localities, amid the great mountains of its West, nor is it to be wondered at that he should there turn to the occupations of his fathers as the proper field for his energies. He was born in Switzerland in 1852, the son of Frederick D. and Mary (Hardi) Imoversteg, both members of old Swiss families engaged from time immemorial in tilling the soil and tending flocks and herds, although his father did not follow specifically and wholly the avocations to which he had been bred, but became a valued teacher and a prosperous merchant. He died in Switzerland in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years. His

at the same age as himself. They were the parents of nine children, their son Robert being the fourth in numerical order. He was reared and educated in his native country, remaining there until he was seventeen. Then with high hopes and a spirit of determination to brave every danger and endure every hardship, and also to make every effort necessary to success in life, he embarked for the United States and made Toledo, Ohio, his first stopping place for work and advancement. In the vicinity of that growing metropolis of the inland seas he was employed in farm labor for two years. Then going to the city he clerked in a store for four years. From Toledo he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and after clerking a year there, opened a store of his own and carried it on successfully for a year. He had a longing, however, for the far West that would not be stifled, and selling out his business in 1876, he came to Colorado and accepted a position as a clerk in Denver which he held about three years, at the end of that period buying out the proprietor and during the next two years running the store himself. Toward the end of 1880 he sold out all his interests in Denver and bought the ranch of three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land on which he has since lived and conducted a vigorous and progressive farming and stock raising industry. His land is located near the banks of the East river, and not far from the postoffice of Oversteg, derived from his name and named in his honor. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mattie Hall, and they have nine children, Emma, Ida, Fred, Olive, Rachel, William, Robert, Jr., Reese and Loretta.

THOMAS VIRDEN.

A native of Illinois, born on March 14, 1831, and reared on a farm in that state, then going at the age of twenty-one to Iowa and for six years farming the productive soil of that

state and following this with four years of the same occupation in Nebraska, when he came to Colorado in 1862, Thomas Virden, of Mesa county, was well prepared for the business of farming and raising stock in which he is now profitably engaged. And he was also thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the West and ready for any phase of life it might lay before him, having had experience in a variety of pursuits particularly incident to the state of this country at the time of and for years after his arrival here. His parents were William and Martha (Williamson) Virden, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of New Jersey. The father was by occupation a farmer, and followed that line of useful industry in his native state, Kentucky, Illinois and Iowa. In the last named state he died in 1863, aged sixty-seven years. His widow survived him thirty-three years, dying in Iowa in 1886, at the age of ninety-four. Their offspring numbered nine, Thomas being the ninth. He remained in his native state and on the paternal homestead until he was twenty-one years old, then went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming six years, and by industry and capacity he made his work profitable. At the end of the period named he moved to Nebraska where he remained four years farming and carrying the mails. Deciding then that there was greater opportunities for him in the farther West, he came to Colorado, and settling at Denver, then a small but promising city, he conducted a flourishing freighting business between that place and Omaha for five years. He next located in Fremont county, this state, and turned his attention to farming and raising stock, which he continued for about fifteen years in that county, then moved to Ouray county, where he was occupied in the same industry until 1888, at which time he moved to where he now lives, and where he has developed and im-

proved his property into a fine ranch and his business into one of large proportions and profitable returns. Wherever he has lived Mr. Virden has taken an earnest interest in public affairs and rendered good service to his district and county. He was assessor of Fremont county in 1872, and when the Indian outbreak occurred he volunteered as a member of the Third Colorado Regiment and was for one hundred days in the war that was waged against the savages, taking part in several contests, among them the battle of Sand creek, in which the whites lost one hundred men and the Indians five hundred. Mr. Virden was married in 1867 to Miss Emma Strong, of Shellsburg, Iowa, and they have had three children, Minnie and Walter, who are living, and Frank, who died at the age of eighteen.

AUGUSTUS HALL.

From that land of thrift and industry, patient plodding and large achievements, Germany, which has contributed so largely and so serviceably to the development of this country, came Augustus Hall, of Mesa county, living not far from the village of Whitewater and about twelve miles southwest of Grand Junction. He was born in the fatherland in 1843, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Ruland) Hall, also natives in that country. They came to the United States in 1846 and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but after a residence of a few years there moved to Missouri and afterward to Iowa, where the mother died in 1886, at the age of sixty-five. The father later took up his residence in Illinois where he died in 1894, aged eighty-four. Their son Augustus was reared and educated to a limited extent in Missouri, and there he learned his trade as a blacksmith. He wrought at the craft for two years at Canton, in that state, then moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he passed four years

in the same pursuit. In 1883 he came to Colorado and settled at Grand Junction. Here he found his trade in great demand and was employed at it for ten years. He was handy at other mechanical work also, and made the first brick ever molded in the place. From Grand Junction in 1893 he moved to Whitewater, where after following blacksmithing for some time he acquired a ranch on which he now resides near the village. Here he carries on a promising and expanding farming and stock industry, and has a very pleasant home. In 1866 he was married to Miss Nancy Nyemaster and they are the parents of seven children, Laura L., John A., William H. (deceased), Milton L., James E., Estella (deceased) and David S. Mr. Hall has been and is an industrious, enterprising man, with his eyes open for opportunities and his energies in training to use them to advantage. The first brick he made at Grand Junction were produced in the summer of 1883, and his product was so much esteemed that he was unable to supply the demand for it. It gave a new impulse to the growth of the town and changed the character of both business blocks and residences.

A. J. DODGION.

A. J. Dodgion, a prosperous and enterprising ranchman and stock-grower of western Colorado, and a resident of the state since 1866 or 1870, and living now about twelve miles south of Grand Junction, near Whitewater postoffice, Mesa county, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1835, the place of his nativity being Haywood county, in the western part of the state, and amid its mountains and mineral regions. His parents were William and Mary (Henderson) Dodgion, the former born and reared in South Carolina and the latter in North Carolina. His father was a planter in the old North state until 1874.

when he moved to Kansas where he died at the age of seventy-four. The mother is also dead. Their son remained at home until he was about twenty-three years old, then began the business of life for himself by engaging in farming until the beginning of the Civil war, when he espoused the cause of his section and state and joined the Confederate army as a member of Company G, Twenty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. He served to the end of the war, and when its embattled hosts melted away from the field of carnage and mingled once more with the pursuits of peaceful industry, he returned to his home and for four years followed his former occupation. At the end of that period he determined to seek better opportunities in the new regions of the West than the wasted conditions of the South then seemed to offer, and came to Colorado, settling in Huerfano county where he was actively and profitably occupied in raising stock for eight years. In 1880 he purchased the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he now resides, and to its development and improvement he has since devoted his energies to such good purpose that it has become one of the most valuable and attractive in his portion of the county. His stock industry has grown to good proportions, and everything about him proclaims his enterprise and prosperity. He married Miss Sarah Paterson, of his native state, and they have four children, Olive, Samuel, Mary and Ruby. Mr. Dodgion is an ardent Republican in politics, but seeks no political honors for himself.

J. B. NOLAN.

The East, the West, the North and the South, and almost every foreign clime in the civilized world has contributed to the settlement and development of Colorado. But J. B. Nolan, of Mesa county, living in the Whitewater section, twenty-four miles southeast of Grand

Junction, is wholly a product of the state. He was born in the San Luis valley in 1877, was reared on the parental homestead in that portion of the state, was educated in the district schools near his home, and since leaving school has employed his energies in developing the resources of the state, and improving the condition of her business interests and promoting her general welfare. He passed his childhood and youth in the section of his nativity, attending school when he could, and as soon as he was able working on farms near his home. In 1902 he was married to Miss Effie Gill, and they have one child, their son George E. After his marriage Mr. Nolan settled on the place he and his family now occupy, twenty-four miles southeast of Grand Junction, Mesa county, where he carries on a stock and farming business of good size and gratifying profits. This he conducted with care and vigor, devoting to it all his time and energy and winning the rewards of his toil and attention which he assuredly earns. Having cast his lot in this section of the state, he is earnestly interested in its welfare and like other good citizens aids in promoting all good enterprises tending to this end, giving them active and intelligent support.

J. V. GEIGER.

J. V. Geiger, of Mesa county, with an attractive home on a productive and well cultivated ranch sixteen miles southeast of Grand Junction and in the vicinity of Whitewater, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on December 9, 1860. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Mott) Geiger, natives of Germany, where their forefathers had lived for generations before them. They emigrated to the United States not many years after their marriage and settled in Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in 1886, at the age of fifty-five, and the

father in 1887, at that of sixty-seven. Their son passed his boyhood at Williamsport in his native state, and was educated in the public schools of that progressive city. About the age of eighteen he started in life for himself, coming west to Missouri, and after remaining in that state about six months, moving to the neighborhood of Leavenworth, Kansas, and there engaging in farming for a year. He next came to Fort Collins in this state, and worked in the stone quarries there about six months, then went to New Mexico where he was employed for a year in railroad construction work. At the end of that time he returned to Colorado, and after spending about four years in prospecting, he bought the ranch on which he now resides and which has ever since been his home. To the cultivation and improvement of this property he has devoted himself with care and industry, and he has made his labor pay in the increased productiveness and value of his land and the greater comfort and attractiveness of his buildings. He is a progressive and far-seeing man and works with system toward his desired ends. In 1894 he was married to Miss Minnie Virden and they have four children, Frank, Mary, Gertrude and Annie. Born and reared in the East, and having lived for a number of years in the middle and farther West, Mr. Geiger has a comprehensive knowledge of the extent and wealth of our country, and to its interests he is earnestly devoted, giving especially to his own section his best aid in its advancement.

CHARLES T. JENKINS.

After years of useful industry in various lines and different places, Charles T. Jenkins, of Mesa county, settled down to the occupation of the old patriarchs, and has since been successfully conducting and developing his val-

uable and productive ranch on the George mesa, in Plateau valley. He was born in 1852, in Fulton county, Illinois, and is the son of Joseph N. and Melinda (Ellis) Jenkins. The father was born at Washington, D. C., and came to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1832, where he was married to Miss Ellis. Some years later he moved to Kansas, and after a residence of many years in that state, came farther west, settling at Denver, Colorado, where they have since resided. They are the parents of five children, of whom their son Charles is the oldest. He lived with his parents in Illinois until 1874 and then accompanied them to Kansas. His education having been finished in the schools of his native state, on his arrival in Kansas he engaged in farming and continued in this line of work until he was twenty-nine years of age. He then turned his attention to the grocery and hardware trade and followed that until 1888. In that year he moved to Grand Junction, this state, where he remained nine years working in the round-house and finally running a locomotive on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Tiring of railroading at the end of this period, he bought the ranch which he is now operating and which has been his home continuously since that time. It is located in one of the best agricultural regions in his part of the state and has been made very productive by his well applied industry and rendered valuable by the improvements he has made on it. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Beye, and they have had seven children, four of whom are living, Floyd, Hazel, Bessie and Clarence. Three others, Edna, Clyde and Winifred, died in childhood. Mr. Jenkins is industrious in his farming operations and progressive, as he has been in all other pursuits, and he is winning a gratifying success. He also stands well in his community and is generally esteemed.

ROY E. JONES.

The sturdy yeomanry of Wales have for centuries been among the productive toilers in any line of work that engages the attention of men, and have shown capacity to adapt themselves to all conditions and circumstances and turn even adverse fate to their advantage. They are limited in their native land to small areas and few occupations, but wherever they locate amid the more expansive realms and larger opportunities of the United States they are ready for every call to duty and can use their chances well and wisely both for their own substantial good and that of the section in which they live. To this adaptable and capable people Roy E. Jones, of Mesa county, a prosperous and progressive farmer living in Parker basin, in Plateau valley, belongs; and in his career and his present condition of comfort and prosperity, which he has won by his own efforts and ability, he illustrates forcibly their salient characteristics. He was born in Iowa in 1875, and is the son of Jethro and Hannah L. (Robinson) Jones, the father a Welshman by nativity and the mother born and reared in Ohio. His father came to the United States when he was young and settled in Illinois. There he lived for a number of years and was married. Some time after this event he moved with his family to Iowa, where he was living at the beginning of the Civil war. Strong in his devotion to the Union, he was one of the early volunteers in its defense, enlisting in 1861 in Company C, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and in that command serving to the close of the contest. After its end he returned to his Iowa home and resumed his farming operations, which he continued in that state for a number of years, then moved to Wisconsin and remained there eleven years. From there he came to Colorado and now resides in Plateau valley, Mesa county. His

wife is still living and abides with him at their pleasant home, where they are visited by large numbers of admiring friends. Their son Roy passed the most of his early life in Wisconsin, and received his education there. He accompanied his parents to this state, and soon afterward bought a ranch in partnership with his brother. This they conducted together until recently, when he sold his interest and purchased another ranch of his own, the one on which he now lives in Parker basin and which he manages with success and profit. He has improved it with good buildings and brought it to a high state of development, making it a very attractive country home of appreciating value. In 1889 Mr. Jones united in marriage with Miss Alice Mott, and they have one child, their son Clyde R. Jones.

HANK BOGERT.

Hank Bogert, of near Mesa, is one of the strong-minded, self-reliant and hardy men who have been taught by the sharp lessons of adversity and the necessity for speedy action how to handle themselves in emergencies, to whom the great West is indebted for her opening to commercial and industrial importance, and all the blessings of cultivated life. He was born on Long Island, New York, on August 3, 1868, and is the son of Charles L. and Amelia (Hamilton) Bogert, both natives of the same state as himself. The father was an architect and well esteemed in his profession. He served in the Seventh New York Volunteers during the Civil war, and after its close returned to his home and resumed his professional work to which he adhered until his death. His wife died soon after he did and their son Hank was left an orphan at an early age and obliged to look out for himself. He had few advantages of schooling except in the hard school of experience, but was always

ready for any employment he could get, and was never without work. At the age of nineteen he came west to Utah, and in that state he rode the range and herded cattle for about fifteen years, then moved to the neighborhood of his present home. He kept a general store at Mesa, in the Plateau valley, for four years, and at the end of that time moved to the ranch he now occupies and which he has since made his home. Here he has continued his cattle industry, and in the management and expansion of it he has greatly prospered. In 1893 he was married to Miss Adeline Mitchell, and their offspring number six, Bertha, Margaret, Virginia, Esta, William and Julia H. Mr. Bogert has been actively connected with the development of this section ever since he came here to live, and his worldly wisdom and breadth of view have been of valuable service to the community, as has also the influence of his example of industry, enterprise and progressiveness. No man in his neighborhood is more highly respected, and none deserves to be.

M. C. THOMPSON.

M. C. Thompson, of Parker basin, Plateau valley, in Mesa county, Colorado, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1875, and is the son of James and Rosa (Covert) Thompson, both natives of that state, where they were reared, educated and married. They were farmers by occupation and prosperous in their work until the beginning of the Civil war, when the father, thoroughly patriotic and devoted to the Union, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and on June 27, 1862, laid his life on the altar of his country at the battle of Gaines Mills, Virginia. The bereaved and stricken mother took up the burden of rearing her family as best she could and with patience, perseverance, great devotion to duty and lofty faith, bore it to a successful con-

clusion, living to see her offspring well settled in life and putting into daily practice the lessons of fidelity and industry she had labored so sedulously to teach them. She died in December, 1902, aged seventy-eight years. Their offspring numbered ten, M. C. being the sixth. His opportunities for attending school were necessarily limited, as at the age of fourteen he was obliged to begin to earn his own livelihood, which he did by working on farms near his home until 1878. He was then twenty-one, and determined to seek in the West larger opportunities than his home county afforded, especially to one in his circumstances, and moved to Illinois, locating at Kewanee, where he farmed for two years. From there he moved on to Nebraska in 1880, and after five years of farming in one part of that state with varying success, he settled in Custer county, in the central part, where he remained until 1893, engaged in the same pursuit. In that year he came to Colorado and took up his present ranch in Parker Basin, on which he has since resided and been industriously occupied in an expanding farming industry with gratifying results and increasing prosperity, succeeding in his enterprise and building himself up in the esteem and good will of the people, and exhibiting among them an elevated and serviceable citizenship. In 1888 he was married to Miss Cora M. Kitchen, the daughter of John and Eliza (Emerson) Kitchen. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, Elmer B., Anna M., Edwin N., Allen P., Beulah S. and Roy E. A daughter named Ethel died when she was two months and four days old. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are ornaments to the social life of their community, and he is one of the enterprising and representative men of the section in all matters of public importance.

MRS. ELIZA EMERSON KITCHEN, who has for nearly ten years been a resident of Plateau valley, Mesa county, has had an in-

teresting and varied career, involving much of the tragedy of life as well as its sunshine and cheer. She was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and is the daughter of John and Jane (Kendrew) Emerson, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1829, and settled in the place of her birth, where they were prosperously engaged in farming. The mother died in 1837 and the father in 1888, aged eighty-four. They were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Kitchen was the fourth. She passed her girlhood in her native state and was married there to John Kitchen, a native of England. When the Civil war was nearing its close he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served to the end of the contest, being discharged on December 1, 1865. They then moved to Nebraska and were again engaged in farming until his death in March, 1891, at the age of sixty-two. In 1894 Mrs. Kitchen came to Colorado to live, and located in Plateau valley, where she has since made her home, her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Thompson, and husband coming with her. She and her husband were the parents of five children, Jennie, Mary D., Thomas E., Ella, Anna M. (deceased), Cora M. (Mrs. Thompson) and Charles A. Mrs. Kitchen is widely known and highly esteemed in this country, and finds her residence in Colorado pleasant and satisfactory. She is well pleased with the state and warmly attached to its people as they are to her.

JOHN M. BERTHOLF.

John M. Bertholf, of Plateau valley, Mesa county, is one of the very early pioneers of the section, arriving in it when there were no conveniences of life available, and every foot of ground that was occupied and made productive had to be literally wrested from the wilder-

ness and its savage denizens. He helped to lay out and construct the first county road in the county, and to begin many other of its works of public utility. He brought the first cooking stove into the county, packing it in on the back of a bull. Thus starting with the very dawn of civilization in this region, he has been helpful and effective in fostering and developing all its interests since then, and building it up into a progressive and wide-awake community, full of earnest activity and the promise of future greatness. Mr. Bertholf was born in Lee county, Illinois, in 1846, and comes of a race of pioneers. One of his paternal ancestors in the direct line came from his European home to the wilds of America as a missionary in 1666; and since then the family have been among the foremost of the emigrants to the farther West at all times, finding pleasure in the wild life of the frontier and the conquests they were able to win in its untrodden domains. The parents of this particular member of the family were Andrew H. and Electra (Macumber) Bertholf, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. His father moved to New York when a boy and lived in that state until he was eighteen years old, then began a steady progress westward through Ohio, where he was married, Indiana, Illinois, and on to Iowa, where he ended his days as a prosperous farmer, dying in 1878, at the age of seventy-four. The mother lived until 1883, when she passed away, aged sixty-seven. Their family comprised twelve children, John being the eighth. Although born in Illinois, he passed his early life to the age of twenty in Madison county, Iowa, remaining at home until then assisting on his father's farm and receiving what education he could at the neighboring public schools. He then began farming for himself in Iowa and continued to be so employed there until 1874. At the time he came to Colorado and located in Chaffee county.

where he was engaged in mining until 1880, when he determined to turn his attention to ranching, and for this purpose took up a tract of land in the Plateau valley which he occupied and farmed until 1901. He sold it in that year and since then has made his home at Plateau City, Mesa county. As has been noted, the country in which he settled in 1880, although promising, was wholly undeveloped, and there were but few people living in it at the time. And those who were, with himself, are entitled to great credit for the rapidity with which they opened it up and brought its resources into the markets of the world. In its present condition of advancement and progress, it stands a monument to their enterprise and daring, and the comforts with which it is now filled, and the blessings of civilization which it enjoys, only emphasize the privations of their early day and the heroic spirit with which they endured and overcame them. Mr. Bertholf was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E. Moore, and they have had six children, of whom five are living, Elmeda and Elnora (twins), Glen, Fred and Roxie. A son named Willbur died in 1881, aged three years.

H. M. VAN CLEAVE.

The place of nativity of H. M. Van Cleave, a highly esteemed and successful farmer of Garfield county, residing on an excellent ranch of his own located fifteen miles north of the village of Debeque, is a native of the state of Indiana, where he was born in 1845. His parents were Benjamin and Nancy (Van Cleave) Van Cleave, cousins, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. They maintained a residence of many years in Indiana, where they were prosperously engaged in farming. The father died in 1879, aged sixty-three; the mother had preceded him to the other world some sixteen years, dying in 1863, at the age

of forty-five. Their offspring numbered eleven, of whom H. M. was the fifth born. He remained at home attending the district schools and working on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen, then in 1863 enlisted in the Union army for a term of three years or during the war as a member of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He served until the close of the contest and was in several important engagements. Being mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1866, he returned to Missouri, but soon afterward moved to Iowa, where he was busily employed in farming during the next twelve years. At the end of that time he came to Colorado, and locating at Leadville, engaged in prospecting and mining until 1884, when he settled on the land he now occupies and turned his attention to farming and raising stock. His land is in the midst of the fertile region watered by Roan creek, and its fertility and productiveness fully justify the hopes of its early occupants of whom Mr. Van Cleave was one. He has seen the region transformed from almost primeval wilderness to a state of advanced cultivation and enriched with all the blessings of a progressive civilization; and he has aided materially to bring about the change and build up the industries with which the section is now so abundantly crowned. Among the people of this portion of the county none is more widely known or more highly esteemed; and none is more worthy of the public regard and approval.

GEORGE STODDARD.

George Stoddard, of near Mesa, Mesa county, Colorado, who is successfully engaged in ranching and raising cattle, is a native of California, born at San Bernardino in 1862. His parents were Rufus and Martha (Weaver) Stoddard, the father a native of Canada and the mother of Missouri. In 1849 the father

made a trip to California and finding the country agreeable and the conditions of life favorable, he decided to remain, and engaged in the cattle industry there for many years. He is now a retired ranchman living in Utah. His wife, whom he met and married in California, is a native of Missouri, and is still living, having her home with him in Utah. Their son George was but a child when they moved from California to Utah, and he passed the greater part of his boyhood and youth in the latter state. At the age of fourteen he began to help to earn his own living by herding horses near Salt Lake City. After spending about a year in this employment, he was connected with the cattle industry about four, then followed mining until 1882, when he came to Colorado and settled on the land on which he now resides, and where he has a comfortable home, a well-cultivated farm and a growing stock business. He was married in 1887 to Miss Susie Buzard, and they have two children, Ethel, aged thirteen years, and Hazel, aged six. Mr. Stoddard has been frugal and industrious through life, and has realized the reward of his course. Realizing early that his success must be wholly the result of his own efforts, he lost no time and wasted no energy, but made every hour and every faculty count to his advantage. His example in this respect has been a stimulus to others, and has opened to more than one dependent or indifferent fellow worker a new door of hope and opportunity.

JOHN LARKIN.

A native of Ireland and the son of an Irish father and a Scotch mother, John Larkin, of Mesa county, Colorado, living two miles south of Debeque, possesses the more admirable characteristics of both races, the versatility and resourcefulness of the Irish, and the keenness of perception and sturdy industry and frugality

of the Scotch, and has made them tell in his American career to his own advantage and the substantial gain of the places in which he has lived. He was born on the Emerald Isle in 1829 and is the son of John and Eliza (McCitric) Larkin, the former of the same nativity as himself and the latter born in Scotland. His mother died in 1838, when he was but nine years old, and soon afterward he began to provide for himself by working around in the neighborhood of his home, at the same time attending school when he could, and thus receiving a limited knowledge of the common branches of education. His father was a farmer in his native land and followed the same occupation in this country after he emigrated thither in 1841. After his arrival in this country he settled in Pennsylvania where he ended his days, dying in 1871, at the age of seventy-three. His son John came over a year previous and located in New York city where he engaged in making cigars until 1847. He then went to Pennsylvania and worked for his father in the lumber business until 1855. In that year he moved to Illinois, and a year later to Louisiana. After a residence of a few months in that state he returned to Illinois, and then came west to Nebraska. In that state and Missouri he passed the time until 1864, then came to Colorado, and locating in Laramie county, was employed in driving a team. In 1869 he made a trip through the Blackhawk and Central City section of Gilpin county, prospecting, and remained there until 1880, when he went to Gothic in Gunnison county. He remained there and at Durango mining until the autumn of 1881. At that time he moved to where he now lives and in company with a partner took up a ranch near Debeque. At the period of their arrival the land in this portion of the county was not yet surveyed, and all the conditions were primitive and undeveloped. They gave themselves with ar-

dor and energy to the improvement of the section, starting a movement which resulted in the construction of the Larkin irrigating ditch, and stimulating the industries of the region toward the building of other public improvements which have resulted in great good to the community. Mr. Larkin is a representative man in this neighborhood, with a voice of influence in local affairs, and a warm place in the regard of his fellow citizens, deserving his place among them by his merit and the breadth of view and public-spirit with which he considers all matters of general interest, and by the excellence of his private character and the uprightness of his daily life.

CHARLES A. CHADWICK.

Born and reared far from the scenes of his present labors, and occupying the years and energies of his younger manhood in vastly different pursuits from those in which he is now engaged, the native force and adaptability of Charles A. Chadwick, of Garfield county, this state, are such that he turned readily and successfully to his present occupations, and has made them profitable and well worthy of his own continued application and the general esteem in which his management of them are held. He is a native of Kennebunk Port, Maine, where his life began in 1845, and is the son of Nathan and Mary A. (Carlton) Chadwick, then residents of that place. His father was a native of New York who moved to Vermont in early life and afterward to Massachusetts. Not long before the birth of the son, who was the third of seven children, the family settled at Kennebunk Port, and there the father died in 1874, aged seventy-two years. The mother died in the 'sixties, at the age of sixty-eight. Their son Charles grew to manhood in his native town, and received a common-school education there. At the age of twenty-one his father started him in business

as a grocer at Biddeford, Maine, and he continued the enterprise there four years. He then engaged in business in the woolen industry at Bridgton, in the same state, in which he was occupied until 1864. At that time he moved to Massachusetts and became a contractor in furnishing building and other stone, remaining there so occupied until 1879. In that year, the Leadville, Colorado, mining excitement being at its height, he became a resident of that place, and during the next five years he followed the exciting but delusive work of prospecting and mining, losing all he had accumulated. From Leadville he went to Helena, Montana, where he again became a stone contractor, and in the four years during which he was engaged in this business at that city he partially retrained his fortunes. In 1884 he again came to Colorado and settled at Denver where he remained two years. At the end of that time he took up his residence on the ranch he now occupies on Roan creek and turned his attention to farming and raising stock. His land was practically unimproved and virgin to the plow, but by assiduous labor and the application of common sense and an awakened intelligence to his new occupation he has brought much of it to a high state of cultivation and built up his stock industry to a large and profitable business. His ranch, which is located in one of the most fertile and promising sections of the state, in Garfield county about fifteen miles north of Debeque, has been transformed into a desirable and valuable country home, and is well known throughout that region for the excellence of its products, its attractive appearance and the skill and vigor with which it is managed. In 1861, before leaving his native heath, Mr. Chadwick was united in marriage with Miss Abbie F. Chick, a native of Maine like himself. They have had five children, Charles A., who died in 1865; Fred D., who died in 1868; and George M., Charles A. and Edward E., who are living.

GEORGE H. GOODRICH.

The son of English parents who left their native land early in their married life and came to seek their fortunes in this country, George H. Goodrich, of Garfield county, has well exemplified the pluck and determination for which they were noted, and by his own persistence and systematic industry has wrung from adverse conditions a comfortable estate and a secure place in the regard and good will of his fellow men. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1859, and is the son of John and Mary (Iliff) Goodrich, who followed farming in England for a few years after their marriage there, then in 1853 came to the United States and engaged in the same pursuit in Pennsylvania. Some years later they removed to West Virginia, where they continued farming, and where the father died in July, 1903, aged seventy-nine. The mother is still living there at an advanced age. Their offspring numbered eleven, George being the fifth. The greater part of his boyhood was passed in West Virginia, and in the public schools there he received his education. He learned practical farming on the paternal homestead, remaining there until he reached the age of twenty-two when he came to Colorado, arriving in the state in 1881 and locating at Silver Cliff. After a short residence there he moved to Leadville where he was employed eight years hauling ore. In 1889 he took up a fine body of land on the Grand river, in Garfield county, and on this he has since made his home, developing and improving it, adding to its value by judicious husbandry and well arranged buildings, and bringing it to an advanced condition of productiveness. He was married in 1898 to Mrs. Emma E. (Ward) Doughten, a widow with three children, Emmet, Dora and Wilson, the last named having since died at the age of thirteen. The condition and appearance of Mr.

Goodrich's ranch proclaims him as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and his public-spirited and breadth of view make him a valuable factor in the public life of the community. He is regarded as a representative man of high character, and has the esteem and good will of all classes.

CHARLES MCKINNEY.

Charles McKinney, who has been actively connected with the ranching and stock industries of Colorado for a period of twenty-one years, and in that time has suffered the usual ups and downs of the business, but is now comfortably and profitably established on a good ranch near the village of Mesa, Mesa county, has contributed essentially to this portion of the state, and especially to building up and improving the line of activity to which he belongs. He is a native of North Carolina, born in 1859, and the son of Henry and Sarah (Wiseman) McKinney, who were living in McDowell county at the time. Both are natives of the old North state and are now living there in Mitchell county. There also their son passed his childhood and youth and received his education, remaining at home until he was about twenty years of age. He then engaged in general farming for two years and at the end of that time moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he worked in a dairy for six months. From there he came to Leadville, this state, and at that point he followed mining for a year and a half. The next two years he spent in Garfield county, where he was again employed in dairy work, and then moved to Plateau valley in 1885 and settled on a ranch. This he sold and bought another which proved to be of no value, and in the deal he lost all he had in it. He bought the ranch on which he now lives in 1888, and since then he has devoted his energies to its development and improvement and

the expansion of his business with gratifying results and cumulative profits. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Wallace, and they have five children, Henry L., David F., Adelbert L., Jessie J. and Clara B. Mr. McKinney has been connected with the growth and development of the county in a leading way, and is one of its influential and representative citizens, widely known and generally respected on all sides.

JOHN B. HURLBURT.

A pioneer in raising sheep and cattle in Garfield county, the first man in his neighborhood to plant and cultivate fruit trees, one of the founders of the Christian church at Parachute, and a leading man in the public life of this portion of the state, John B. Hurlburt, of Parachute, has lived to good purpose in his community, and rendered signal and appreciated service to its people. He was born on October 4, 1839, in Scott county, Iowa, and is the third of seven children of his parents, Isaiah and Rebecca (Breedon) Hurlburt. His father's parents were citizens of the United States, but he was born in Canada. His youth and early manhood were passed on the great lakes where for six years he was captain on a steamboat. He afterward lived in Michigan, Iowa and Missouri, and in 1854 moved his family to California where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1891, when he was eighty-two years old. Mr. Hurlburt's grandfather, John Hurlburt, a native of Connecticut, was a soldier in the Revolution, and lost his brother Consider in one of the decisive battles of that war. The mother of Mr. Hurlburt was a native of Kentucky and died in 1846. Her son, John B., passed his boyhood in Iowa and California, and at the age of sixteen began to make his own way in the world by mining in Placer county, California. In 1859 he moved to Ore-

gon, where he was employed for a short time splitting rails. He then returned to California and, locating in Butte county, gave his attention to farming until 1869, and from then until 1882 lived in Lawson county, that state. In 1882 he came overland to Parachute, Garfield county, this state, and during the first two years of his residence here he was occupied in raising sheep, but was obliged to abandon that enterprise because of the shameful killing of all of the sheep in the neighborhood by cowboys. In 1894 he turned his attention to dealing in real estate, and since then he has been actively prosecuting and building up his business in this line. He has been devoted to the development of his section and the promotion of all its interests, helping to organize the Christian church at Parachute, starting the planting of orchards in this vicinity, serving two years as president of the Farmers' Club, which embraces Garfield, Eagle and Pitkin counties in its membership and operations, and in many other ways aiding in pushing forward the general welfare. He has given special attention to school matters, serving as secretary of the local board and bringing to the management of educational matters in his district a breadth of view and enterprising spirit which have been of great benefit to the cause in which they have been employed. In 1871 he was married to Miss Martha A. Rock, and they have twelve children, Francis E., Luther L., Mark P., Minnie L., Rebecca L., Alice (deceased), Martha M., Lottie B., Jessie, Frederick, Winifred S. and Daisy J.

GEORGE LUDINGTON YOUNG.

The breadth and variety of American life afford scope for all sorts of abilities and opportunities to give every capable and energetic man an opening whatever his circumstances. Born to excellent educational advantages and

intended for advanced scholarship, yet driven by failing health to an outdoor life in the dry atmosphere of the Rocky Mountain region, George Ludington Young, of the Thompson creek section of Pitkin county, this state, has become one of the extensive and successful stockmen and ranchers of this part of the country, and conducts his operations on a scale of magnitude which would probably have astonished him to contemplate in his earlier years and ambitions. He was born on November 19, 1875, the son of George and Jennie (Ludington) Young, the former a native of New York and the latter of Chicago. The mother died in 1902, aged fifty, at Chicago, and the father now has his home there. George is their only child. He passed his boyhood in Chicago, and his education was carefully attended to. After completing preliminary courses of study in good schools, he was graduated at the Phillips-Andover Academy, and entered Yale University in 1896, but on account of his health he was obliged to leave the university in 1898. He then came west and remained a short time in Wyoming, but soon afterward came to Colorado and purchased what is known as the Swan ranch on Thompson creek in Pitkin county. It comprises about seven hundred and fifty acres, of which he has two hundred and fifty under irrigation and the rest in course of rapid improvement for cultivation. He runs about eight hundred cattle and has produced six hundred and fifty tons of alfalfa, two thousand, three hundred bushels of grain and eight thousand, five hundred sacks of potatoes in one season. He is easily one of the most enterprising and extensive farmers in his part of the state, and one of the most representative and highly esteemed citizens. To abandon the empire of letters is not pleasant when the taste for it is decided, and to win an empire in industrial and commercial

life is not always easy. Mr. Young has done both to his credit under a sense of duty, and is probably winner in both directions.

JOHN G. BENNETT.

The subject of this brief review has lived the greater part of his life in this state and become thoroughly identified with its interests and the aspirations of its people. He is one of them in feeling and purpose, and all his energies are bent to help in building up the state and multiplying its resources in every element of industrial, commercial and moral greatness. Mr. Bennett was born at Franklin, Indiana, in 1876, and is the son of John and Frances V. (Fisk) Bennett, also native in Indiana. In 1884 the family moved to Colorado and located at Aspen. Some little time after their residence was changed to the ranch on which he now lives and there they lived until the property was purchased of the father by the son, since which time he and his mother has occupied it and the father is now bookkeeper in Van Luck's hardware establishment at Aspen. Mr. Bennett, the younger, is actively engaged in ranching and raising stock, and in developing his land and bringing it under cultivation with systematic industry and regularity. His plans for its improvement are laid on a broad basis of enduring value, and while there is no attempt at striking or occasional effects, there is steady and substantial progress in his work. His cattle are cared for with judicious attention which keeps them in good condition and every effort is made to keep the breeds pure and the standard high; and with reference to the agricultural products of his land as much care is given to securing good qualities as large quantities of produce. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge of the order at

Carbondale, and also of the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Camp No. 405 at the same place. He is held in general respect and esteem as a good citizen, a serviceable and productive force in his business operations, a man of influence on the public life of the community whose efforts are all in behalf of its best interests, and a social factor of decided and beneficial activity and usefulness.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Having come to Routt county, this state, to live some seventeen years ago, Francis Smith, living sixteen miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, is one of the early settlers of the county, and his success as a ranch and cattle man on two good ranches which were taken up and improved by him, marks him as one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens. He is a native of Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, born on September 17, 1868. His parents, Ernest and Elizabeth Smith, were born in Germany and Ireland, respectively. On emigrating to this country they settled in Iowa, then moved to Missouri, Kansas and Colorado in turn. The father was a barber and followed his trade for many years, but after becoming a resident of Colorado devoted his attention to mining, the livery business and ranching, one after another. He was a Democrat in politics and active in the service of his party. His success in business was good and the esteem in which he was held was high. The mother died in 1880 and he in 1897. They were Methodists in religious faith. Their offspring numbered nine, of whom but four are living, Daniel, William, Francis and Ernest. Francis remained with his parents devoting his earnings to their assistance until he reached the age of twelve, then started in life for himself as a farm hand in Kansas. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and after a residence of two years at

Denver, located at Louisville, Boulder county, where he found employment in the coal mines for a year, at the end of which he moved to Breckenridge. Here he worked a year in the quartz mines and in 1883 joined his father in a livery and feed business at Dillon, which they conducted in partnership and with good results until 1885. Disposing then of his interest in the business at an advantage, he went to Lander, Wyoming, where he took a contract to carry the mails between that city and South Pass, which he held until the spring of 1887, being in partnership with William Pierce. At the time last mentioned he once more became a resident of Colorado, homesteading a ranch on Deep creek, in Routt county. This he improved and in 1889 turned it over to his father, who owned and managed it until his death. At the same time he bought the ranch on which he now lives. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres and one hundred and forty acres are in a good state of cultivation. Hay and cattle and horses are his chief products but he also raises good crops of grain. The land was without improvements when he bought it, and all that it now contains he has made. His prosperity here has been continued and ever on the increase, and the smiling and fruitful condition of the country around him at this time presents a striking contrast to the scene when he located here as one of the first white men to venture into this region which was still infested with Indians and wild beasts, and the habitations of civilized life were almost unknown. The Indians at one time, soon after his arrival, gave the settlers a scare but did not molest them. Mr. Smith is a firm and loyal Democrat in national politics. He was married on September 27, 1900, to Miss Cora E. Jones, a native of Buena Vista, Colorado, and the daughter of William G. and Phoebe A. Jones, the former born in Canada and the latter in Illinois. They are now living near Sidney, in this state. The

father was for many years a merchant but is now engaged in ranching. He is a Democrat in politics. Of their eight children five are living, Edwin D., Guy, Mrs. Smith, Ida and Neva. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Edwin E. and Ernest W.

CHARLES C. IRWIN.

For a full quarter of a century Charles C. Irwin, of Routt county, has been connected in a progressive and productive way with the ranching and cattle industries of Colorado, and within this period he has also given the mining industry of the state some attention, somewhat to its advantage but not to his own. He is a native of Ohio, born at Sciotoville on July 7, 1862, and the son of George W. and Mahala Irwin, natives of that state who moved to Illinois late in their lives and there ended their days, the mother dying in 1872 and the father in 1881. The father was a prominent business man in Illinois, carrying on extensive operations in farming, merchandising and milling. He owned the controlling interest in the Hungarian Mills, then the largest enterprise of its kind in the state. He was an active Republican and a prominent Freemason. Of the nine children in the family six are living, Charles C., Albert R., Maud E. (Mrs. Owen M. Biler), Emma J. (Mrs. William Puyalls), Minnie (Mrs. Guy W. Ward), and George G. Charles was educated at the common and graded schools of his native county, and remained at home working for his parents until he reached his sixteenth year. He then moved to Bowling Green Valley, Missouri, and leased a farm which he managed for a year. In the autumn of 1879 he came to Colorado and during the next two years conducted a ranch on Ralston creek. In 1882 he began a search for a more desirable and suitable location, and in the fall of 1883 took up a homestead near

Slater which he improved and afterward sold. Then, after devoting several years to ranching and raising cattle with good results, he took his earnings and tried to develop mining properties in the vicinity of Hahn's Peak. The venture was disastrous to him and in it he lost a large sum of money. With what he had left he bought in 1900 his present ranch on Elk river. This he has greatly improved, erecting good buildings and bringing one hundred and twenty acres of his one hundred and sixty acres to a high state of cultivation. His ranch is eight miles west of Steamboat Springs, which affords him a good market easily available, and is pleasantly located and well supplied with water. Cattle and hay are his principal resources, and these are raised in large quantities. He also has the Milner ranch near by under lease. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, and politically he supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. He is a progressive and highly esteemed citizen, full of practical zeal and activity in behalf of all good undertakings for the benefit of the community and deeply interested in the enduring welfare of his county and state. At one time he lived neighbor to the well-known Jim and John Baker, old Colorado pioneers on Snake river, and he has many graphic and interesting reminiscences of these renowned characters, high types of a race of heroic men that has almost passed out of American life. Mr. Irwin is himself something of a pioneer and he saw many phases of frontier life in its earlier and more rugged days.

GIDEON COOKMAN.

Gideon Cookman, one of Pitkin county's most successful and progressive ranchmen at this time, has had a chequered career of success and failure, yet through the darkest adversities

he maintained his serenity and elevation of spirit, his unyielding courage and his persistent determination to win out in the end. He is a native of Lewis county, West Virginia, born on February 25, 1860, and the son of William Cookman, like himself a native of West Virginia, where he was successfully engaged in farming. They were of English parentage, and had ten children, four of whom have died, one in infancy and Florence, Ellen and Virginia later in life. The six living children are Minerva, Louisa, Phoebe, George, John L. and Gideon. The parents were Methodists and have paid nature's last debt, the mother dying in March, 1860, and the father in July, 1897. Their youngest living son, Gideon, received a limited education at the schools near his West Virginia home, and at the age of twelve went to work for his father on the farm. He remained at home so occupied until he was twenty-one, then in 1881, came to Colorado and located at Denver. Here he worked in a brickyard at two dollars and seventy-five cents a day for two months, after which he found employment on a ranch at thirty dollars a month and his board. Six months later he returned to Denver and shipped to Gunnison, where he devoted his energies to railroad grading at two dollars and fifty cents per day for a time, then grubbed out willows until June 1, 1882. At that time he returned to Gunnison and engaged in the express and transfer business at forty dollars a month and his board, continuing this occupation until fall, when he moved to Grand Junction and went to ranching for wages. The water did not agree with him, and he moved back to Gunnison and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres on which he spent three years, then sold it at a profit, as it was a promising ranch and he had made comfortable improvements and brought much of the land under cultivation. The place was eighteen miles northwest of Gunnison on Ohio

creek. After selling this he went to prospecting, but with such poor success that he lost all he had accumulated and was obliged to work again for wages, which he did at Kokomo, this state. Eight months afterward he again took up his residence at Gunnison and started a new transfer business which he conducted eighteen months. In 1887 he moved to Aspen and rented a ranch on Capitol creek near the one he now owns and occupies. He was unsuccessful here and in two years again went broke and was soon obliged to do ranching for wages. This he continued until 1892, then became purchasing agent for Frederick Light, an extensive cattle man, having also an interest in the business himself. He next engaged with S. P. Sloss in the cattle industry, and at the end of 1897 took charge of his share of the stock and purchasing a ranch of eighty acres of John Carlton, has since carried on a cattle business of his own. His land is located on Capitol creek, and he has increased his holdings by a subsequent purchase of one hundred and seventy-three acres and a desert claim of seventy-three acres, giving him a total of three hundred and twenty-six acres, about two hundred of which are under cultivation and produce good crops of hay and grain. He also has an extensive range near his ranch and is largely engaged in raising cattle and some horses. In politics he is a Democrat and in fraternal relations an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Woodcraft.

SAMUEL W. WATSON.

During almost a quarter of a century the interesting subject of this review has been a resident of Colorado, and in that time has won from her soil a good estate in worldly possessions, and by his public spirit and enterprise in behalf of the affairs of the town and county

in which he lives has attained to a high place in the respect and confidence of the people, being now considered one of the best and most representative men in his section of the state. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 12, 1861, the son of James and Carrie (Whitcomb) Watson, the father a native of West Virginia and the mother of Terre Haute, Indiana. The father moved to Ohio when he was a young man, and for a time was engaged in keeping a hotel. Later he practiced law and rose to prominence in his profession and in public life. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. He died in December, 1891, and his wife in January, 1892. Both were members of the Methodist church. Their offspring numbered four, three of whom are deceased. A daughter named Ella died in infancy; Benjamin passed away later in life, and James went to Alaska and ended his days at Cape Nome, in 1900. Samuel attended the public schools at Clearmont Academy, in his native state. He helped his parents as clerk in the hotel until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located at Aspen. Here he engaged in freighting between that town and Granite and Leadville for three years. In 1883 he located his present ranch, or a portion of it a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and afterward took up a desert claim of one hundred acres and purchased an additional one hundred and sixty acres, making a total of four hundred and twenty acres which he now owns. Of this land three hundred acres are under cultivation in alfalfa and timothy, and an extensive cattle business is carried on, with enough horses included in the products to supply the needs of the ranch. The ranch is located sixteen miles west of Aspen, and is well adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted, and here Mr. Watson has prospered abundantly. He is an ardent Democrat in politics and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. During the five

years of his residence in this section there was an occasional scare on account of the Indians. They never attacked the settlement, but threatened to do so from time to time with such persistency and determination as to keep up a continual state of alarm. In his business and as a leader of thought and action in behalf of the promotion of the best interests of the community he has been very successful, and the elevated position he holds in the public regard he has fully earned by his merit and his valuable and appreciated services.

EMANUEL GANT.

Almost two decades of human life have passed since the subject of this brief review settled on Main creek, Garfield county, where he now lives, and during the whole of that time he has been an important factor in the development of the country in which he has cast his lot. He was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on the banks of the Mississippi, in 1856, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Grant) Gant, both natives of England, who came to America in the 'forties and settled in Canada where they maintained their home about ten years. They then moved into "The States," locating in Iowa, where their son Emanuel was born, as has been noted. A short time afterwards they changed their residence to Kansas and are still living in that state, the father aged eighty-four and the mother eighty-two. Their offspring number eight and Emanuel is the seventh in the order of birth. He remained at home in Kansas until he was twenty and then began working wholly for himself, running cattle in that state. In 1884 he became a resident of Colorado, locating on Main creek not far from the village of Rifle, Garfield county, where he has since lived, and where he has built up a flourishing business in ranching and the stock industry. Mr. Gant was married in 1891 to

Miss Eunice Cozad, and they have two children, Lawrence and Helen R. The practical knowledge which Mr. Gant has gained in his wide and varied experience and the acquaintance with men which it has given him, has been of great service to him in his private business and enabled him to take the active part in the public affairs of his community for which he is fitted by endowment, taste and capacity, with credit to himself and benefit to the people. He is esteemed as one of the leading representative men of this section of his county, and justifies the respect in which he is held by a broad and intelligent view of public matters and an earnestness and zeal in their promotion that is in every way highly commendable. At the same time he neither seeks nor desires political honors for himself.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON.

Robert A. Robertson, who has developed an excellent ranch on Main creek, Garfield county, this state, within the country tributary to the village of Raven, and whose fruit industry there is one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the state is a native of New York state, born at the town of Gouverneur, in St. Lawrence county, in 1862. He is the son of Archibald and Ellen (Hill) Robertson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York. About the age of eighteen years, in 1831, the father came to this country and settled in Vermont. Some time later he moved to New York, where he was married and lived for a number of years. He then migrated with his family to Nebraska, and a few years afterward to Webster, South Dakota, where he died in 1880, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife died in 1889, at the age of thirty-three, leaving two children, of whom Robert was the first born. Her parents were Scotch by nativity and residence and after long

lives of usefulness they passed away in their native land and were laid to rest beneath the soil that was hallowed by their labors. She also had a brother on the Union side in the Civil war who, in the struggle made a good record for valor and other soldierly qualities. Robert Robertson accompanied his parents in their wanderings, remaining at home until he was about twenty years of age and enjoying such educational advantages as his circumstances afforded. In 1882 he became a resident of Colorado, locating in the South Park where he remained about a year, then moved to Leadville. There he was employed in the smelter until September, 1883, when he went to live at Denver, and during the next two years he was variously employed in the vicinity of the capital city. In June, 1885, he moved to the neighborhood of Main creek, Garfield county, and in 1890 took up the land on which he is now living and he has since devoted his time and energies to its improvement and development, and the expansion and successful management of his profitable ranching and fruit business. He is prosperous in his venture, and highly respected in the community.

MICHAEL T. ROWNAN.

The interesting though modest subject of this sketch belongs to the race of versatility and resourcefulness, of sentiment and poetry, who have dignified and adorned every walk of life in their own and this country, and given to history some of its most engaging themes and to song many of its loftiest aspirations. He was born in Ireland on March 6, 1874, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Rownan, natives also of the Emerald Isle, where they were prosperous small farmers and passed lives of usefulness and uprightness. The father is still living there at an advanced age, and the mother died in 1876 and was laid to rest in the soil

hallowed by her labors. Both belonged to the Catholic church, of which the father is yet a devout and loyal member. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living, Timothy, Michael, John, Thomas, Bridget, Daniel and Jennie. The four who died were Thomas, Julia, Mary and Margaret. Michael attended the common schools and assisted his parents on the farm, remaining at home until he was nearly twenty-five, then in 1880 came to the United States, and located at Colorado Springs, this state, where he gave his attention to railroad work for over a year. He next was employed on a ranch, first at thirty, then at forty-five dollars a month and his board, in the neighborhood of Carbondale. He now has a ranch of his own eighteen miles west of Aspen, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of good land on which he raises generous crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and a lot of live stock. He has been successful in his business and attentive to the duties of citizenship, so that he is well esteemed by all who know him. He is a Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN S. STEWARD.

One of Pitkin county's oldest and most esteemed ranchmen and worthiest citizens, John S. Steward's life among its people has been an example of value to the younger generation, and of political influence in the development and progress of the county. He is a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, born on December 5, 1834, and the son of John and Margaret (Robinson) Steward, natives of Scotland. The father devoted his life to farming and both parents were Presbyterians in religious faith. He was a liberal in politics and took an active part in public local affairs. There were seven children born in the family, only two of whom are living, James and John S. The father died

on May 10, 1874, and the mother on May 27, 1887. Their son John S. attended the public schools, and when a mere boy began assisting his parents on the farm, remaining at home until 1882, when he came to Colorado to collect some money that was due him here, he being engaged in the manufacture of carriages in his native country, where he also served as a justice of the peace by appointment. On his arrival in this state he was pleased with the climate and promise of prosperity and concluded to remain. He was offered a compensation of five dollars a day to work at blacksmithing, a trade he had learned and followed in Nova Scotia, and at once began operations at the work at Leadville. He remained there until 1884, when he moved to his present location, and in partnership with J. D. Hooper leased mining property in Tourtellotte Park. The next seven years were devoted to the development of this property with fair success, and in 1885 he purchased the ranch he now owns and occupies, comprising one hundred and fifty-seven acres, and turned his attention to raising stock and general farming. His land is productive and under his skillful cultivation yields abundant crops of hay, grain and other farm products, and generously supports the cattle and horses which he raises in large numbers. Here he has taken a warm and serviceable interest in the affairs of the community, supporting the Republican party and serving the people faithfully as a justice of the peace elected on that party's ticket. He was married on April 18, 1855, to Miss Sarah Boggs, a native of Nova Scotia, and daughter of John and Margaret Boggs, also natives of that country, and prosperous farmers there. Their family comprised six children, only one of whom is living, their son John, who resides in Nova Scotia. Both parents of Mrs. Steward died after reaching the age of ninety. To her and her husband there were born nine children.

Three of these, John A., Joseph M. and Janet Agnes, have died. The six living are Sarah, now Mrs. Joseph Spanks, of Nova Scotia; Mary, now Mrs. Norman Robinson, of Boston; John Hy; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Robert McCann, of Boston; Carolina M. and Joseph M. Their mother died on August 14, 1873, and on November 26, 1874, Mr. Steward married a second wife, Miss Catherine McClain, also a Nova Scotian by nativity, born in November, 1844, and daughter of Hugh and Sarah McPherson McClain, successful farmers there. Both of her parents are deceased, the father dying in October, 1851, and the mother in August, 1895. They were members of the Catholic church and had a family of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The living are John S., Duncan, Agnes, Mary, Sarah, Margaret and Catherine. Of Mr. Steward's second marriage five children were born. Three of them, Daniel J., Ronald M. and Janet A., have died. Hugh and Annie are living, the latter being the wife of Daniel W. Chisim, of Pitkin county, living near Snow Mass. Now in the evening of life, Mr. Steward can look back over his career with the satisfaction of seeing a clean record of duty well and faithfully performed and opportunities wisely and worthily used. He is secure in the regard and good will of his fellow men, and sees blooming around him the results of a tremendous effort in peaceful industry to develop the country in which he has lived so long, and to whose progress he has contributed largely and substantially and to effective purpose.

ROBERT C. DIRLAN.

Robert C. Dirlan, of Aspen, Pitkin county, Colorado, is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born on October 18, 1855, the son of Robert C. and Rosina (Elsing) Dirlan, also born and reared in the fatherland; and

from his native land, although he came to the United States with his parents when he was less than a year old, he brought the thrift and enterprise of its people which conquers all difficulties and make their mark wherever they are put in motion. In 1856 the family emigrated to this country and settled in Winona county, Minnesota, where they remained until 1874, when they moved to Dixon county, Kansas. There they were engaged in farming with varying success until 1892, then they took another flight toward the tropics, removing to Oklahoma Territory, where they continued their farming industry. The father was a furrier until he came to America, and after that he remained continuously occupied in farming at which his success was only moderate, owing to unfavorable circumstances and conditions. He was a Democrat in American politics and both he and his wife were devoted Lutherans. They had ten children, eight of whom have died, three passing away in infancy. The two living are Elma, now Mrs. Eliza Hunt, of Aspen, and Robert C., the immediate subject of this writing. The father died in 1889 and the mother on March 4, 1890. Robert C. Dirlan, their only living son, attended the public schools in Minnesota in the winters of his boyhood, passing the summers in arduous labor on the home farm in the interest of his parents. When he reached the age of sixteen he hired on neighboring farms for wages, passing five years so occupied in the adjoining county of Fillmore. He then moved to the vicinity of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and continued at farm work there two years, at the end of which he passed a short time in Wyoming, and in 1883 came to Colorado, locating at Littleton near Denver. He remained there until December, then wintered at Calumet, this state, and in the spring of 1884 moved to Crested Butte. In that neighborhood he was engaged in mining independently

until the spring of 1885. From there he went to Cripple Creek, and there was employed in mining until the spring of 1900, when he moved to Aspen. He has found the conditions of life very agreeable in Colorado, and has been successful in his efforts for advancement. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the state and its people, taking an active part in public local affairs as a Democrat, the party of his choice and one of the objects of his solicitude and serviceable attention. Wherever he is known he is highly respected as a wise counselor and an upright man and an excellent citizen.

JACOB JACOBSON.

Comfortably located on a good ranch of eighty-three acres, all of which is naturally tillable and productive, eighteen miles northwest of Aspen, and carrying on there a profitable industry in general farming and raising stock, Jacob Jacobson may seem to snap his fingers in the face of fate and smile at fortune's frowns. He was born in Denmark on September 14, 1861, and when he was five years old came with his parents to this country and settled in Berrien county, Michigan, where the family prospered as farmers and won a competence of worldly comfort. His parents were Peter and Mary Jacobson, also Danes by nativity and long descent. They are now living in Michigan retired from active pursuits and spending the evening of their days in quiet contentment, enjoying the fruits of their earlier labors and rejoicing in the progress and prosperity of the new country which they helped to civilize and build up. Both are members of the Lutheran church in the old country but have affiliated with the Christian church in the new. Nine children were born in the household, of whom five have died. Two passed away in infancy, and Carrie, Hannah and William, at more advanced ages. The four who are living are:

Lizzie, wife of John Stump, of Michigan; Sophie, wife of George Wagner, of Michigan; Carl, residing in Wyoming; and Jacob, of Pitkin county, this state. He received a limited education in the public schools, and at an early age was put to hard work on the paternal homestead. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, then came to Colorado, and at Longmont, Boulder county, passed two years as a ranch hand at twenty-seven dollars a month and his board. From there he moved to Aspen, and until the spring of 1888 was employed at various occupations. At that time he took up his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of eighty-three acres, and since then he has devoted his time and energies to its improvement and cultivation, and the expansion of the stock business he is profitably conducting on it. He is earnestly interested in the progress and development of his county and state, but in political matters he is independent of party control and exercises his own judgment as to measures and candidates. On February 14, 1899, he united in marriage with Miss Ellen Kelley, a native of Ireland, the daughter of John and Ellen (Comely) Kelley, who were also born in Ireland and prospered there as farmers. Two children were born in the family, Mrs. Jacobson and her sister Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Bryant, of Cincinnati. The parents were both devout Catholics, and both are now deceased.

JOHN HENRY STEWARD.

The present accommodating and well qualified postmaster at Snow Mass, Pitkin county, who is also interested extensively in mining, became a resident of Colorado in 1881, and since then has been devoted to the improvement and development of the state and the progress and welfare of its people. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born on the 15th day of July,

1860, where his parents, John S. and Catherine (McClain) Steward, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume, were also born and reared. He remained with his parents, attending the public schools and aiding in the farm labor until he reached the age of fourteen, then he began to earn his own living by working on neighborhood farms and doing other work that was at hand. In 1881, when he was about twenty-one, he came to Colorado and settled at Leadville, where he followed mining for two years. In 1883 he returned to his old Canadian home, and during the next seven years conducted the operations of his father's farm. In 1890 he came back to this state and located at Aspen, and until 1899 working in Percy mines. He then took up a part of his present ranch, a homestead claim of one hundred and seventy-eight acres. This he has since increased to three hundred and thirty-eight acres by purchase of an additional quarter section. About half of his land is under cultivation and yields excellent crops of good grain and hay. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster at Snow Mass, and is still filling the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to its patrons. He is also interested in mining, and in politics is a faithful Republican. Successful in business and influential in local affairs, he is easily one of the leading citizens of the town, and as such is universally esteemed.

DONALD McLEAN.

It was in Rosshire, Scotland, on March 12, 1868, that the life of the interesting subject of this brief review began, and his parents, Angus and Margaret McLean, were also natives of that country, where they passed their lives in farming with success and profit, both dying in 1898. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living, Donald, Murdock and Hester. The three who died were

Duncan, Isabella and Finley. Donald, who is one of the early settlers in Colorado, having come hither in 1871, received a slight common-school education in his native land, and assisted in the work on the home farm until he was nearly twenty years old. He then came to the United States and after working three years as a farm hand in New York, South Carolina and Pennsylvania became a resident of this state in 1871. During the next seven years he was engaged in butchering at Black Hawk, Central, Fairplay and Alma. In 1878 he was attracted to Leadville by the gold excitement over that place, and there he followed mining until 1881, when he came to Pitkin county and located a homestead. In 1883 he moved to his present ranch, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred and twenty are under cultivation. Timothy and alfalfa hay of good quality are raised in abundance and also grain, horses and cattle. The ranch is four miles north of Aspen, and is naturally well adapted to farming. In political activity Mr. McLean is an independent Democrat, and fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. On July 29, 1879, he married with Miss Macbeth, a native of Bureau county, Illinois, born on October 8, 1857, a daughter of Duncan and Ann Macbeth, who were born and reared in Scotland and belonged to families resident in that country from time immemorial. The father was a successful farmer in business and a Republican in politics and both he and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church. He died on November 26, 1887, and the mother on February 26, 1903. Three of their seven children are living, Mrs. McLean; Anna, wife of John Buchanan, of Norton, Kansas; and Finley, of Kewanee, Illinois. Those deceased were Elizabeth, Mrs. John McPherson, of Denver, John and James. Their mother lived to the age of ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have had seven

children, one of whom, Finley, died on April 25, 1887; those now living are John, Angus, Duncan, Anna, Donald and Elizabeth J. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and highly esteemed citizens of their community. Mr. McLean's parents belonged to the Free Presbyterian church and were active contributors to its support and its works of benevolence.

EDWARD E. EGLEE.

Edward E. Eglee, manager of the Boston Coal & Coke Company at South Canon, Colorado, five miles west of Glenwood Springs, which is one of the largest and most active mining corporations in the state, is a native of Queens county on Long Island, New York, born on October 26, 1860, where he grew to manhood and was educated, being a graduate of the Flushing Institute. After leaving school he devoted his time to building public works until 1902 when he came to this state in the interest of the corporation with which he is now so prominently connected. This company has an output of excellent quality amounting to four hundred tons a day, and within a short time this will be increased to two thousand five hundred tons a day. The property belonging to the company comprises three thousand five hundred acres of the finest mineral land, and on its development three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been expended, whereas when Mr. Eglee took charge of the industry the whole tract was an undeveloped wilderness. The coal produced is of high grade suitable for both domestic and steam utilities, and the company is capitalized at one million five hundred thousand dollars. The works are run by electric power generated at the central station, six separate mines have been opened, three hundred operatives are employed, and the progress in development is so rapid and so

profitable that before long the plant will be one of the largest, best and most complete in the state. Mr. Eglee gives his whole time to the enterprise, and the results of his intelligent activity are highly creditable to him and satisfactory to the owners of the mines. In politics he is independent, not wanting in interest in the affairs of the community and county, to which he gives a good portion of his attention in a commendable way, but not subject to party control in the exercise of his franchise and public-spirit. He is very prominent in the community and has a commanding influence with the people. His parents, Charles E. and Elvira Eglee, were like himself natives of New York state, where the father was a merchant in his earlier life and later a banker, and was very successful in both lines of business. Three children were born in the family, one, Carrie Louise, dying at the age of eleven years. Both parents are also deceased, the mother having died in 1870 and the father in 1889. The two living children are Charles Henry, county treasurer at Brookline, Massachusetts, and Edward E. The latter was married in June, 1887, to Miss Mary Geneva Sullivan, a native of New York state. Mr. Eglee's industrial activity and skill have greatly benefited the state of Colorado and his broad-minded and progressive citizenship has been an ornament to her. He is highly esteemed by all classes of her people, and is fully deserving of the standing he has among them.

TRUE ALBERT SMITH.

Prominent and successful as a miner, a business man, an early settler and a stock-grower and ranchman of Pitkin county, True Albert Smith, of near Watson, is wholly a product of Colorado. In this state he was born, in its public schools he was educated, on its fertile soil he learned and has practiced the

art of agriculture, and among its people he has grown to consequence and general public esteem. His life began at Denver on April 7, 1864, and he is the son of Jonathan M. and Jennie M. Smith, the former of whom was born in Maine and the latter in Iowa. When the Pike's Peak excitement over the discovery of gold in the neighborhood of the famous elevation broke out the parents left their Iowa home and came to Colorado, and here the father, who had been an industrious shoemaker up to that time, became an equally industrious miner, following the business in the vicinity of the Peak and Denver until 1879, when he moved to the neighborhood of Aspen, and continued his operations there for a time, then turned his attention to ranching which he followed up to his death in 1896, his last few years being passed in California. His wife preceded him to the other world twenty years, dying in 1876. He was an earnest Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic order fraternally. They were the parents of six children, three of whom have died, Edward, Clarence and Nana. The three who are living are Frank E., a resident of Routt county, this state, and occupied in raising cattle near Bear river; Della, the wife of Frank Yates, of Aspen, who is a prominent Freemason and connected in business with the L. H. Thompkins Hardware Company, and True Albert, the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated at the public schools and after completing their course pursued one in special business training at the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago. He also attended the high school at Georgetown, this state. At the age of seventeen he began making his own living by leasing and working mines and also ranching. Afterward he managed a ranch, and finally purchased the one he now owns and conducts, acquiring the ownership of it in 1894. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres and about one-half

of it is in a good state of cultivation, producing excellent qualities of hay, grain and vegetables. Mr. Smith also carries on a flourishing cattle business and raises horses to a limited extent. His principal crops are alfalfa and timothy hay, and of these his product is large and superior. He may properly be called one of the fathers of this region, as he was one of its first settlers, one of its earliest prospectors, and one of its most valiant defenders against hostile Indians. When their threats of violence alarmed and drove away a number of the early settlers he was one of the thirteen men who remained and after some effort drove out the Indians themselves. There were at that time but two rifles in the party, and he owned one of them. In political action he ardently supports the Democratic party and in fraternal circles is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 15, 1892, he was married to Miss Nettie A. Bourg, a daughter of Benedict and Eulalia (Raroux) Bourg, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Beloit E., who is living at home and attending school.

CHARLES M. RHYNE.

Born near Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 21, 1859, and having his childhood darkened by the terrible shadow of the Civil war, Charles M. Rhyne began life under very adverse circumstances, which were continued throughout his boyhood, youth and early manhood. Four of his brothers served in the Confederate army, and three of them laid down their lives on the altar of their convictions, being killed in battle. His parents were David and Malinda Rhyne, also born in the Old North state, where the father was a farmer and tanner and was winning a fair success when the war began. He supported the

Democratic ticket, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Their offspring numbered fifteen, six of whom are dead, John, George and Joseph falling in battle on the Southern side, Frank and Mary dying in childhood, and Sibie, then Mrs. James Cobb, passing away in mature life. The living children are: James and David, who also served in the Confederate army; Laban, Robert, Edward, Davidson, Sarah (Mrs. Adolphus Hobbs), Katharine (Mrs. Buchanan), and Charles M. Charles had very limited school facilities, remaining and working with his parents until death ended their labors. He then rented a farm, but soon afterward gave up the enterprise and became a laborer in railroad construction work, being made foreman after a short time as a laborer. He moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, and in 1890 came to Colorado, where he worked for the Midland Railroad eleven years. In 1900 he bought his present ranch of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and forty of which can be cultivated. The land is of good quality and the water rights belong to it. Excellent and abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised, and a considerable body of stock is also produced. The ranch is two miles and a half north of Carbondale, so that a good market for its products is easily available. Mr. Rhyne is a Democrat in national affairs, and a man of progressiveness and public-spirit in all. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. On August 5, 1880, he united in marriage with Miss Martha Gregory of the same nativity as himself and the daughter of Sanford B. and Emily Gregory, who were born in Virginia. They were successful farmers and members of the Baptist church, and they had a family of eight children, two of whom have died: Frances, then Mrs. Joel Clonigar, in 1884, and Charles F. in 1880. The living children are: William, of Galveston,

Texas; Thomas F., of North Carolina; George, of Pineville, South Carolina; Sarah, the wife of James Abennaphy, of North Carolina; Martha, the wife of Mr. Rhyne, and Julia, the wife of Fred Gill, of Cripple Creek, Colorado. The father was killed in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Rhyne have had seven children, of whom Lawrence, John B. and Mattie are deceased; and Macie F., Georgia, Irene and Lucile are living. The parents belong to the Methodist church. Mr. Rhyne is enthusiastic over Colorado, and highly estimates the opportunities it furnishes to men of enterprise and industry for advancement in the world.

DAVID S. JAMES.

Perhaps by natural endowment, perhaps by inheritance from his ancestors, this now prosperous and successful stock man and rancher was possessed in early life with a desire to go abroad from the narrow confines of his home and see the country and make his own way wherever fortune or inclination might lead him. At any rate when he was twenty years old he freely gave up bright prospects in the mercantile line, and turning his back upon the scenes and associations of his childhood and youth, and the pleasures of a peaceful fireside, he came into the wilds of the west with but little capital beyond high hopes, a stout heart, good health and a first-rate education. Here to encounter danger and disaster, hard work with slender compensation, privation, loneliness and cheerless outlooks, until by native force and the exercise of good judgment he made a lodgment against fate and commanded circumstances to his service, winning prosperity by sheer determination and perseverance. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on December 18, 1845, the son of John and Elizabeth James, the former a native of England

and the latter of Maryland. They settled in Pennsylvania in their early married life, and there the father became a prosperous merchant and banker. In politics he was a Republican and in church affiliation a Methodist. The mother was a Luthéran. She died in 1875 and he in 1898. Their family comprised seven children. Mary, then the wife of Jacob Barnhardt, died at the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and Sarah at her father's house. The living children are: William, living at Charlesville, Pennsylvania; Maria, the wife of John Emig; John, at Rainsburg, Pennsylvania; Rachel H., in Ohio; and the subject of this brief review. The latter received a good education, attending the public schools and the Missionary Institute located at Seal's Grove on the west bank of the Susquehanna. At the age of eighteen he received from his father a one-half interest in his mercantile business, and for two years he gave his attention to the enterprise with zeal and industry. At the end of that time, being dissatisfied with the occupation, he abandoned his interest and started west to find something more congenial. He stopped at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he secured employment as a clerk in the postoffice at a compensation of fifty dollars a month. He remained there so employed three years, then came to Gunnison, Colorado, and began prospecting. During the two years he devoted to this business he suffered many hardships and privations, with all the danger and discomfort incident to life in a wild mining camp. Giving up prospecting as a bad job, he located the ranch on which Carbondale has since been built, but two years later sold it to Elsey Cooper for three hundred and fifty dollars, after which he purchased another ranch which he sold three years afterward to Mr. Crane of the vicinity. He had tried to improve it, but the survey for the ditch was made wrong and the water was unavailable. In 1884 he moved

to Aspen, where he remained until July of the next year without accomplishing much, then changed to the vicinity in which he now lives and bought a ranch of Mr. Campbell for fifty dollars. The ranch comprised one hundred and sixty acres and was located six miles north-east of Carbondale. Retaining this, he returned to Aspen, and during the next three years he drove a transfer wagon in the interest of Mr. Stephens. He then moved back to his ranch and remained there five years, at the end of that period selling the property at a good profit. His next venture was the purchase of one hundred and fifty-eight acres of the ranch which he now owns, to which he has since added one hundred and sixty-six acres, making his holding at this time three hundred and twenty-four acres. Of this he cultivated two hundred acres, raising hay, grain, potatoes and other vegetables. His crops are first-rate in quality and generous in quantity. The water right is good and the supply sufficient, and the land responds readily to skillful tillage. Mr. James has also devoted some time and attention to raising horses. In national politics he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Patriotic Sons of America.

MARSHALL JAMES NUCKOLDS.

The subject of this brief review has special interest for the readers of this work in the fact that he is a native of the state of Colorado and has passed the whole of his life so far within its limits, drawing vigor from its sources of inspiration, getting intellectual development and culture in her seats of learning, and practicing the inspiring duties of citizenship as part of her body-politic and a participant in her beneficent civil institutions. He was born at Denver on March 9, 1870, and is the son of

Emmet and Maria Nuckolds, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Nebraska. They located at Denver in 1860, and moved to Leadville in 1878. There the father dealt in feed and followed mining in conjunction until 1895, when the family moved to Pueblo, where he opened a packing house which he is still conducting with gratifying success and increasing profit. He is a Democrat in political faith and ever ready to render effective service in the campaigns of his party. They have had four children, one of whom is dead, a son named Isaac. The three living are Harvey, living at Pueblo and manager of the packing house; Marshall J., living near Rifle, Garfield county; and Israh, at Pueblo. Their mother died on May 17, 1875. Marshall attended the public school at Leadville, held in a little log shanty, far from weatherproof and largely devoid of comforts and conveniences of every kind necessary for its purpose. It was the first school opened there, and uncanny in appearance as it was, and primitive in equipment and scope, was yet a source of pride to the community and of profit to its younger members. Subsequently he pursued a course of business training at the Denver Business College. At the age of seventeen he began to make his own living, working as a ranch hand until 1893. During the next ten years he had charge of the cattle for the packing company at Pueblo, serving in this connection ten years. In 1903 he took up the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which he now owns and works, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. The water supply for this ranch is the best in the vicinity, and in return for his persistent and skillful labor on it the land yields an abundance of everything grown in the neighborhood. He also raises cattle in numbers and some horses. In politics he is an earnest and working Democrat, and in fraternal life belongs to the order of Elks. In his

business he is prosperous and progressive; in reference to local affairs involving the welfare of the community is enterprising and public-spirited; and in social circles has a strong hold on a host of admiring friends. He is one of the rising men of his section and is generally esteemed as a broad-minded, intelligent and upright citizen.

HAGEN R. BERG.

All climes and tongues in the civilized world have contributed of their brain and brawn to aid in settling and developing the Northwest of this country, and the section enjoys in an unusual degree the benefits of the conglomerate population which has resulted, acting at hand the best elements in the character of every race, and blessing all in return with a wealth of opportunity almost unprecedented in modern times. One of the valued natives of Norway, the land of great thrift and enterprise, of scientific research and hardy manhood, of intellectual power and physical force, is Hagen R. Berg, of Rio Blanco county, who lives on a well-improved and productive ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of Meeker, five miles west of the town. Mr. Berg's life began on January 16, 1853, and he is the son of Hans and Maren Berg, also natives of Norway, where they were thrifty and prosperous farmers and devoted members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are living, Gabriel, Olans, Hagen R., Mary and Julia. The father died in April, 1891, and the mother in April, 1897. Hagen was educated at the state schools, and at the age of fifteen and a half years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Christiania, the capital city of the country. He worked at his trade in his native land until 1870, then came to this country and settled in the Black Hills of

South Dakota, where he followed mining, ranch work and blacksmithing. After some months of profitable labor there he moved to Deadwood and turned his hand to the carpenter trade, securing employment in building flumes for the Battle Creek Mining Company. In 1881 he changed his residence to Wyoming, and locating at Cokeville, was there variously employed from July, 1881, to September, 1882, when he moved to Colorado and settled on a ranch six miles west of Meeker on White river. After improving this ranch he sold it and pre-empted another which he proved up on and sold. He then bought the one on which he now lives. Of this tract one hundred acres are under cultivation and yield abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and support generously a large herd of cattle, the stock and hay being the main source of revenue. The water right is good and the supply sufficient for the needs of the place, and the land responds kindly to the persuasive hand of Mr. Berg's wise and skillful husbandry. In addition to running his farming and cattle industries he also works at his trade in the interest of Harp & Riley, a firm that carries on blacksmithing extensively. He is an earnest advocate of the wholesome progress and development of his community, and in political allegiance is a staunch Republican. When he first came to the White river valley game was plentiful and Mr. Berg devoted a portion of his time to hunting and trapping, in which he was quite successful. He was married on January 22, 1887, to Miss Bradine Holton, a native of Norway and daughter of John and Andrenn Holton, who were also born in that country. The father was a tailor in his young manhood, but in later life became a successful farmer. Both parents were Lutherans, and both have been dead for a number of years. Of their four children one, Mrs. Berg, is deceased, her death having occurred on February 14, 1903.

Andrew, Olie and Mary are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Berg two children were born, Herman R. and Olaf M.

JOHN J. LANGSTAFF.

John J. Langstaff, of Rifle, Garfield county, an extensive and prosperous stock man, was born on February 14, 1855, in Grant county, Wisconsin, and was reared and educated there, attending the district schools during the winter months for a few years. At the age of twelve he took up the burden of life for himself and from that time until the present he has made his own way in the world successfully. Being obliged to work hard for a livelihood and depend wholly on himself in the effort, he learned self-reliance and acquired a good knowledge of his own capacities and the characteristics and temperaments of men in general. He began by working nine years in the lead and coal mines of his native state, then in 1876 went to Illinois and later to Cleveland, Ohio. For two years he followed coal mining in those states, and in 1878 turned his attention to farming, moving soon afterward to Minnesota, where he farmed for wages. He determined to return to the mining industry, and until 1880 was engaged in that pursuit in Utah and Montana. In the year last named the gold excitement at Leadville in this state led him thither, and during the next two years he mined both for wages and on an independent basis in different parts of Colorado, meeting with good success most of the time. In 1882 he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Grand river valley, to which he added other tracts until he owned six hundred acres, and on this land he ranched and raised stock until 1903. He then sold the land but retained the cattle which he has since kept and tended on the open range. When he located in Grand valley the country was wild and wholly un-

settled and the Indians were numerous and hostile. They killed stock owned by other persons in the neighborhood in 1885, but did not molest his. Mr. Langstaff was one of the earliest settlers in that portion of the valley, and, with the help of William L. Smith and H. G. Brown, buried the first white man who died there. His name was William Gay and he died in 1883. A coffin was made of wagon-bed timber by James Moss and in this the body was buried. Mr. Langstaff was the first county commissioner elected in Garfield county, and he also had charge of the bridge and road building in the county at its organization. There were then one hundred and twenty miles of roads and four bridges, and the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars was appropriated for their maintenance and extension. In political faith and allegiance he has always been an active working Republican, and in fraternal life has for many years belonged to the order of Odd Fellows. His parents were William and Laura Langstaff, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter of Michigan. They located in Wisconsin at an early period and the father built the first smelter in that state. He was a successful business man and died in 1871, his wife also passing away. Both belonged to the Methodist church. Six of their nine children are living: William, at Cripple Creek; Mary A. (Mrs. James Wilson), at Beloit, Wisconsin; John J., at Rifle; Jennie, at Boulder; Margaret (Mrs. Edward Crane), at Beloit, Wisconsin; and Bartholomew, at Parachute, this state.

CHARLES L. TODD.

Doubly orphaned in his childhood by the death of his mother at his birth and of his father when he was nine years old, Charles L. Todd, one of the successful and progressive ranch and cattle men living in the neighbor-

hood of Rifle, Garfield county, this state, was thrown upon his own resources early in life and has been obliged to make his own way in the world ever since. He was born at Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, on November 7, 1855, and is the son of John and Helen Todd, the father a native of Nova Scotia and the mother of Maine. The father was a carpenter and worked many years at his trade, but devoted the later part of his life to merchandising, at which he was moderately successful. In politics he was a Republican and in church connection both were Methodists. The mother died on November 7, 1855, the day her son Charles was born, and the father in 1864. They had four children, all of whom are living, Silas at Leadville, Eva (Mrs. Charles Taylor) in New Hampshire, Emma (Mrs. Robert Brenton) at Rifle, and the subject of this review. At the age of twelve the latter moved to Wisconsin and found a home with Alonzo Wing, through whom he received a good education, pursuing a general course of instruction in the Jefferson University in that state. After completing this he entered a grocery store as clerk and book-keeper, where he remained a year and half. In the winter of 1871 he went to Chicago, and there he associated with J. L. Sterner in business, and later passed five years in some of the eastern cities in a variety of occupations. In April, 1879, he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he followed mining until 1885, at first working for wages and afterward on his own-account, and was quite successful. In the year last named he moved to Rifle and located a ranch three and a half miles east of the town in the Cactus valley. Here he is now living and since settling on this land he has been actively engaged in ranching and raising cattle with increasing success and profit. He has sold a portion of his land but still owns a good ranch which has a plentiful supply of water from a right of its own, and as he omits

no effort due on his part to make it productive he realizes excellent returns from his labor. In connection with his ranching he opened a store on the place in 1886 which he conducted until 1888, then sold it. Afterward he organized the Western Mercantile Company, whose interests were afterward sold and are now a part of the establishment of Hughes & Company. In the autumn of 1898, on October 1st, he started the store he is now conducting in partnership with Albert Ziezeniss. This is a first-class, up-to-date gents' furnishing emporium, with a complete stock of merchandise well adapted to the community, and has in addition a line of good millinery. It is one of the popular mercantile institutions of the section and does a good business. In 1889 Mr. Todd was appointed postmaster and in 1903 he was reappointed. He is a reliable working Republican in political allegiance and fraternally belongs to the Odd Fellows. He owns valuable mining claims in addition to his ranch and mercantile business, and gives his personal attention to every enterprise in which he is interested. In October, 1884, he was married to Miss Minnie Holferrine, a native of Denmark. They have had five children. One died in infancy, and May, Lillian, Gertrude and Thelma are living.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD LEWIS.

The great American republic has in many ways reset the conditions of life and changed long established beliefs in numerous lines of thought and action. Until the gigantic enterprises which distinguished the development of her enormous northwestern territories were put into successful operation no one thought of looking for mercantile or business industries of magnitude outside the mighty marts of commerce. America has taught the world that they can be conducted on an enormous scale in

the very heart of an almost unbroken wilderness. One of the most impressive illustrations of this fact is furnished by the career and achievements of the late Benjamin Whitehead Lewis, of Gunnison, whose death on October 23, 1903, after an illness of only a few hours, left his great work unfinished but so far developed as to make it a lasting monument to his executive ability, financial genius and capacity for large affairs. The business enterprises which he put in motion and conducted with emphatic success were of such character and magnitude as to forcibly engage attention and almost stagger belief, even here in the west, where men have their vision adapted to colossal proportions in everything. Mr. Lewis was born at Glasgow, Missouri, on August 14, 1840, and was the son of Benjamin W. and Amanda (Barton) Lewis, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Missouri when young and were married at Glasgow in that state. There the father became a tobacco merchant on an extensive scale, in fact, one of the largest in the United States at the time, with warehouses also in London, England. He and his wife died some years ago in the town which had been the scene of his great operations, and their remains were buried there. Their son Benjamin was reared in his native town and received a liberal education from private instructors at Fayette, Missouri. While yet a young man he entered the business of his father, and during the Civil war was its representative in London. Near the close of the war he returned to his home and assumed entire charge of the business. Soon afterward he opened his principal office in New York city, and about 1870, owing to the high war tax on tobacco, he retired from his chosen line and, going to St. Louis, organized the Merrimac Iron and the Big Muddy Coal companies, which carried on extensive business with mines located in southwestern Missouri, and works and blast furnaces at

Grand Tower. Later he became connected with the Kansas City & Northern Railroad and was made its president. During his tenure in this office he extended the line from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. When the Wabash gained control of the road the presidency of the system was offered him, but finding himself in conflict with the Goulds, he declined the offer and retired from the railroad business. Before doing so, however, he consummated the sale and transfer of the Missouri Pacific from Commodore Garrison to Jay Gould, one of the largest deals of its kind in the history of the country up to that time. He next gave his attention to operating in grain on the St. Louis stock exchange and acquired considerable wealth by his operations. About 1880 he became interested in mines in various parts of Colorado, principally at Leadville and in the neighborhood of Gunnison, and came into possession of some of the most extensive iron mines in the country. His great ambition was to make Gunnison a second Pittsburg on account of its natural advantages in iron and coal, and with this end in view he became one of the leading builders and promoters of the place. In 1883 he put up the La Veta Hotel, one of the finest buildings in the state, four stories high, one hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet in size, with one hundred and fifty rooms for guests, and constructed of brick and stone, the house and its furnishings costing about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. About the same time he organized the Gunnison Gas & Water Company, which furnishes light and protection from fire to the city, and a little later built the electric light plant of the city. In 1885 he built the Tomichi Valley Smelter at Gunnison, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and expended large sums in operating it, but without success on account of unfair discrimination in railroad rates. He worked for years and spent

fortunes to bring about his one desired result, that of making Gunnison a great smelting and steel manufacturing town, and in his efforts acquired extensive holdings in iron mines. At various times he had good opportunities to sell these to great advantage, but in every deal that was undertaken he made it a condition that works should be established at Gunnison in case the sale were consummated, and this condition being unwelcome to the intending purchaser, he retained the almost inexhaustible iron ore deposits of this region to the day of his death, in all things proving his unswerving loyalty to the town of his choice and benefactions, which he did more to build up and develop than any other man. In the midst of his great usefulness, and while his mighty projects were yet unfinished, he was fatally stricken and died a few hours later. His wife and daughter were at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the time, but they hastened home in season to be present at the imposing funeral, which was held in Denver, his remains being buried from the home of Rev. Dean Hart, one of his intimate friends in that city. He was married in 1867 to Miss Anna McCreery, a native of that city and daughter of Phocion and Mary J. (Hynes) McCreery, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Nashville, Tennessee, both of whom died in St. Louis. The father was a member of the old and widely known dry goods firm of Crow, McCreery & Company. In the Lewis household eight children were born. One son, Humphries, died in 1898, aged seventeen years. Robert B., Mary McCreery, Amanda E., wife of K. L. Fahnestock, of Leadville, William H., Anna E., McCreery and Irwin are living. On the fame of this man of great enterprise and capacity, whose life was devoted to pursuits of magnitude which provided employment for thousands of willing heads and hands, and furnished comfort for hundreds of happy homes, time set be-

fore he went hence the seal which is seldom set except upon the fame of the departed; for he was known throughout the country as a great captain of industry long before his death.

JOHN D. MOOG.

Many lines of useful industry and the claims of public office in the service of the people occupy the time and energies of the interesting subject of this sketch, who besides being an excellent farmer and enterprising stock man, is a good business factor, well qualified official and one of the best surveyors and civil engineers in the western part of the state. He was born at Trarbach, Germany, on June 24, 1857, the son of John D. and Sophie Moog, who passed their lives in the fatherland, as their forefathers did for many generations before them, the mother, who died on September 10, 1901, having been laid to rest in her natal soil. The father is still living where he was born and is a prosperous miller and wine-grower, owning large vineyards. He belongs to the Lutheran church, as his wife did. Five children composed their family, of whom three are living, Sophie, John D. and Max. John received a liberal education in his native land, attending the public or state schools and also a technical school where he learned civil engineering and surveying. He served the government in his profession three years, and was afterward employed in the same capacity in the land office. Coming to the United States in 1880, he located in Nebraska, but not liking the conditions in that state, he moved to Colorado in 1881. Here he soon found congenial and profitable employment in the office of the assistant general superintendent of the Rio Grande Railroad and also in that of the general road master, and afterward as an accountant for the same company. In 1889 he moved to Meeker and located a ranch near

Yellow creek. The situation not being pleasing to him, he bought the improvements on another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Miller creek. He has made subsequent purchases until he now owns five hundred and sixty acres. He has made extensive improvements and can cultivate two hundred and fifty acres of the tract, and having the first water right along the line, he produces excellent crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He also raises cattle and horses extensively, both being of good grades, many of the horses of the French coaching strain. The ranch is fifteen miles southeast of Meeker. Taking a warm interest in the local affairs of the county, Mr. Moog has served as county surveyor since the fall of 1893, and he also served as water commissioner from 1895 to 1904. In business he is interested in the Meeker Oil Company and other enterprises of value. He is a staunch Democrat in political faith and always active in the service of his party. In his profession he has a high rank, being considered by many the best surveyor in the county, and in that line of activity he has done a great amount of very valuable work. He was married on May 28, 1900, to Mrs. Jack Card, born Miss Margaret Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Moog are the parents of one son, John W.

JOHN B. GOFF.

A renowned hunter and trapper with a large number of pelts to his credit, a tourists' guide who has led many distinguished parties to extended pleasures and triumphs of sportsmanship, and a ranchman of pronounced enterprise and progressiveness, John B. Goff, of Meeker, is one of the best known men in this part of the country and one of the most useful and respected citizens of his county. He is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, born on May 27, 1866, and was there educated to a

limited extent in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he began to work for himself as a farm hand in Kansas, whither his parents moved in 1868. He remained in that state until 1883, then came to Colorado and located at Meeker, which at that time had but twenty inhabitants, four of whom were women. He located a ranch on strawberry creek six miles west of the village, which he retained two years, improved, and sold at a profit. In 1886 he leased a ranch on Mesa which he held two years, then sold his equipment and cattle there, after which he freighted for two years with a ten-horse team for Hughes & Company, between Meeker and Rifle, an occupation which injured him to privation and danger and gave him readiness for any emergency. He next turned his attention to hunting and trapping and became a guide for tourists and hunting parties, having for both pursuits special fitness acquired in his long and varied experience in western life. In these occupations he is still engaged, and has an outfit for the purpose comprising forty horses, pack and saddle animals, and twenty-five hounds and dogs, and being therefore fully equipped for almost any demand the business may make upon his resources. He has killed himself and treed for other parties in all more than three hundred and fifty mountain lions and one hundred bears and has slain every other form of wild animal to be found in Colorado, Wyoming and Mexico. He is thoroughly versed in every phase of woodcraft, and well qualified to take his part and upbuild his reputation in any game country. As a guide he was with President Roosevelt in his five weeks' hunting tour of recent date. The ranch he now owns comprises one hundred and sixty acres eight miles west of Meeker, and the water supply is sufficient for the cultivation of one hundred and twenty-five acres. The crops are those usually produced in the section, hay, grain and vege-

tables, and are abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. His cattle and his business as a guide are his main resources, however, although the products of the soil furnish a substantial addition to his revenues. In the fraternal life of the community he takes an interest as a member of the Woodmen of the World and in politics as a Republican. In March, 1885, he was married to Miss Mattie Myrick, a native of Iowa, reared in Kansas. They have four children, Laura, Byron, Walter and Earl. Mr. Goff's parents are Byron and Fannie Goff, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. The father is a carpenter and worked at his trade in Kansas in connection with farming. The family moved to Meeker in 1888, and here the parents have since maintained their home. Eight children composed their offspring, seven of whom are living, Harry, Josiah, John B., Homer, Andrew, Bertha (Mrs. Joseph Ralston), and Celia (Mrs. Jack Burns). The father is a Populist in political allegiance and has been successful in business. Both father and son have lived usefully and creditably and have won the gratitude of their fidelity to duty in the lasting regard of their fellow citizens.

WILLIAM H. GOFF.

One of the most popular citizens and successful ranchers and cattle-growers of Rio Blanco county is William H. Goff, who is comfortably established on a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres fifteen miles west of the village of Rangely and is an older brother of John B. Goff, of Meeker (see sketch elsewhere in this volume). He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on November 29, 1855, and there received a meager education in the public schools. He assisted his parents on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, then secured land in Kansas, where they were

living at the time, in Osage county, and farmed it, conducting a meat market and livery business in addition, until 1882. In November of that year he sold all his interests in Kansas and moved to Colorado, where he at once secured employment as a range rider for Ora Haley, an extensive cattle-grower, with whom he remained thirteen months. In January, 1884, he moved to Meeker and secured a contract for carrying the mails between that town and Grand River, meeting the dangers of the business with courage and self-reliance and enduring its hardships of weather and privation with fortitude and cheerfulness. At the termination of this contract he began raising and trading in stock which he continued to do to 1893. At that time he moved to the western portion of Rio Blanco county on the state line, where he took up a desert claim which is a portion of the ranch on which he now lives. He has added to its extent until he has four hundred and eighty acres, of which one hundred acres are under cultivation. His crops are hay, grain, hardy vegetables and fruit, and the yield is good. In addition to his ranching industry Mr. Goff has for some years conducted one in supplying the neighboring Indians with needed provisions, paying particular attention to raising cattle and horses for this purpose. He is also interested in the Union Oil Company, and formerly had some shares of ownership in the Gilsonite mines, but disposed of the latter to good advantage. In the public and fraternal life of the community Mr. Goff has ever been earnestly interested, being a strong Democrat in political faith and belonging to the Woodmen of the World. He was married on March 9, 1881, to Miss Mary R. Hart, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and daughter of John and Mary A. Hart, also born in that state. Her father is a prosperous father and busy saw-mill owner and manager. The family comprises five children, Sarah,

Ella, Mary, Sherman and Emily, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have had four children, two of whom died in infancy and a son named Leroy on July 1, 1883. The living child is their son Claude L. Mr. Goff is practically a self-made man and has made his own way in the world. His progress has been steady and continual, through effort and trial, not showy or spectacular, but along the lines of quiet and peaceful industry. He is an example to others in the manliness with which he has performed every duty and the courage with which he has assumed every proper responsibility; and he is held in the highest esteem by all classes of his community because of his sterling worth and elevated citizenship.

EDDIE P. WILBUR.

When the active, enterprising and public-spirited citizen who is the subject of this sketch settled in Rio Blanco county in September, 1882, only two stock men lived in the White river valley. There were few roads and almost no bridges in the region. The land was in its state of primitive nature, productive of its wild growth of little use for civilized life and yielding grudgingly to the hand of the husbandman. There were no ditches for irrigation and large acreages were too arid for cultivation. Indians and wild animals still roamed about at will insulting the lone majesty of night with their hideous deeds, and white men, not yet present in sufficient numbers to provide the community of effort necessary for self-defense, were practically at the mercy of nature's untamed children who jealously resisted the intrusion and encroachments of the strangers. Mr. Wilbur has therefore the distinction of being one of the patriarchs of the section and can look around him and see in almost every evidence of progress and improvement a tribute to his daring, endurance, constructive enter-

prise and breadth of view. He helped to build the first ditch in the county and also the Old Agency, Miller and Oakridge ditches, and the Meeker townsite as well. He took an active part in the inevitable Indian troubles, especially those occurring at the time when warrants were issued for the arrest of troublesome Utes in 1887. Then he, Mr. Gilley, James Van Cleve, and Frank Clark buried Jack Benner, Mart Holden and Edward Archie, victims of savage fury. He was the guide of the troop that made the arrests and quelled the consequent uprising, and one of its leaders in action. He was the first juror summoned to service in the county, Breckenridge then being the county seat. He served as marshal of Meeker from 1890 to 1894, sheriff of the county from 1893 to 1897, member of the county high school board for many years, and since 1897 has been secretary of the Coal Creek school board. His life began in Schenectady county, New York, on September 22, 1862, and he is the son of David V. and Norine Wilbur, natives of New York state. In his early manhood the father was a farmer, but his later years were devoted to work at his trade as a carpenter. He was a Republican in politics and both parents were Methodists. Of their nine children six are living, Charles E. H., Julius R., Bradford B., Eddie P., Aggie, wife of William Showers, and Ella, wife of Frank E. Watson. The father died in August, 1900, and the mother is living at Meeker. Mr. Wilbur attended the public schools and worked on the home farm until he was seventeen. He then moved to Chicago and for a number of years worked at different employments, among them driving piles at the docks, and boating between that city and Buffalo. In 1881 he came to Colorado and located at Denver where he worked at hard labor for several months. In March, 1882, he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there continued working as a laborer, finally shipping out

on the Oregon Short Line for labor in the employment of that road; but being dissatisfied with the boss in charge, he left the train and went forward on foot, his blankets packed on his back, the snow deep and troublesome, and his provision along the hard and difficult way being one meal a day, and that often a scant one. After some considerable effort and through hardships he will never forget, he reached Idaho and secured employment with the Union Pacific Railroad. A short time afterward he went to freighting for the government and in the spring of 1882 for Hughes & Adams, at the same time furnishing hay and wood for the government under contract. In September following he located the ranch on which he now lives, one hundred and sixty acres of it, adding eighty acres afterward by purchase. Of this tract two hundred acres are under cultivation and yield good crops, while cattle and horses furnish his chief resource. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and politically he is independent. On Christmas day, 1888, he was married to Miss Mollie E. Watson, a daughter of John A. Watson (see sketch elsewhere in this work). Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur have had five children, of whom Ella P., Arthur E., George D. and Mary B. are living, and Frankie died in August, 1890.

FRANK A. HARKER.

Although born in the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, Frank A. Harker became a resident of Colorado at so early an age that he may almost be considered wholly a product of the state. He has entered so fully into the spirit of its enterprise and the pursuits of its people that he has become one of its most progressive and successful ranch men, and as such has contributed materially to its advancement and the business success which has made so much of its interesting and wonderful history. His

life began on November 3, 1859, and he is the son of George and Adeline Harker, the former a native of England and the latter of New York state. The father emigrated to America at the age of thirteen. After residing and working at various places in this country, he moved his family to Colorado in 1860 and took up a ranch five miles east of Denver. Here he met with serious losses by the flood of 1864 and by having one hundred and fifty horses and three hundred cattle stolen by the Indians; but notwithstanding these losses he achieved a substantial success in his ranching and stock industries and became a man of standing and influence in his section. He died in 1864, a member of the Masonic order and the Republican party. In 1872 the mother and the rest of the family moved to the neighborhood of Colorado Springs and continued ranching and raising cattle, Frank managing the business. There were three children in the family. Annie, then Mrs. Leon Marcolt, died in 1890, and George is living at Cripple Creek. Frank was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school took charge of the home ranch which he managed until 1882. In connection therewith, in 1879, he freighted between Colorado Springs and Leadville, and in this work he suffered many hardships, one winter freezing his feet so badly that he was obliged to quit work and lie up for recovery during a period of five months. He afterward followed mining under contract and also prospected two years in the San Juan country. In 1884 he returned to his home and the next year he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles and a half east of Meeker, to which he has added by purchase three hundred and sixty acres. Of the whole tract he can cultivate three hundred and fifty acres and on this body he raises good crops of the products suitable to the region. He has made all the improvements on the place himself and by his vigorous and skillful man-

agement has made the place one of the most productive and desirable in the neighborhood of its location. He is a very enterprising and progressive ranch man, full of the spirit of modern advancement in which each year is expected to mark a substantial move toward better and more profitable results. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and in political affairs he supports the Republican party. On March 19, 1891, he was married to Miss Mattie Proctor and they have three children, Leon R., William A. and Cora A. In this part of Rio Blanco county there is no more esteemed citizen and there is none more worthy of the standing he has among his fellow men. In business, in social relations, in the public local interests of the community and in the ordinary duties of citizenship he has met his responsibilities faithfully, regardless of opposition where that has confronted him and in spite of difficulties where they have beset his path.

HENRY PIERSON.

The life of Henry Pierson, of Rio Blanco county, although passing along smoothly for the greater part in useful labor, has not been devoid of incident and adventure of an exciting nature, nor free from danger and privation. He was born on June 18, 1848, in Sweden, where his parents, Peter and Hannah (Hanson) Pierson, were also native. The father was a miner in his home country, and after the removal of the family to the United States in 1878, he became a well-to-do farmer in Nebraska, where both parents ended their days. They had seven children, and six of them are living, Ida, wife of Swan N. Swanson, Henry, Anna, wife of Olaf Windel, Carrie, wife of Nelson Windel, Betsie and Ellen, wife of Peter Windel. Henry attended the state schools in his native land.

and after leaving school assisted his parents in providing for his living, working in the mines with his father. He emigrated to the United States, reaching Chicago with but twenty-five cents in money. In that city he was employed in paving streets until 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army in which he served to the close of the Civil war. After the war he settled in Colorado, and with headquarters at Central City and Georgetown, engaged in mining and prospecting from 1870 to 1885. When the excitement over the discovery of gold in the Black Hills broke out he joined the stampede to that promising field, and when Leadville attracted the attention of the mining world as a new eldorado, he transferred his energies to that camp. He was also among the first arrivals at Aspen, locating there when the village had only twenty white inhabitants. In 1885 he bought a ranch on Bear creek near Morrison on which he was occupied in general ranching until 1892. He then sold that property and purchased the one he now owns, a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in the original body, to which he has added one hundred and twenty acres by a subsequent purchase. Here he has sufficient water for the cultivation of one hundred and sixty acres, and carries on farming and raising cattle on a large scale. The ranch is well located five miles west of Meeker, within easy reach of a good market for its products, and he has improved it with good buildings and made it fruitful by judicious and industrious cultivation. Mr. Pierson was married in 1873, to Miss Mary Lawson, a native of Sweden, who died on February 28, 1887, leaving six of their seven children to survive her, Mrs. J. E. Crook, Benjamin, Alfred, Minnie, Harry and Edna. The other child, a son named Nelson, died some years ago. On November 21, 1888, the father married a second wife, Miss Betsie Harbardson, also born in Sweden, the daughter of Harbar and Mary (Ericsson) Harbardson,

who passed the whole of their lives in their native land. They were members of the Lutheran church, farmers by occupation and the parents of six children, two of whom are living, Carrie and Mrs. Pierson. By his second marriage Mr. Pierson became the father of two children, Claude and Peter. He supports the Democratic party in political affairs, and takes an active interest in the progress of his county and state. Among the incidents of thrilling interest which he witnessed in the early days of his residence in this state were the scalping of Anderson and Burklin in the Black Hills and the burning to death of a man tied to a tree at Aspen in 1881, both atrocities perpetrated by Indians.

JOHN DELANEY.

From the Emerald Isle, which has given so much of talent, vivacity, versatility and useful labor in various lines of productive effort to our country, came the prominent and progressive cattle and ranchman who is the subject of this article. He was born in Ireland on April 23, 1847, the son of John and Mary Delaney, also Irish by nativity, as their forefathers were for many generations before them. The family emigrated to the United States in 1854 and took up their residence in the state of New York. Here the father, who had been a wholesale grocer and liquor merchant at Dublin in his native land, and also a farmer in the vicinity of that city, became a manufacturer of paper, and was making steady progress to a successful business career in this country when in 1861 death cut short his life and usefulness, he having for five years survived his wife who died in 1856. Thus orphaned at the age of fourteen, their son John, the second born of their three living children, the other two being Mary A. and Theresa, was thrown on his own resources and, stimulated by the sharp spur of necessity, began to make his own way in the

world with commendable industry and frugality. He had received a limited education at the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and in starting out for himself found employment as a farm hand, an occupation to which he adhered for a number of years in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1880 he became a resident of Colorado, and during the next seven years devoted his time to mining at various places on the Western slope. In 1887, having determined to turn his attention to ranching and the stock industry, he took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres by pre-emption, the one on which he has since made his home. In addition to this he has purchased three hundred and twenty acres, and of the whole tract he cultivates three hundred acres in the ordinary farm products of the region in which he lives. His principal reliance in his business is, however, the cattle he raises and handles, and in this line of enterprise he is very successful, conducting his operations on a large scale and with excellent results. He is a leading citizen of his section of the county, an earnest Democrat in politics, a cordial supporter and helpful aid in all undertakings for the good of his community and a widely known and esteemed citizen. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah Durkin. They have had eight children. John B. died on December 13, 1900, and Mary, Sarah, James, Edward, Anna B., Frank and Joseph are living. All the family belong to the Catholic church. In his life in this state Mr. Delaney has seen some strenuous times. In 1887, when there was an Indian outbreak in the vicinity of his new home, and he happened to be at Glenwood Springs, although he had plenty of money for the purpose, he was unable to hire any one to take him home so that he could assist in putting down the savages; so he was obliged to make the trip on foot, but he reached the scene of action in time to be of material assistance in protecting the community and restoring peace.

FARRELL McLAUGHLIN.

More than sixty years ago the useful life which it is the purpose of this writing to briefly outline began in the western portion of Ireland. The subject is a descendant of long lines of Irish ancestry, who turned the glebe in the isle of flowers for many generations, or otherwise added by their labors to the commercial or industrial wealth of the country. He was born on April 25, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Bridget McLaughlin, who emigrated from their own hospitable shores to the larger liberties and greater opportunities of the United States and settled in the state of New York at Troy. The father was a farmer, and took an earnest interest in the political activities of his adopted land as a leading Democrat in his locality. Both parents died a number of years ago leaving three of their eight children to survive them, all of whom are yet living, Hugh, Henry and Farrell. The last named attended the common schools in his boyhood and early youth, but has learned his best and most useful lessons in the exacting but thorough school of experience. In 1863, when he was twenty years old, he left his father's home, and after following a number of different vocations, in 1874 opened a produce commission house which he conducted two years without much success. In 1876 he became a resident of Blackhawk in Gilpin county, this state, and during the next three years engaged in mining for wages and prospecting on his own account. In 1879 he moved to Leadville, then one of the busiest camps in the state, and for five years thereafter he did a thriving butchering business in partnership with William L. Otterpach. Then selling out his interest there, he changed his residence to Rio Blanco county and gave his attention to raising cattle on the open range. At this time he located the ranch now occupied by James Ed Hall which he afterward sold to that gentleman. He then bought

another on Piceance creek which he held until 1890, when he moved to his present home near Rangely. He now owns two quarter-sections and has two hundred acres of good land under cultivation. He is also extensively engaged in the cattle business with profitable returns. His land is well irrigated from two ditches which he owns, and as he omits no effort needed for its proper cultivation, he realizes abundant harvests from its fertile soil. Although by nature and desire a peaceful man, Mr. McLaughlin has not escaped the common lot of the pioneers in trouble with the Indians. He assisted in driving the hostile Utes out of his section of the state in 1879, and did not hesitate to take his place in other engagements with the savages from time when occasion required it. In the public life of the county he has ever been active and serviceable. He served as county commissioner four years, and is generally conceded to have been one of the best men the county ever had in this office. He was elected as a Populist, but had previously been a Democrat. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Conway Fitzpatrick, a native of Macon, Missouri, and they have seven children, Belle Catherine, Hannah, Eliza, Ora, Reba, and one other. The parents belong to the Catholic church.

ROBERT REIGAN.

Coming to Colorado when he was but nineteen years of age, and with almost no capital except his natural endowments of mind and body and a slender common-school education, through his quickness of perception and vigor of action in the opportunities offered by the state to men of energy and capacity, Robert Reigan, of Rio Blanco county, has acquired a large extent of property and built up a good business in general ranching and raising cattle. He has also risen to prominence among the citizens of his locality and made substan-

tial contributions toward the development and improvement of the country. He is a native of Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he was born on September 25, 1858. His father, Patrick Reigan, was born and reared in Ireland and came to America when a young man. Here he married, and soon afterward they moved to Wisconsin, where they passed the rest of their lives in profitable farming. Both belonged to the Catholic church. Their offspring numbered twelve, and of these their son Michael died in 1887, and two others, James and Patrick, were killed in 1885 by an explosion of their home arranged for by cattle rustlers whom they refused to aid in thefts of stock from the neighboring farms. They were sleeping when the explosion occurred and had no chance to escape. The nine living children are John, Mary, Ellen, Thomas, Theresa, Robert, Johanna, Morris and Alice. The parents are dead. Their son Robert assisted them in the work of the farm until some of the younger boys were able to take his place, then in 1877, he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he passed two years mining for wages and on leased properties. In 1879 he transferred his energies to Leadville, where he mined a year under contract. From 1881 to 1884 he was manager of the Minnie A. Y. mines, and in the latter year, desiring to turn his attention to ranching and raising stock, he bought an outfit for the purpose at Denver which he brought to Piceance creek and there he pre-empted his present home ranch of one hundred and sixty acres. He has since purchased three additional quarter sections, and of the six hundred and forty acres he now owns two hundred and fifty are well watered and under cultivation. He raises an abundance of farm products common to the locality and large numbers of cattle. His undertakings in these lines have been wisely managed, vigorously developed and successfully operated. He has exhibited also such in-

terest and activity in the public life of the community that he has risen to prominence in the councils of the Democratic party of which he is an enthusiastic and influential member. On December 17, 1890, he united in marriage with Miss Minnie Lochran, who was born in Ireland and reared in the United States. They have had six children. Of these Louis J. is deceased and Ellen, Robert, Alice, Patrick and Catherine are living.

OWEN H. LUNNY.

The blessings of a free and unsettled country like the United States to the overcrowded populations of the older lands, and which has aptly been called the great charity of God to the human race, can be fully estimated only by those who have experienced them and their benefits, and can not be overestimated by anybody. Their voice has been loud and persuasive for several hundred years, and has been heeded by uncounted millions, who have come hither to secure and enjoy them, and in doing so have not only found wide and multiform opportunities for their own advancement, but have also helped to magnify in volume and increase in value their service to the race. Among the men of thrift and substance, who in their youth sought the benefits thus offered and have used them to their own advantage, is Owen H. Lunny, of Rio Blanco county, this state, who came to our shores when he was a boy of fifteen, and has since been diligent in employing his opportunities for his own good and the good of the country itself. He is a native of Ireland, born on May 26, 1866, and the son of Owen and Ella Lunny, natives of that country, and belonging to families resident there from time immemorial. The father was an industrious farmer and raised cattle for market on a small scale. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom are living, Mary, Ella,

Owen H., Peter H., James, Hugh and Edward. The father has been dead a number of years and the mother is still living in her native land. Owen attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home when he could, which was but seldom and not long at a time, for the energy of every member of the family was required to aid in the work on the home farm. When he reached the age of fifteen he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining in the state of New York two years, engaged in any occupation that offered, he came to Colorado, arriving in 1883 and locating at Leadville. Here he mined for wages and under lease, and also at times served as engineer in running a steam pump. In 1885 he moved to Rio Blanco county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land on Coal creek, which he at once settled on and began to improve. As time passed and he prospered in his enterprise, he added to his domain until he now owns one thousand, five hundred acres of land and has three hundred of it under cultivation. He started early in the stock business and has increased the scope of his interests in it to its present extent, which is one of large proportions and leading importance in his neighborhood. As a helpmate in his labors and a participant in his success, he secured by marriage on July 2, 1893, Miss Anna S. Meagher, his devoted wife and the mother of his one child. They have lived prosperously and happily in their new home, which has been improved and developed by their own efforts, and they enjoy in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of those who know them throughout the community in which their useful lives are passing.

ELIJAH B. THOMPSON.

From his youth the subject of this sketch has been connected actively with the stock industry, and he has learned the business by prac-

tical experience in every department of it. His life began in Tuolumne county, California, on August 27, 1856, and he is the son of George and Sarah (Blakesley) Thompson, farmers of Virginia who moved to California soon after the discovery of gold in that state. There the father devoted his attention to mining and in his work discovered and located several valuable properties, among them the Red Bluff gold mine, which he discovered on March 9, 1857. There were two children born in the family. Obediah and Elijah. The latter had no opportunities for attending school beyond a period of six days. He reached man's estate through labor and privation, enduring hardships and encountering dangers of various kinds in the wild, unsettled country in which his earlier years were passed, and as soon as he was able became a range rider in the cattle industry. In the employ of the Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company he drove cattle from Texas to Rockyford, in this state, bringing them over the trail in the absence of definite roads, and also served the company in other ways during a period of ten years, being their foreman seven years of the time. He became a resident of Colorado in 1884, and on May 30, 1890, purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on Snake river where he was busily occupied in ranching and raising cattle and horses until 1900. Here he suffered many reverses, but in spite of them he made steady progress. On November 4, 1898, his buildings were destroyed by hostile Indians who had risen against the whites because their destruction of game was ordered stopped by the game warden. They gave the settlers a great deal of trouble over this order, and as Mr. Thompson was able to speak the Mexican language, he served as interpreter in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. One battle was fought in which six Indians were killed, and during the turmoil he was himself marked for slaughter, the

notorious Tom Horn having arranged to kill him and four other men on October 27th. The plot was only partially successful, Isham Dart being killed by the desperado on the date named and Matthew Rasch by the same hand on October 4th, the others, Mr. Thompson, Joseph Davenport and Samuel Bassett, escaping. From 1900 to May, 1904, Mr. Thompson was engaged in the livery business and in dealing in horses, and he is now located on a good ranch of three hundred and sixty acres on Williams's fork. He has three hundred acres under cultivation, raising good crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and also carries on a thriving cattle industry. In political life he is an earnest Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In May, 1890, he was married to Miss Armida Bowrier, who was born in Wisconsin. Three children have been born to them. One died in infancy and Lyman B. and Anama are living. It should be mentioned as a matter of interest that there are large deposits of bituminous coal on Mr. Thompson's land and the outlook for the vigorous and profitable working of mines there is very promising.

ROBERT H. GREEN.

Born and reared on the frontier, and making his preparation for the battle of life amid its incidents of thrilling interest, wherein often every day was fraught with danger, all time was laden with toil, and the lot of man one of hardship and privation, Robert H. Green grew to manhood in an environment well adapted to produce courage and self-reliance in spirit, strength and suppleness of body, and self-knowledge of the most valuable kind. His opportunities for education were found mainly in the rugged school of experience, and his knowledge of men in boyhood and youth was gained almost wholly from contact with the

hardy and resourceful pioneers. He was born on a farm near Springfield, Missouri, on March 27, 1855, and even in his boyhood had contact with the stirring activities of our progressive colonization which found expression in his section in the border wars over the question of slavery. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty, bearing a cheerful and serviceable part in the labors of the farm, and in 1875 set out for himself in a new country, as they had done in their early lives. Coming to Colorado then, he passed a year in various occupations at Denver. In 1876 he rented a ranch on Plumb creek, and during the next five years he himself devoted to its improvement and cultivation. In 1881 he returned to Missouri, but not finding conditions to his liking, and making no financial headway by his really vigorous efforts, he once more became a resident of Colorado, leasing a ranch in Douglas county on which he lived until 1885. He then moved to Routt county and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles east of Craig, which he sold after improving it. In 1894 he purchased another, a part of which is his present home. His purchase was a quarter-section, but he has sold all except forty acres, enough to suitably employ his energies in the ranching and cattle business which he conducts on it, raising good crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and numbers of high grade cattle, the latter being his main source of revenue. He has taken an active part in the public local affairs of his county and grown to prominence and influence among its people. Earnestly supporting the Republican party in political matters, he is regarded by the members of the organization as wise in counsel and vigorous and serviceable in action, and has been chosen by them to official station of prominence and responsibility. He was elected county commissioner in 1900 and for many years has

served as a justice of the peace, and also as school director. He was married on February 11, 1875, to Miss Eleanora Hays, who was born in Missouri. Of their seven children a daughter named Laura died in infancy, and Irwin E., Wesley, Willis, Robert, Eleanora and Alice are living. Mr. Green is the son of Louis and Nancy Green, natives of Tennessee and early emigrants to Missouri. In early life the father was a farmer, but he is now engaged in the Christian ministry in the Baptist church. The mother died in 1898. Nine children were born to them, of whom are living, Frank, James, Benjamin, William, Ida and Robert H.

GEORGE W. WALKER.

Born at a pleasant home in the sunny South, and beginning life with fair prospects of advancement, the career of George W. Walker, of near Craig, Routt county, illustrates the irony of fortune which so often mocks the brightest hopes of men, and also the advantages of pluck, persistency, industry and frugality in this land of boundless opportunities. His life began in Franklin county, Alabama, on February 12, 1856, and he is the last born and only surviving child of Anderson and Martha Walker, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. They had a family of eight children of whom seven are dead. The father was a prosperous farmer for his day and section, but died when the son was only ten years old, his wife having passed away three years before. Thus orphaned at the early age of ten years, Mr. Walker saw all his prospects for a good start in life laid in the graves of his parents, and from the time of his father's death was obliged to make his own way in the world. At this time he migrated to Illinois, where he remained and worked on farms for wages until 1882. His next three years were passed in Nebraska in the same employment, and in 1885 he came to Colorado and located on Bear river.

Here he pre-empted a tract of land and homesteaded on another, securing three hundred and eighty acres in all. The land was wild and unbroken, given up wholly to unprofitable sage brush and grease-wood. But with characteristic energy he went to work at improving it and making it productive with the result that he now has one hundred acres under good cultivation and one of the desirable and profitable ranches in his neighborhood. His principal resources are hay and cattle, but he raises first-rate crops of grain, vegetables and small fruits. All the buildings and other improvements on the ranch have been made by Mr. Walker, and the place is a tribute to his enterprise, skill and business capacity. He has also taken a warm and serviceable interest in the local affairs of his community, sparing no effort on his part toward its development and wholesome progress. He helped to build the first church in Routt county, laying the stone foundation himself, this being one of the popular church edifices at Craig and in many other ways he has contributed to the substantial advancement of every worthy interest in the neighborhood. On arriving in this state his entire capital in money was fifty cents, but he had in addition a firm determination to succeed, an unyielding energy, a resourceful self-reliance, and a keen eye for good opportunities. Through these his present success has been won, and as a self-made man he is a credit to American citizenship, and as such is universally esteemed wherever he is known. He was married on June 9, 1889, to Miss Mary Breeze, a native of Illinois. They have one child, their daughter Jennie E.

JULIAN P. MORIN.

A man's life of usefulness to his fellows and success in his own affairs is the best tribute to the uprightness of his character, the loftiness of his motives, the steadfastness of his

purpose and the proper employment of his time and faculties. Tried by this severe standard Julian P. Morin, of near Padoga, Routt county, one of the most representative and progressive ranchers and stock men of the Williams fork region is entitled to a high regard. Without ostentation or self-seeking, except in the domain of making his way successfully in the world and providing for his family or others who may be dependent upon him, he has gone his way through every trial, performing with fidelity and industry every daily duty, true to himself and therefore necessarily true to his fellows. Mr. Morin was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on February 19, 1835, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Morin, the former born in France and the latter in Canada. The father came to this continent when young and settled in the province of Quebec where he was married and became an industrious and prosperous farmer. He died in 1873 and the mother in 1888. Two of their children survive them, their sons Joseph and Julian. The latter grew to the age of seventeen in his native place, was educated in the common schools, and learned practical farming on the paternal homestead, on which he remained until 1852. He then emigrated to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1858 and thoroughly learned the trade of a blacksmith. In the year last named he returned to his native land, where he lived and wrought at his trade until 1870. Desiring then a further residence in "The States," he again crossed our northern boundary and located in Iowa. Here he followed his craft for one year at the end of which he became a resident of Colorado. Locating at Hutchinson Junction, he opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted four years, and he was successful in his enterprise. At the end of the period named he sold out at a good profit, and after blacksmithing for a short time at Lake City, moved to Antelope Springs, then

opening to populous settlement, and during the next two years engaged in ranching in that neighborhood. From there he moved to Leadville where he burned charcoal from 1879 to 1884 and prospered in the work, it being a private enterprise conducted solely for his own profit. In 1884 he located the ranch on which he now lives, and which has since been his home, taking up first a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres which he has since increased to four hundred and eighty acres. A considerable portion of his land is devoted to the production of the ordinary farm products of the neighborhood and the rest is excellent grazing ground for his large herds of cattle which form the greater part of his industry. The land was wild and unbroken when he settled on it, he being one of the first to locate in the region, and he has made all the improvements it contains, both in buildings and cultivation, himself, providing it with commodious and comfortable structures for its purposes and bringing the arable portion of the soil to a high state of productiveness. He has become thoroughly attached to the institutions of the country, and is a loyal and serviceable citizen of Colorado in whose prosperity and progress he takes an earnest and helpful interest. He is a Republican in national politics, but in local affairs seeks to subserve by his efforts and his influence the best interests of the community and its people. He is very progressive and public-spirited in his own business and in all that pertains to the lasting welfare of his county and state, and has a wide and well-founded popularity throughout the section in which he lives. Practically a self-made man, he has produced his fortunes by his own effort and his career furnishes an example worthy of emulation by young men everywhere and a substantial proof of the value of thrift and enterprise, as well as of integrity, in a land of really boundless opportunities.

SHAW BROTHERS.

The Shaw brothers, John, Graham O. and Herbert, whose ranch of five hundred and sixty acres, located in the neighborhood of Pagoda, Routt county, is one of the best improved, most highly cultivated and most productive in the region, containing along with other improvements a number of trees which are said to be the oldest and largest in the county, are natives of Pender county, North Carolina, where John was born on October 13, 1855, Graham O. on March 27, 1862, and Herbert on September 9, 1865. They are the sons of Daniel and Elizabeth Shaw, who were also born and reared in North Carolina, and were prosperous farmers there. Eight of their children are living, Ada, James, Edwin, Daniel, Annie, John, Graham O. and Herbert. The mother died in 1866, and the father in January, 1895. A portion of the ranch on which the brothers live and which they are successfully and vigorously operating, was taken up by Graham in 1889, and he was joined in the enterprise by Herbert in 1890 and by John five years later. Additional land was purchased and the operations have been enlarged from time to time until these enterprising gentlemen conduct one of the largest and most flourishing industries in their line to be found on Williams Fork whereon they are so pleasantly and advantageously located. John Shaw was educated in private schools in his native state, but his opportunities for attending school were neither many nor long continued. At an early age he was obliged to make a hand on his father's plantation and perform a man's share of the labor. He remained at home so occupied until 1882, when he came to Colorado and located at Boulder. He engaged in ranch work and quarrying, helping to get the stone of which the county court house was built. He afterward leased a ranch in the vicinity and continued farming there until 1895, when he

joined his brothers on Williams Fork. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active part in the campaigns of his party. He is also cordially interested in the welfare of the county, as are his brothers, and they omit no effort they can make to push forward its progress and development. Graham O. Shaw attended the common schools and also the college at Greeley, this state. He came to Colorado in 1882, when he was twenty years of age, and after spending a year at Denver variously occupied, moved to Longmont in 1883, and there he operated a baling outfit for the George Coffin Company one year, then became associated with Mr. Coffin as a partner in the business, remaining with him until 1889. In that year he severed his connection with the enterprise and located a portion of the ranch now belonging to him and his brothers. Like his brother John he is a Democrat in political faith, and, like him, he takes an active and serviceable interest in the affairs of his party. Since 1900 he has been one of the county commissioners of Routt county. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and is ardently devoted to the interests of the order. Herbert Shaw came to this state in 1885, and in 1890 became a partner of his brother Graham in the ranching and cattle business which the three now conduct. On September 9, 1900, he was married to Miss Sadie Turner, a native of Ray county, Missouri. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is devoted to its welfare. Hay and cattle are the staples produced on the ranch of the brothers; but they also raise large quantities of grain, vegetables and small fruits. They are men of fine progressive spirit, commendable breadth of view and loyal devotion to the section in which they have cast their lot. They are also prominent in all local affairs, and are held in high esteem for their wisdom in counsel and their energy and diligence in action where the best interests of the county are concerned.

THOMAS DUNSTAN.

Thomas Dunstan, of near Pagoda, Routt county, who is considered one of the most substantial and successful ranchers and stock men in his portion of the state, is a native of Australia, born on November 21, 1847. His parents also were born in that country and emigrated to the United States in 1872, locating in Kansas where they passed the remainder of their lives in profitable farming. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1901. They had three children, Mrs. George Jeniver, Richard J. and Thomas, all of whom are living. Thomas, the youngest, received a common-school education and was well prepared for the business of life and future usefulness on the paternal homestead. He came to this country with his parents in 1872 and lived with them in Kansas until 1878. He then moved to Colorado and, locating at Denver, farmed with varied success for a few years. After following other occupations for a time, he furnished teams under contract for grading the ground for the station of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in that city, excavated the ground for the round-house of the same road and graded for the city water works. In these works he was in partnership with his brother Richard. They also shipped to Pueblo and there they continued the same line of operations. One of the profitable contracts they had and completed was straightening the railroad between Pueblo and Salida. Thomas was afterward employed in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande at Denver as a machinist's helper. In 1886 he secured by pre-emption a portion of his present ranch, and to the original tract he has added forty acres by a subsequent purchase. He has brought eighty acres of this land to an advanced state of productiveness in hay and grain, and the rest is excellent grazing ground for his cattle which he raises in large numbers. From 1886 to 1892 his brother Richard was an active partner in

the ranching and cattle industry, but since the year last named Thomas has conducted the business alone. Mr. Dunstan is a zealous Republican in political faith and is prominent and influential in his party as he is progressive and successful in his business. He is popular throughout his neighborhood with all classes of the people, and is given up to be one of the leading and representative citizens in his portion of the county. Although not a native of this country he is warmly attached to its institutions and thoroughly devoted to the welfare of its people. His residence in various parts of it has made him familiar with its features and the interests of its different sections, and this enables him to take a broad and liberal view of its needs and see with a broad mind and true public-spirit, and those who know him well value him for his genuine patriotism, his extensive general information, his tolerance of differences of opinion and his strong devotion to truth in every form without regard to sectional prejudices.

JOHN LYONS.

Owing to the death of his father when the son was but ten years old and to the fact that he was next to the oldest living child in the family, and was therefore obliged to assist in providing a living for his mother and the rest of the children, John Lyons, of Routt county, one of the esteemed citizens and successful ranch and cattle men living near Pagoda, felt at a very early age the burdens of life and found his youth clouded by the responsibility and difficulty, which, however, he bore cheerfully and with energy and courage. And it may be truthfully said that his subsequent successes and his present prosperity afford him all the greater satisfaction because of his early trials. He was born in Ireland on August 15, 1853, and instead of going to school for any length

of time as most boys do, he was forced by circumstances to go to work, and so had almost no opportunity for securing even the rudiments of an education. His parents were Jeremiah and Mary (Haley) Lyons, both Irish by nativity. The father was a farmer and in connection with his farming raised dairy cattle. He died in 1863 leaving a widow and five children in very moderate circumstances. The children are Daniel, John, Nora, Margaret, wife of Patrick Sullivan, and Michael. They are all Catholics in church affiliation. John remained in his native land variously employed until 1881, then coming to America he located in New York state and for some years there followed a number of different occupations. Being willing and capable he was never long without employment, and being thrifty and frugal at the same time he soon found himself making headway slowly, it is true, but steadily. His principal work during these earlier years of his American life was in the line of construction. He helped to build the long docks in New Jersey, assisted in the construction of the stock yards there and worked on the Brooklyn bridge. In 1885, deeming that he would find better opportunities for advancement in the West, he came to Colorado, and locating near Cardiff, pre-empted a claim which he sold after making some improvements on it, Charles Darrow, of Glenwood Springs, being the purchaser. For some years thereafter he ran cattle on the Grand river, and in 1889 moved to his present location, pre-empting a portion of the ranch on which he now lives. He has added to his original domain by purchase until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres. He has a considerable acreage devoted to general farm products and a large range of grazing ground for his cattle. The cattle form his staple production and main reliance on the ranch. He has made extensive and advantageous improvements on the land and has a very comfortable

and desirable home. Having been the first settler in his immediate neighborhood, he has been one of the chief factors in its development and progress, aiding by his means and labor and stimulating by his example the interest of others toward the construction of roads, bridges, churches, schoolhouses and other public improvements, and giving full sympathy and active support to all undertakings in the way of industrial and commercial enterprises in which the welfare of the community seemed to be involved. He was married on January 16, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth Hagerty, a native of Ireland, who has been of great assistance in his various undertakings and in full sympathy with his enterprise and aspirations. Mr. Lyons is a prominent and influential man, and has the respect and good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM H. ROSS.

A native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born near the city of London on April 22, 1850, and having been engaged in farming, lumbering, mining, following the life of a sailor on the great lakes, charcoal burning and various other occupations, William H. Ross, of Routt county, with a fine ranch and a flourishing cattle business on Fortification creek, not far from Craig, brought to his present occupations and experience gained in a variety of pursuits and association with men in a number of different places. His parents were Peter and Louisa Ross, natives of Canada and successful farmers in that country, where the father died in 1884, and the mother in 1900. They had a family of nine children, all of whom are living, Mary, Rebecca, Margaret, Elise, Albina, Charlotte, Sarah, Stephen and William H. There was not much opportunity for William to secure an advanced education, and at the age of fifteen he entered actively on the work of the farm at home in the interest of his parents, remaining there until

1865. He then moved to Michigan where he engaged in lumbering, farming and mining on the shore of Lake Superior, and also was employed as a sailor on boats plying between Duluth and other points on the lake. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Central City. Here he was occupied in teaming and cutting cord wood until 1887, when he moved to Aspen, and there devoted two years to prospecting and burning charcoal on his own account. In 1889 he located his present ranch on Fortification creek, taking up homestead and timber claims and thus securing three hundred and twenty acres of good land. This place he has greatly improved and much of the land he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has abundant water for proper irrigation, being the owner of the Little Bear ditch. His crops are good, comprising all the products common to the neighborhood, but hay and cattle are his chief dependence. When he located here the whole country was still wild and game was very plentiful. There was but little in the way of convenience for comfortable living in the region as settlers were few and only meager progress toward development has been made. Now the whole expanse smiles with the products of cultivated life and pleasant homes and waving fields gladden the observer. In working out this change Mr. Ross has been an important factor, and he has his reward in having become one of the most progressive and prosperous ranchers on the creek. While not an active partisan he supports the Republican party in national politics. On August 7, 1902, he united in marriage with Miss Hattie Thornton, a native of England.

JOSEPH A. CARROLL.

A farmer's son in Nova Scotia, and reared to habits of useful industry on the paternal homestead, beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of sixteen equipped with almost

nothing but his natural endowments of a stout heart, a clear head, a willing hand and a determined spirit. Joseph A. Carroll, of Routt county, this state, has made his way in the world to a comfortable estate and a position of esteem among his fellow men, through a variety of scenes and experiences, it is true, but wholly by his own efforts. He was born in Halifax county, Nova Scotia, Canada, on May 2, 1866, and remained on the home farm of his parents until 1882. He attended the local district schools as he had opportunity but this was only at short intervals in the winter months and but for a few years. He is the son of John and Mary A. Carroll, both natives of Canada and well-to-do farmers there. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1872. Their offspring numbered two, Joseph and his older sister Emma, both of whom are living. In 1882, when Joseph left his native land he came at once to Colorado and was employed as a stock tender by Mr. Perkins, an extensive stock man, for a time, then became a range rider for various other persons, continuing in this occupation until 1888. In that year he moved to Aspen and was employed in teaming and helping to build the toll road between Aspen and Hunter's creek. In these and some other occupations he passed the time until 1891, and then he located his present ranch, taking it up as a homestead claim. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres and he cultivates one hundred acres in hay, grain and vegetables, the hay with his cattle, however, forming his chief reliance and main source of revenue. Mr. Carroll is a very progressive man and runs his business with all the energy and breadth of view of his nature. He is making it successful and of expanding value, and meanwhile he is rising into a higher general esteem among the people of his community the more he is known. Politically he is an earnest Democrat and fraternally a Woodman of the World. On August 24,

1891, he was married to Miss Sarah Slinkard, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Colorado with her parents. Mr. Carroll's ranch is located thirteen miles north of Craig. When he took charge of it the only product of the soil was wild sage brush and all its promise was far from encouraging. But his energy and persistent diligence, together with his skill and capacity as a farmer, have brought about a welcome change and transformed the waste into a fruitful farm.

CHARLES L. CLAPP.

Having received a good scholastic training in the schools of his native place, and having since acquired in the practical and thorough school of experience a more valuable education in mechanical lines and knowledge of men and affairs, Charles L. Clapp is a wise, well-informed and very practical man and citizen, and is generally esteemed as such. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, on October 28, 1862, and after leaving school acquired a knowledge of surveying and learned the trade of a pattern maker. He had valuable experience as marine engineer on the Hudson river, and also in other capacities in a mechanical and professional way. In 1887 he came to Colorado and with headquarters at Canon City he became associated with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the capacity of bridge builder, helping to build all the iron bridges on the road between Denver and Grand Junction. He was afterward associated with the Western Coal and Machinery Company of Denver for two years and installed machinery for it in Iowa, Illinois and other states. For two years previous to taking up his present ranch he was interested in ranching on Elk Head creek in Routt county in company with the same parties in Denver. Then in November, 1891, he took a homestead right to the ranch he now owns

which comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is located on Fortification creek, twenty-seven miles north of Craig. While general farm products are raised in abundance cattle and horses are the principal products of interest and profit. Mr. Clapp has the reputation of raising the best horses in this section of Routt county. His stock is standard bred, his stud including the well-known thoroughbred stallion Don John. The ranch is considered one of the best in the neighborhood and all its products are of first-rate quality. Mr. Clapp is a staunch Republican in national politics and is public-spirited and far-seeing in reference to local affairs. He is a son of Clinton W. and Katherine S. Clapp, natives of New York state. The father is a broker and money lender at Wappinger Falls, New York. They have had six children, one of whom, Warren H., died in March, 1879. The five living are Benjamin F., George M., Charles L., Walter C. and Jason E. Their mother died in 1870.

NORRIS W. BROCK.

Although a Canadian by birth, and trained to the age of seventeen in the traditions and political activities of his native land, Norris W. Brock, of Routt county, this state, is none the less loyal and devoted to the interests and institutions of the country of his adoption, and during his residence of nearly thirty years here he has all the elements of first-rate American citizenship. He was born in the province of Quebec on August 3, 1853, and is the son of Harvey and Hannah Brock, who were successful and prosperous farmers in the dominion and prominent and active members of the Presbyterian church there. The father supported the Liberal party in Canadian politics, and as he was active in its campaign, the son imbibed at an early age the spirit of its policy and felt the ambitions which it awakened. The father died in 1884 and the mother in 1802. Six chil-

dren survive them, Herbert, Norris, Edson, Almand, Alonzo and Renzo. At the age of seventeen Norris left his home to seek his fortune in the great world, and during the next two years engaged in farming in Vermont. In 1872 he moved to Boston, where he worked at the carpenter trade four years, then went to Oldtown, Maine, and there passed the summer of 1876 in a lumber camp on the Penobscot. In the fall he came to this state, and after a short residence at Georgetown, packed his bedding and other worldly goods on horses and journeyed on foot to Routt county. On his arrival, having no money to begin operations for himself, he found employment on the ranch of Smart Brothers, with whom he remained three years. He then, in 1879, located a ranch for himself on Elk Head, the one now owned by Mr. Harrison. Afterward he was in partnership with Thomas Iles in contracts for carrying the United States mails, and found the business profitable, continuing it four years. At the end of that period the partnership was harmoniously dissolved and Mr. Brock, selling the ranch he then owned to a Mr. Haley, located another which he sold in 1889 to the Carey brothers. After this he bought the one he now owns and occupies, which is one of the most beautiful in the valley and comprises four hundred and eighty acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation. Here he raises good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, but finds his staple in cattle. The trees with which his place is so beautifully adorned were planted by him, and now spread their umbrageous branches a monument to his taste and enterprise. Mr. Brock is a prominent, progressive and representative citizen, a successful ranch and stock man, and a leader in all public undertakings of value to his section. He was married on March 3, 1886, to Miss Anna Wentworth, a native of the province of Quebec, Canada. They have four children, Lonney, Stanley, James and Bernice.

SAMUEL B. REID.

Samuel B. Reid, of Hayden, Routt county, and almost the first settler in that vicinity, is a native of Cherokee county, North Carolina, born on July 12, 1832. He is the son of Jesse and Clarissa Reid, also born and reared in the Old North state, where they passed the whole of their lives. The father was a planter and stock-grower, and both parents belonged to the Baptist church. Three of their eight children are living, Sarah L., Jane L. and Samuel B. Samuel remained with the family until 1855, working in their interest, and after the death of the father aiding his mother in supporting them. In 1856 he made a trip over the plains to California, and on his arrival in that state located on the Sacramento river, where he followed mining, but with poor success. In 1858 he moved to Oregon, and there worked three years in the mines for wages. He then changed his residence to eastern Washington, and later to Idaho, discovering in that now rapidly developing state the first mine around which a camp was formed. There he mined three years, then farmed until 1868 in Idaho. In the year last named he turned his attention to raising cattle, and the next year went back to California, locating in the southern part of the state. In 1870 he moved to Nevada, and there he was engaged in ranching and raising stock until 1873. After passing the winter of that year at Denver, Colorado, he took up his residence in the spring of 1874 in Routt county, or meant to live there; but finding the section he had selected without settlers, he went on to the Snake river country and located near the present village of Beggs, Wyoming, where he remained until the Meeker massacre, in 1879, at which time they were burned out, losing almost their entire possessions. They then moved to Bear river and later located on Elk river, making the ranch now owned by Charles Tem-

ple his home and being the first settler in this region. This ranch he improved and gave a stimulus to the occupation and improvement of others near him by building the Reed & Walker ditch. He also improved a portion of the Byron-Shelton ranch. He kept the first store at Hayden, hired the teacher for the first school taught here, in 1884, and also helped to build the Shelton ditch. In 1891 he sold out in that neighborhood and went to Los Angeles, California, where he remained until 1895, then went to Tennessee and Alabama, returning to Colorado in 1900. In political action Mr. Reid is independent, and in reference to the interests of the section in which he was so important a pioneer, he is ever zealous, active and serviceable. In 1863 he was married to Miss Mary E. Denney, a native of Delaware. They have had five children, namely: Albert S., born at Boise City, Idaho, in 1864; Martha J., born at Helena, Montana, in 1866, became the wife of Ephus Donnelson; Mary A., who is now deceased, was born at Argenta, Nevada, in 1869, and was the wife of Amos Whetstone, of California; Siren N., who was born at Bullion, Nevada, in 1871, is the wife of A. F. Wilson, of Iowa; Samuel A., born at Hahn's Peak, Colorado, in 1879.

EPHUS DONNELSON.

Ephus Donnelson, of Routt county, living on a fine ranch of two hundred and forty acres five miles northeast of Hayden, is a native of Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois, where he was born on October 21, 1856. His parents, John and Malinda Donnelson, were born in Norway but reared in the United States. Their final location, after living in a number of places, was in Minnesota, where the mother died on April 12, 1880, and the father on February 12, 1901. They were members of the Lutheran church, and the father was a Republican in

political allegiance. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are living, George, Ephus, Inger and Bertha. Ephus had but meager educational advantages, having opportunity only to attend the common schools and then but a short time. He remained at home working with and for his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. Then, in 1880, he started out in the world for himself, and coming to Colorado, located at Breckenridge, where he engaged in mining, working for wages and prospecting on his own account, and remaining there three years. In 1883 he moved to Middle Park, and there he was employed on ranches two years. In 1885 he changed his residence to the neighborhood in which he now lives, taking up a homestead claim on one-half of the land on which the town of Hayden has since been built. His ranch comprised one hundred and sixty acres. This he improved and cultivated, and on it he lived and carried on a flourishing ranching and cattle industry until 1901, when he sold out there and bought the ranch which he now owns and occupies. This comprises two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, well supplied with water and all under cultivation. Hay, grain, small fruits and vegetables are raised in abundance, but cattle and horses are the chief and most profitable products. His cattle are all well bred Shorthorns and Herefords and his horses are of good strains. He has improved his ranch with superior buildings and other structures, and cultivates his land with every consideration of skill and diligence looking to the best results. He not only has one of the best ranches in his valley but is considered one of the best farmers in his locality, having the distinction of being an old settler and at the same time a modern, up-to-date ranch and cattle man. Politically he supports the Republican party. On March 15, 1887, he united in marriage with Miss Martha J.

Reid, a native of Montana. They have two children, their daughter Emma M. and their son John G. Colorado offers plentiful opportunities to thrifty and industrious men, and Mr. Donnelson is one of the vast number who have taken advantage of her bounty and made the most of it.

JOHN ED. McCOY.

A self-made and very progressive man. John Ed. McCoy, of Routt county, located on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres of his own, and one of the leading ranch and cattle men in the country tributary to the town of Hayden, is wholly indebted to his own efforts and capacity for his advancement in life and can justly attribute to himself the substantial estate he has won from the hard conditions of life in this western wilderness, which, although it offers ample opportunity for thrift and enterprise, exacts their full value in return in the way of arduous and systematic toil. Mr. McCoy was born on June 6, 1866, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and there remained until he reached the age of fourteen, attending the common schools a few years during the winter months and working as soon as he was able to provide for his own necessities. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and with headquarters at Denver, went out into the mountains near Morrison where he gave his attention to hauling wood and saw-mill work until 1889. On July 19th of that year he took up his present ranch in Routt county on a homestead claim. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is in an advanced state of cultivation, producing hay and grain of unusually good quality in great abundance. He also raises cattle in goodly numbers and finds this a source of profit. His ranch is near Dunkley postoffice and about sixteen miles south of Hayden. It is in a good and prolific region which is rapidly

improving under the industry of such men as he, and his land is steadily growing in value. Politically Mr. McCoy is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is the son of David W. and Mary J. McCoy, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Iowa. The father is now a resident of Denver, where he carries on a prosperous butchering business and maintains a pleasant home for his wife and those of their nine children who are yet living under his roof. He is a Republican in politics and is well esteemed in business circles. The children born in his household are John Ed., Mary, Hannah, Mattie, Cora, Julia, Robert, Macy and Minnie. The parents are members of the Baptist church, and the father belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Born in Madison county, Wisconsin, on April 22, 1859, and having made his own living by continued industry and thrift since he was seventeen, and, moreover, confronting many of the dangers and hardships of the Western wilds, Thomas Morgan, of Steamboat Springs, Routt county, this state, has had nearly thirty years of what is known as "the strenuous life," but he has met every trial and difficulty with a manly and determined spirit, and fought every foe to his peace and his prosperity with the courage that always wins in the end. Passing through reverses and periods of adversity, but never losing his nerve or waning in his self-reliance, he has won the fight and is now well fixed in a worldly way, and stands well in the esteem of his fellow citizens who have learned to know and admire his worth. He is the son of William A. and Mary (Prosser) Morgan, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. They had ten children, nine of whom are living,

Joseph, David, Charles, Mary, Sarah, Melcah, William, Benjamin and Thomas. The parents came to the United States in 1851 and located in Pennsylvania in 1852. Both are now deceased. Their son Thomas attended the district schools, accompanying his parents to Colorado in 1863, when he was but four years old. The first location of the family in this state was on Clear creek, where they remained until 1873, engaged in farming. In the year last named they moved to the Cross mountain region on Snake river in Routt county, where they found the Indians friendly and carried on a profitable trading business with them. At an early age Mr. Morgan pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land at Cross mountain, and during the next ten years raised cattle. In 1880 he moved to the neighborhood of Axial where he homesteaded on one hundred and sixty acres of promising land, which he improved and devoted to raising horses and cattle. After some years of varying success in this line, he engaged in merchandise in partnership with his brother William on Snake river until 1892, when he moved to Steamboat Springs, and there he once more turned his attention to the cattle industry, in which he is still occupied. He was the first settler on Snake and Bear rivers in the Lily Park vicinity, and when he located in the region it was full of buffalo and other wild game, and many of his experiences in his lonely and remote situation were thrilling in the extreme. His start in life was almost nothing, and his struggle for years was arduous; but he is now in comfortable circumstances, and one of the highly esteemed frontiersmen and pioneers of his section of the state. Always a stanch Democrat, he was elected sheriff of the county as the candidate of his party in 1886 and proved himself to be a capable and fearless official. On May 18, 1892, he was married to Miss Grace Vaughn, a native of New Mexico but reared in

Colorado. She is a daughter of James and Eliza (Woods) Vaughn, the father born in Tennessee and the mother at Alton, Illinois. They made Farmington, New Mexico, their final earthly home, and there followed farming successfully. Both are deceased, but eight of their children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children, their son Thomas P. and their daughter Elsie L.

JAMES F. PRICE.

It was in that great nursery of American enterprise, resourcefulness and good citizenship, the ample farming life of our country that James F. Price acquired the salient characteristics of manly independence, undoubting self-reliance and vigorous industry which have enabled him to forge ahead in the struggle for supremacy among men, and build up a competence for himself and secure a lasting place in the esteem and confidence of his fellows. He was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on July 22, 1850, the son of James and Elizabeth Price, the former a native of England and the latter of Indiana. Somewhat earlier in their married life they moved to Illinois, and there they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying there in 1881, after surviving his wife a quarter of a century, she having died in 1856. He was a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, and politically belonged to the Republican party. They had three children, Edward, Fannie and James F., all of whom are living. James, the last born, grew to the age of eighteen on the paternal homestead and was educated at the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He remained in his native state until 1869, then moved to Minnesota, where he passed one summer as a farm hand at small wages. Returning then to Illinois, he settled in Jefferson county and spent ten years farming on his own account. In 1879 he came to Colorado and

located near Denver, where he worked as a saw-mill and ranch hand for a time. His next move was to Rathbone, and here he engaged in freighting between that place and Georgetown until 1881. In that year he became a resident of Routt county, homesteading on a part of his present ranch and subsequently adding the rest by purchase. He now has two hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation with good annual results in hay, grain and hardy vegetables, although cattle and hay are his principal products. He was among the first settlers in this section of the county, and he has been prominently connected in a serviceable way with all its improvements, local and general. The buildings on and the productiveness of his own land are the results of his own industry and thrift, and much that is of real aid to the development and progress of the neighborhood has had abundant help for him. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and in political allegiance he is a devoted Republican. His ranch is well located, six miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, in a region renowned for its fertility and still undeveloped possibilities, its resources being as yet but slightly stirred, but as they are in the hands of a highly progressive and enterprising people, among whom he has an elevated rank as a promoter, the day of their full development and usefulness is not far distant. All honor to the men of brain and brawn who have taken this wilderness in hand and made it begin to blossom as the rose.

THOMAS R. DUCEY.

When in the fullness of time the settlement and development of the great West of this country became the natural order of events, the men who essayed the task came from the ranks of the toilers and producers, fitted and willing

to endure all forms of hardship, encounter all manner of danger, put up with all measures of inconvenience and undergo all requirements of the most exacting labor. They were not the spoiled darlings of the highest social circles, the sons of wealth and scholarship, or the scions of a top lofty aristocracy. When a great work in human affairs is to be accomplished God sends workers to do it, and he allows no mistake in the choice. To this class belongs Thomas R. Ducey, of Routt county, who settled there in 1887, early enough to be a pioneer, and armed with the requisite qualifications to well uphold the credit of the name. He was born of industrious parentage, and at an early age began to make headway for himself through the channels hallowed by their labors. And by trying experiences and faithful attention to duty in various fields of usefulness in a number of different places, he developed his own manhood and established his force of character. His life began at Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on January 17, 1865, and he is the son of Morris and Ellen Ducey, who were born in Ireland, the former at Dublin and the latter at Cork. Early in their married life they emigrated to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their lives, both dying some years ago. The father was a lead miner in early life and spent his later years as an industrious and well-to-do farmer. He supported the Democratic party in political affairs, and both he and his wife were devout Catholics. Seven children were born of their union and four of them are living, Thomas R., Maggie, William and John J. Beginning his own active career at the age of fifteen, in 1880, Thomas, who had enjoyed but few and meager opportunities for securing an education, worked at different occupations in several states, particularly Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, doing farming, saw-milling and various kinds of lumbering for the

Dubuque (Iowa) Lumber Company. In 1885 he became a resident of Colorado, arriving on April 2d at Denver, where he engaged in dairy and ranch work for two years. In 1887 he moved to Routt county and took up his present ranch under a homestead claim. It comprises two hundred acres, all fit for cultivation and now in a state of advanced productiveness, although when he settled on it it was completely covered with sage brush and had not on it the print of a white man's foot or the sign of a human habitation. He made good progress in improving it and making it profitable, and now has the abundant reward of his labor in one of the comfortable and fruitful farms of the section in which he lives, which is the Deep creek country, his ranch being sixteen miles northwest of Steamboat Springs. Hay and cattle are the staple productions and both the land and the location are well adapted to their being raised in large quantities with ordinary ease and success. Mr. Ducey is an ardent Democrat politically and by no means neglects the interests of his party. He was married on October 20, 1880, to Miss Roxie E. Fly, a native of Barry county, Missouri, the daughter of John W. and Charity Fly, the former born in Missouri and the latter in Tennessee. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, serving from the beginning to the end of the great struggle, and although in very active service nearly all the time, escaping without a wound or being captured. They came overland through Colorado in 1884 and took up their residence at Slater, Wyoming, where they remained until 1887, since which time they have lived in Routt county, this state, on Elk creek seven miles north of Steamboat Springs. The father has always devoted his attention to farming. They have five children, all living, Mrs. Ducey, Fount E., Miranda, Gertrude and Elvira. Mr. and Mrs. Ducey have three children, Rachel E., John E. and Morris D.

CHARLES J. FRANZ.

While the men of capital and industrial enterprise who take the products of a country and transform them into marketable commodities, or who develop its raw material on a large scale and prepare it for manufacturing purposes and put it into the channels of trade, are entitled to great credit for the benefits they confer on their fellow men and their country, the other class of men, those who go boldly into the unexplored wilds of new sections and there plant the seeds of the civilization which follows, preparing the way for the efforts of the greater developers, are worthy of all praise also, and are often entitled to even greater credit than the former class, especially when it is remembered what difficulties they have to contend with, what trials and hardships they have to undergo, and the sacrifice of most that men enjoy they are required to make in connection with the meager rewards they are frequently obliged to accept for their daring and efforts. To the class of adventurous pioneers rather than to that of great developers belongs Charles J. Franz, of Routt county, the first settler on Elk creek and one of its progressive and broad-minded ranch and cattle men, although he is not to be deprived of the tribute to merit due him for the work of developing the county his opportunities and circumstances have afforded him; for these he has used to the best advantage and greatly to the benefit of his section. Mr. Franz is the scion of old German families, although he was himself born at Iowa City, Iowa, his life beginning there on February 14, 1859. Receiving only a limited common-school education, and providing for his own advancement in the world from the age of fifteen, he has yet made substantial and steady progress, and that by his own individual efforts without the aid of adventitious circumstances or any mentionable favors of fortune

beyond the maintenance of his health and self-reliant disposition. After leaving school he learned the trade of a painter and followed it for three years in various Iowa towns and cities. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located at Leadville. There he worked at his trade six months, then moved to Breckenridge, giving attention there also to his craft and at odd times prospecting and mining. His search for mineral wealth has been rewarded with good results, as he owns a group of eighteen claims, containing combination ores of copper, lead, gold and silver, which are located three miles from his ranch. This he located in 1880, securing the land, which amounts to seven hundred and twenty acres, through pre-emption, homestead, desert and timber culture claims. Five hundred acres of the land is easy of cultivation and the most of it is yielding well in hay and grain although it was all wild sage ground when he settled on it. The tract is well supplied with water from independent ditches belonging to it, and it responds to his persuasion in cultivation with bountiful generosity. In connection with his ranching industry he raises cattle and horses of high grades extensively, producing principally Percherons in the latter line. Since 1892 he has maintained a private elk park also, which is stocked with many noble animals both old and young. The ranch is fifteen miles north of Steamboat Springs, and the improvements he has made on it are of such a character and the state of its fertility is of an order so high, that it is justly looked upon as one of the most valuable and desirable in this part of the county. Mr. Franz also conducts and operates a threshing outfit, for his own benefit and that of the country for many miles around him, and in that enterprise is equipped to meet all the requirements of its work under almost any circumstances. He has not met with much difficulty in his residence here, but has not been free from the

menace and actual experience of Indian hostility, for when the outbreak in Middle Park occurred he was present and took part in quelling it. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. His parents, Charles F. and Mary (Rickert) Franz, were natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States early in their married life and settled in Iowa, where they remained until the end of their lives, which came some years ago. The father was a meat merchant and followed this business all his life from his youth. He also was a Democrat in political affiliation and belonged to the order of Odd Fellows. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church. Five of their children survive them, Caroline, John, Charles J., George and William.

WILLIAM R. WALKER.

It was far away from Colorado, in the sunny Southland, and more than three-score years and ten ago, that the interesting subject of this sketch was born. His life began on April 5, 1833, in what was then a part of Burke but is now McDowell county, North Carolina, near the town of Marion. He is the son of Daniel and Anna Walker, who were born in the old North state and moved to Georgia in 1849. They were successful farmers and devout Christians, the father belonging to the Baptist church and the mother to the Methodist. In political matters the father was independent, but he was ardently devoted to his section of the country, and took an active part in promoting its best interests, approaching all public questions with fearless courage and an intelligent breadth of view. His wife died in June, 1878, and he on January 16, 1898. They had a family of eight children of whom Powell, Sarah J., Jesse M. and Mary A. have died and William R., Jonathan S., Absalom and James

W. are living. William R. had but few educational advantages except those provided in the thorough though harsh school of experience. He remained with his parents until 1855, purchasing a plantation in Georgia in 1849 and remaining in that state until 1874. He then sold his Georgia property and changed his residence to North Carolina, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Colorado and located in Routt county in the vicinity of Hayden. Through a pre-emption claim he took up the ranch which is now owned by Charles Temple, and which he sold to that gentleman in the summer of 1882. After selling this ranch he homesteaded on the one he now owns and occupies, and which comprises one hundred and sixty acres, three-fourths of it being tillable land and under excellent cultivation. Hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits are produced in abundance, and cattle also are extensively raised, while the place is well improved with good buildings and other necessary structures. Mr. Walker is an unwavering Democrat and as such served as county commissioner of Routt county in 1882, 1883 and 1884. He is one of the earliest settlers in his locality and one of its best known and most respected citizens. In 1855 he united in marriage with Miss Nancy Reid, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1862. They had four children. Of these James D. died and Martin P., Clara C., wife of James Kitchens, and Samuel J. are living. On February 28, 1864, Mr. Walker married a second wife, Miss Angeline Birch, who was born in Georgia. They have one child, their daughter Mattie L.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, a son of William R. by his first wife, was educated in the common schools and at Hayesville Academy in North Carolina, being graduated from the academy in 1880. When a young man of nineteen, seeing no great opportunity for advancement in his own section, particularly in securing a large

tract of land and carrying on the cattle industry, on which his heart was set, he decided to come west and grow up with the newer country, and chose Colorado as his future home. In 1881 he became a resident of Routt county, making his home near Hahn's Peak and working in the placer mines for a short time, after which he located in the Hayden valley and soon became a leading ranch and stock man there, residing in that valley and conducting a prosperous live stock business twenty-three years. In 1902 he disposed of his cattle and two years later moved to the town of Yampa, where he turned his attention to merchandising, connecting himself with the H. J. Hernage Mercantile Company, being impelled to this change of occupation partially by a panic in the cattle market and partially by consideration for the health of his wife. Mr. Walker has always been a man of great industry and high character. He has in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Routt county, and has been twice elected county assessor as the candidate of the Democratic party to which he has ever given a firm and loyal support. He is a staunch believer in God and Christianity, and belongs to the Missionary Baptist church, but as there is no organization of that denomination in his neighborhood, he at present affiliates with the Congregational church at Yampa. He was made a Master Mason at Craig, Colorado, in Yampa Lodge, No. 88, in 1898, and joined the order of Odd Fellows at Hayden, Colorado, in 1897. Both he and his wife became members of the Order of the Eastern Star at Yampa in May, 1904. On October 15, 1884, he was married, at Rawlins, Wyoming, to Miss Laura Elizabeth Green, oldest daughter of Rev. Charles M. Green, a Baptist minister of La Veta, this state, who came to Colorado as a missionary in 1883, and located at La Veta, where he was for a number of years at dif-

ferent times pastor of the Baptist church. He was also a missionary to the Indians in Indian Territory eight years of the twenty-two he has lived in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children, their daughters Edna Reba and Wilma Arva, and their son Charles Lawrence.

WILLIAM F. HOOPER.

Born and reared to the age of eighteen in the sunny Southland, and then impelled by love of adventure and conquest, roaming abroad through many parts of the West, confronting every form of danger on the frontier and in the untrodden wilderness, and trying his hand at various occupations with alternating success and failure, William F. Hooper, who is now comfortably seated on a good ranch in the vicinity of Toponas, is well pleased with his location and the rapidly developing promise of the section. He was born on October 23, 1833, near Madisonville, Monroe county, Tennessee, and is the son of Enos C. and Margaret (Hopkins) Hooper, natives and life-long residents of that state. The father was a physician and farmer and a prominent and influential politician in his county, chosen to many local offices as a Democrat and filling them with credit to himself and advantage to his people. He was a member of the Masonic order and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The father died in 1873 and the mother in 1885. They had six children, four of whom are living, Mrs. George Pain, Riley S., Mrs. Theodore Miller and William F. The last named received a common-school education and worked on the paternal homestead until he was eighteen years old. He then turned his longing eyes toward the setting sun and took up his march in its wake over the plains and mountains to California, journeying by way of the Platte river, through the Black Hills, over the Continental Divide at

Pacific Springs, along the Bear river in Utah and down Snake river to Oregon, consuming six months and four days in the trip, and making it with four yoke of oxen. On the way the Sioux Indians stole the cattle belonging to the train but afterward returned them for a barrel of crackers, which the chief divided among the braves. From Oregon Mr. Hooper moved on to California and established his headquarters at Oroville in Butte county. From here as a base of operations he followed mining with fair success until 1873. He then returned to Tennessee and engaged in raising tobacco two years but without profit. In 1875 he came to Colorado and located at Breckenridge, where he mined and prospected without success until 1883. In that year he moved to Eagle county and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, becoming the first settler in the Burns Hole district. He has increased his ranch to three hundred and sixty acres and has two hundred under good cultivation. His water supply is furnished from independent ditches belonging to the place, and is sufficient for his present purposes, with enough for a considerable expansion of his tillable acreage. The land was all in wild sage when he took it up, and the development of it into its present productive and attractive condition is the work of his own hands almost wholly. Hay and cattle are his chief productions, and these are raised on an extensive basis. In politics Mr. Hooper is an ardent Democrat. He was married on November 18, 1858, to Miss Nancy Rogen, a native of Bloomfield, Iowa. They have had six children. Louis died in 1864, and William W., Mrs. Louis W. Woods, Mrs. Thomas J. Parker, Charles E. and Mrs. Oscar G. Allen are living. Their mother died in 1884. Mr. Hooper applies to his business with intelligence and vigor the results of a wide and general experience, and a progressive spirit, and in it he is very successful. He is a leading and highly esteemed citizen in his community.

HON. JOHN HUGH WILLIAMS.

This honored citizen of Saguache county, who in the fall of 1904 was elected to the office of county judge, which he had previously filled one term with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, and who has well administered the affairs of several other offices in the county and town of his residence. is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born on August 16, 1842. His parents, John H. and Eleanor Williams, lived for a number of years in Ohio, then moved to Iowa in 1856, and there they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was of Irish and Welsh ancestry and the mother born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After passing many years of his life at his trade as a jeweler, the father turned his attention to farming and raising live stock, in which he was measurably successful. He was a Whig in politics until the death of that party, and after that supported its successor, the Republican organization. The family comprised six children. Of these Mrs. G. W. Beckley, Mrs. Hillhouse, the Judge and his brother George are living, and Parker and James M., who was a colonel of the Twenty-first Alabama Infantry in the Civil war, are dead. Judge Williams received only a common-school education, the circumstances of the family requiring his services on the farm as soon as he was able to work. At the age of eighteen he left home and learned the trade of a miller. He wrought at this and followed merchandising in Iowa, whither he accompanied his parents in 1856, until after the beginning of the Civil war. In 1861 he made his first trip to Colorado, traveling overland by the River Platte route, and crossing the river at Shinn's Ferry. Sixty days were consumed in the journey, and while it was fraught with difficulty no hostile Indians were encountered, although the train, which was loaded with supplies, was a tempting prize for marauders.

While returning to Iowa he heard on the plains of the fall of Fort Sumter, and hastening home, he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of Company G, First Iowa Cavalry. He served to the end of the momentous conflict and was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, bearing the scars of two slight wounds received in battle. During the next three years he was engaged in milling, merchandising and farming in Iowa, and in 1868 again came to this state, this time in search of an improvement of his health. He made the trip by the same route that he had formerly followed except that he crossed the Platte at Grand Island, Nebraska. The grass was so high and heavy at many places along the way that the road was hidden by it. The Judge reached Saguache in July, 1868, and determined to make that place his permanent residence. In the course of a little time he was appointed deputy county clerk and this office he held until 1880, then by reason of the death of T. J. Ellis he was appointed county commissioner. He also served one term as county judge and two as county commissioner by election. From September, 1896, to the time of his second qualification as county judge he was postmaster at Saguache, having previously been assistant, and from the same time has been a half partner in the Lawrence Hardware Company there. During his long residence in the county he has been closely identified with and deeply interested in every phase of its progress and development, and his devotion to its agricultural interests induced him to become a landholder. He owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of the town, which he took up as wild land and has improved with all the requisites for ranching and stock-growing, and made one of the valuable and attractive rural homes of the region. His political allegiance is given freely, fully and zealously to the Republican party, and in its councils in this state he has long

been influential and highly regarded. On October 14, 1869, he united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Shoults, and they have had eleven children. One son, Henry P., has died. The other ten are living. They are, Eugene, John F., Elizabeth, Hope, Hugh, Roy, Glenn, Wilson P., James R. and John H. It is much to say of any man that a residence of thirty-six years in a community has steadily advanced him in the confidence, good will and regard of its people, and left no just cause of complaint in either his private or his public life. But this can be truly said of Judge Williams, who has all elements of the community as his friends and fully deserves their esteem.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHUTTE.

This estimable citizen, enterprising and progressive business man, and influential civic and social force, although a resident of Glenwood Springs, is one of the leading ranchmen and stock-growers of Rio Blanco county. He has had a wide and valuable experience in life, and has learned in it the lessons of every-day worldly wisdom which are taught in no other school. From his ancestry he inherits a natural force of character and business capacity—a knowledge of how to make money and what to do with it for the best results, and his training has made him a man of unusual executive ability and breadth of view. He was born in the old and historic free city of Bremen, Germany, on September 10, 1847, the son of John F. D. and Louisa (Kolbur) Schutte, who were also native there. The father was a member of the renowned "Black Corps" of Brunswick, that neither asked nor gave quarter in the wars with Napoleon Bonaparte, and followed the standards of that command during many of the best years of his life. Seventeen other years were passed by him in active merchandising. In civil life also he was prominent and in-

fluent, being for a long time a member of the local house of representatives. He died on December 10, 1871, and his wife in 1884. Their son John is their only surviving child. He received a common and high school education in his native land, and from the age of fifteen to that of nineteen was employed in his father's store. In 1866 he came to this continent with the intention of going to South America to live. But he located in Pennsylvania, where he served as a clerk and book-keeper until 1871. He then moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but after clerking in a store a few months, returned to Pennsylvania and located in Philadelphia. There he was engaged from 1872 to 1877 in transacting business in foreign countries for residents of the city, and during this period he made many trips across the Atlantic. At the end of that period he came west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and opened a store. But his health failed and he was unable to give his personal attention to the business, and it did not succeed, he losing his all in the venture. About that time he received a call from Webster, Colorado, to take charge of the freight forwarding business at that point, and four months later was moved to Leadville in the same interest and capacity. He made his headquarters at that booming camp until the railroad was completed to it and greatly diminished the business of the outfit for which he was working. The next six months he passed as manager of the Elgin Smelter there, owing to the illness of Colonel Sherwin, the regular manager. From the termination of this engagement until 1884 he was manager for C. Conrad & Company, of Leadville, and built up their business to colossal proportions, making a reputation for executive ability second to none in the whole Northwest. In the meantime, in 1882, he located several ranches on Grand river and Piceance creek, being the first settler on the latter stream.

Along its banks he still has his home ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and forty acres of it being under advanced and vigorous cultivation, and yielding abundant stores of hay, grain and vegetables. It is well equipped with good buildings and other improvements, and is favorably located thirteen miles west of Rio Blanco postoffice. On this ranch he conducts a flourishing industry in raising horses and cattle of steadily increasing magnitude and profit. At the head of his stud there he has the celebrated Belgium stallion "Rustic," which is well known and much sought for breeding throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. This is an imported horse of excellent pedigree and record, and has many foals in the region of pronounced and demonstrated merit. In political affairs Mr. Schutte supports the Republican party, but without personal ambition for political honors. On January 12, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Villager, a native of Switzerland. They have one child, their son John B. Although proud of the city of his birth, with its eleven hundred years of interesting and impressive history, and its commanding commercial importance for centuries, Mr. Schutte is fervently loyal to the land and state of his adoption, showing his interest in the enduring welfare of each by a strict and cheerful performance of every duty of exalted and serviceable citizenship.

EUGENE WILLIAMS.

Eugene Williams, who is now serving his second term as sheriff of Saguache county with great satisfaction to the people, and is in addition a prosperous and progressive ranchman, is practically a self-made man and one of the leading and most popular citizens of the county. He was born on February 19, 1871, at Homer, Hamilton county, Iowa, and came to Colorado

in his boyhood. He received only a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen began to make his own living and started the career which is so greatly to his credit. His first employment was ranch work and labor in mines, and he learned both the ranching and the mining industry from the ground up by actual experience in all the details of each. As a miner he ranks among the most knowing and skillful in the state, but his own ventures have not been as yet largely successful. In the fall of 1899 he was elected sheriff of the county, and at the end of his term in 1902 he was re-elected as a Republican. In the same year he bought a ranch of forty acres, all of which can be cultivated, and on which he produces good hay, grain and vegetables at a large yield to the acre. He also raises cattle and horses for market, the former being all full-blooded Shorthorns and the latter well-bred and of superior strains. His mining claims, which are numerous, are promising, but have not up to this time been very productive, as he has not worked them with the vigor they require owing to his absorbing interest in other matters, as he takes an active part in whatever shows benefit for the county, in whose welfare he is deeply and intelligently interested. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He was married on September 25, 1900, to Miss Clara M. Ellis, a native of Iowa, who was reared in Colorado, coming with her parents to this state in 1873, when she was an infant. They have two children, their daughter Mina C. and their son John H. Mrs. Williams is the daughter of John M. and Ruth A. Ellis, both born in Pennsylvania, the father in Wyoming and the mother in Clarion county. They moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1855, where they farmed successfully until 1867, then crossed the plains to Denver by the North Platte route. Two years later they returned to

Iowa, and not long afterward moved to Kansas. But they did not find the change beneficial and soon went back to Iowa. There they remained until the spring of 1872, when they once more set sail, in a "prairie schooner" for Colorado, their course being through Omaha and up the South Platte to Greeley, then on to Denver and through South Park into the San Luis valley. The father located a ranch and after improving it he sold it in 1894. Since then he has been engaged in freighting and various other occupations. From 1894 to 1897 he conducted the California Livery Barn. At this writing (1904) he is occupied in mining. At the time of his arrival here there were but few settlers in the valley, and he was therefore warmly welcomed as an addition to the developing force of the region, and he has not disappointed the hopes which his coming hither inspired. Politically he is an ardent working Democrat. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Herbert Ellis and Mrs. Halcyon Ward. The Sheriff owns real estate in the town of Saguache in addition to his other possessions, and has a special interest in the town as well as a general one in that of the county. He is an influential and representative citizen, and stands high in the regard of every section and class of the territory he is serving so efficiently.

JOHN W. TRITES.

Men who make themselves felt in the world avail themselves of a certain fate in their constitution, which they know how to use. In the case of John W. Trites, of Saguache county, whose fine ranch of one thousand and forty acres is located about eight miles southwest of the town of Saguache, a section of the county in which he and John Davey were the first settlers, this fate or native force is the

readiness to see and the ability to seize and make the most of every opportunity that presents itself, and the willingness to do whatever that opportunity demands as the price of success. He has foresight, resourcefulness and energy, with a determined self-reliance that shrinks from no difficulty and cowers before no danger. And these are qualities which are not only at high premium but are essential to any success of magnitude in the ordinary conditions of life in this western world, where nature is provident, but will not unmask her treasures to the timid, the halting or the doubtful. Mr. Trites was born on November 30, 1842, in Pennsylvania, that great field of labor wherein every line of human activity is worked and all are profitable. He is the son of John and Jane (Robinson) Trites, natives of Germany who emigrated to this country and located in Pennsylvania in early life. They afterward moved to Maine, and still later to New Brunswick, Canada, where they ended their days. The father was a successful farmer and also conducted a profitable butchering business in New Brunswick. He was a Freemason of high degree, and both parents were Baptists in church connection. Three children survive them, John, Amelia and James. The first named received a common-school education, and impelled by the irrepresible spirit of energy inherited from long lines of thrifty ancestors, started out at the age of sixteen to make his own way in the world, asking no favors of fortune, and relying on his own capabilities in the effort. He served an apprenticeship of three years in a carriage manufactory in New Brunswick, and then another as a joiner in the shipyards. In 1866 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and during the summer of that year worked as a joiner in a carpenter shop, also helping to build the first bridge over the Missouri from the Wyandotte Bottoms to Kansas City. In 1867 he

took the western fever, and he started to work his way to the goal of his desires on what is now the Union Pacific Railroad, helping to build the bridges on the line between Fort Wallace and Denver. After reaching the city last named, he rested there four months, then took a position to aid in building the bridges on the narrow gauge road between there and Canon City, devoting two years to this work. Afterward he made a visit of inspection into the San Luis valley, but not being pleased with the outlook, went to Colorado Springs in 1872. He soon moved back into the valley, however, and bought a ranch which after improving it to some extent he sold in 1874. He then purchased a portion of his present ranch, and by subsequent purchases he has increased this to one thousand and forty acres, four hundred of which are devoted to grain and the rest to hay and pasturage. He is extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses, being one of the leading men in the business in his county, and his ranching operations are also large and profitable. The place is well watered from nine artesian wells bored on it by his own enterprise, and the greater part of it is under good fencing. It is much to his credit, that having settled here when there was no other family in the neighborhood, by his influence and example the region is now filling up with thrifty and enterprising citizens and its undeveloped wealth is gradually flowing into the channels of commerce and adding to the importance and consequence of the county. His only neighbor at first was John Davey, who settled here about the same time as he did, and the opening of the country by these two progressive and hardy men has resulted in its present state of advancement and development. Mr. Trites's ranch is well improved with a good dwelling and other buildings, and every interest on it or growing out of its operation has the benefit of his close attention

and skillful management. He is earnest in the public life of the county as a Democrat, zealous in its fraternal life as an Odd Fellow and serviceable to all its local interests as a progressive, far-seeing and energetic citizen.

CHARLES BROOKS FOX.

For thirty years after reaching man's estate a printer, lumberman, ranch hand, freighter, prospector, miner and saw-mill operator, and before then from the age of sixteen for four years a soldier in the Civil war, Charles Brooks Fox, of Saguache county, who since 1895 has been comfortably settled on his ranch of three hundred and twenty acres eleven miles west of the town of Saguache, has seen every phase of frontier life, and under trying circumstances, and some of bustling activity in the midst of an advanced civilization, besides facing death in all forms of horror on bloody fields where American valor contended for mastery in the most determined sectional strife. He is a native of New York state, born in Genesee county on February 8, 1846. His parents were Jonathan and Sarah K. (Joshlin) Fox, who were born and reared in New York and made Michigan their final earthly home. The father was a tailor and worked at his trade many years, but devoted the latter part of his life to farming. He was a staunch Republican in political faith, and took an earnest interest in the success of his party. Six children blessed their union, four of whom died, Ella, Joseph, and Lucy and Louisa, twins. Charles and his brother Alvin J. are now the only living members of the family. The parents were devout and attentive members of the Baptist church. Their son Charles received a good common and high school education, being graduated from the high school at Batavia in his native state. On August 4, 1862, when he was but sixteen years and six

months old, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, in defense of the Union, and in that command he served to the end of the Civil war, being mustered out of the service on June 26, 1865. He was a musician and his service as such was highly valued by the regiment, and as it was almost constantly at the front, he was in continual requisition to sound the movements of the troops, and therefore in the very midst of the greatest danger. After the close of the war he returned to his New York home and there learned his trade as a printer. Of this craft he is a thorough master, and at it he worked several years as a journeyman in Batavia, New York, and he also served one year as editor of *The Spirit of the Times* in that town. From there he moved to Tuscola, Michigan, and secured employment with Murphy, Avery & Eddy, lumber merchants, until the early part of 1869, when he came to Colorado and located near Trinidad, where he served as a ranch hand until fall. He then crossed the range into New Mexico, and after passing the winter there quietly, began freighting in the spring of 1870 between La Masia and Silver City, continuing this occupation until the summer of 1871. Removing then to Saguache county, in this state, he passed the next two years working for Charles Hartman on the Indian reservation, and early in the winter returned to Saguache county, where he took up a ranch, which he improved, then in 1874 sold it. He next helped to build the toll road between Saguache and Lake City. He returned to the county of Saguache in the fall and engaged in saw-mill work until the spring of 1875, then bought a freighting outfit, and from that time until the fall of 1876 devoted his time and energies to hauling, logging and mill work at Lake City. Returning once more to Saguache county, he got his teams together and journeyed overland to the lead mines at

Joplin, Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1877, then moved to Kansas and found employment that fall in helping to gather the corn crop. The next spring he moved to DeKalb county, Missouri, and there was variously employed for three years. In the spring of 1881 he came overland to Colorado, by way of St. Joseph, Atchison, and the Platte to Pueblo, and from there to Saguache, where he arrived on October 7th. During the ensuing ten years he wrought at a number of different occupations, always finding something useful and profitable to do, and doing it with all his energy however difficult it might be. In the summer of 1891 he made a tour of observation to Green River, Wyoming, but returned to his old Colorado haunts in the fall, and after four more years of varied employment, in 1895 bought his present ranch. This comprises three hundred and twenty acres of good land, one-half of which is at this time under cultivation in hay and vegetables, and on which he raises large numbers of cattle and Angora goats, his flock of the latter being the only one in his part of the county. Throughout his long nomadic residence in this state and others, and his wide wanderings from place to place, he experienced all the forms of hardships, privation and danger incident to pioneer life, dependent for long periods at many times on wild game for his meat and obliged to secure it at whatever hazard, incurring the risk of hostility from predatory Indians, and sometimes sharing their hospitality, encountering often the fury of the elements without shelter, and not wholly escaping from the avarice of marauding highwaymen. But he maintained a spirit of lofty courage and endurance, and now has reward for his constancy of purpose and persistency of effort in a comfortable estate and freedom from seeking a precarious livelihood. From his early manhood he has loyally supported the

Republican party in political affairs, and wherever he has lived he has been an earnest promoter of the improvement and advancement of the community of his residence. On April 10, 1873, he united in marriage with Miss Emma T. Church, who died in 1877, leaving one child, their son Bryan B., who died on May 4, 1901. In 1879 he married a second wife, Miss Mary J. Tophan, a native of Page county, Iowa. They have two daughters, Mrs. Frank Burns and Jennie E., the latter living at home.

PHILIP STAHL.

The great German empire, which in recent times has risen to a position of such commanding influence among the powers of the world and which has in every crisis of its modern history, gloriously maintained itself, is strong because of the strength of its people in their individual character, resources and determined, patient, plodding industry. And as one of the ambitions of that empire is extensive colonization, it has opened the doors freely to its sturdy men and women to go forth into every corner of the world and make the German name and the German type as great and respected abroad as it is at home. Multitudes of the empire's teeming populations have sought homes and fortunes in other lands, and in none have they been more successful in their quest, or done more for the land of their adoption than in the United States. In our country their mark is plainly visible in every walk of life, and it is always to their credit. Wherever a worthy member of the race has pitched his tent among us his influence has been felt in beneficial ways, and his work has been productive of good to the locality. The subject of this brief review is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria near Hesse Darmstadt, on May 3, 1845, who came to the United States at the age of twenty, and in his career in this country

he has well maintained the traditions and good name of his race. He is the son of Frank and Margaret Stahl, who were also Bavarians, and passed their lives in their native land. The father was a thrifty stone mason, and made a good living at his trade. He died in 1863 and his wife in 1877. They were devout and faithful members of the Catholic church and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. Two of their children survive them, Philip and his sister Theresa. The son attended the common schools in Bavaria until he was thirteen years old, then worked on the farm belonging to the family until 1865. On June 16th of that year he set sail for what seemed to him the land of promise, and landed in New York after an uneventful voyage. After his arrival he worked for two weeks in an iron manufactory, then came to Colorado, making the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, with three mule teams. One month was spent in the journey, the route being by way of Fort Kearney to Julesburg, then up the South Platte to Denver. A band of one thousand, three hundred hostile Indians who had been burning buildings and wagon trains, menaced the little party but did not molest it. Mr. Stahl remained in Denver from 1865 to 1873, doing cellar work in the Rocky Mountain Brewery of that day seventeen months, mining one month, ranch work two months and serving as clerk and helper in a hardware store the rest of the time. Denver was then a straggling and uncanny town of few inhabitants, but it already had the life and movement which gave promise of its future greatness. In 1873, determined to turn his attention to rural pursuits, Mr. Stahl left the capital city and moved to the Cottonwood section of Saguache county, where he purchased the improvements on his present ranch on which he in due time proved and has since resided. It comprises two tracts which adjoin and which together contain four hundred and

forty acres. Nearly all of the land is under vigorous cultivation and yielding first-rate crops of hay, grain and hardy vegetables. Cattle and horses of superior grades are also raised in numbers. A special feature of the industry on this ranch is the culture of fruit, quantities of apples of fine quality being produced annually, and this being one of the few ranches in the county whereon fruit is grown. Having been among the very early settlers of the county, it goes without the saying that Mr. Stahl has been closely and actively connected with its progress and development from the time of his arrival here. Nature gave an empire in the territory and its people have been diligent, energetic, far-seeing and constant in making the most of it, and among them he has borne an honorable part in every phase and element of the work. He is practically a self-made man, and by that fact has the greater resourcefulness and adaptability, and is therefore all the more useful as a citizen, and independent and self-reliant as a man. He is widely known and highly respected, and gives earnest and helpful attention to the political campaigns as a devoted Republican, and to local affairs as a man interested in the enduring welfare of the locality of his home. He was married in 1866 to Miss Magdalena Ktachlaugher, a German by birth like himself. They have had six children. Of these August, Theresa and Margaret have died, and Joseph, Frank and Robert are living. Their mother died on February 11, 1883.

GEORGE NEIDHARDT.

George Neidhardt, the first settler in the Cottonwood district of Saguache county, came to his present estate through many difficulties and vicissitudes, and even after he located on the fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on which he now lives, and which was

secured by homestead and pre-emption claims in 1868, he found that the battle of life for him was not yet over, and much of its most strenuous work remained to be done. His land was wild and unbroken, virgin to the plow and given up to the untamed growths of centuries, beasts of prey still had their lairs on it, and antelope still bounded freely through the region. There were no near neighbors for community of effort with him, and, dependent almost wholly on his own resources, he was obliged to begin at the very beginning and build up a farm from the wilderness. But he had been prepared for difficulty and danger by his previous experience, and having his mind and body hardened to meet them he rather welcomed than avoided them. He devoted his time and energies to the improvement and cultivation of his place and to building up thereon a stock industry of good proportions and profitable in its returns, and by persistent and well applied industry he has made his place into one of the most desirable and best improved in that portion of the county. Mr. Neidhardt is a native of Germany, born in the historic old city of Wittenberg, where the religious thunders of Luther and Melancthon shook the world and started the mighty church reformation of the sixteenth century, his life beginning there on February 17, 1837. His parents were Navier and Mary Ann Neidhardt, like himself natives of Germany and belonging to families resident in that country from immemorial times. His father passed his life in the service of the government as a trusted official, and died in 1855, the mother following him to the other world in 1861. Their son George is their only surviving child. He received a common-school education and learned his trade as a cooper in his native land, working also in breweries there, and remaining until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York on September 18th. The next May he moved to

Pennsylvania and located in Westmoreland county, and after a residence of two years there, came west to Iowa City, Iowa. There he became a cook and baker and remained until 1859, the greater part of the time in Iowa City and Des Moines. In November, 1859, he moved to Lecompton, Kansas, where he worked as a baker until April, 1860, then with bull teams crossed the plains to Colorado in company with a few other men. The party reached Denver without mishap, not meeting an Indian on the way, and having an almost continuous stretch of good weather while making the journey. Denver at the time was a crude and straggling village of rude cabins and tents, yet withal a pleasant place of residence to men worn and wasted by a long jaunt from the edge of civilization on the Mississippi, and Mr. Neidhardt remained there until September 4, 1861, working at his trade as a baker. On the date last mentioned he became a Union soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in the First Colorado Infantry, from which he was soon afterward transferred to a cavalry regiment, and in this he served until November 17, 1864, when he was mustered out at Denver. In his military campaigns he cooked for the officers and baked for the army at the various stopping places. After leaving the army he moved on to the vicinity of Fort Garland and engaged in ranching. But the grasshoppers were so destructive that he spent his strength for naught and in 1865 gave up the enterprise and changed his residence to the Kerber creek district, in which he laid the foundation of the first dwelling on September 27th and remained more than two years, or until February, 1868, when he changed his location to the Cottonwood country and became the first settler in that region. Here his land is all fit for cultivation, well improved with good buildings, provided with an independent saw-mill, a threshing outfit, a grain chopper, and a wind mill for motive power.

and supplied plentifully with water from a number of artesian wells, these improvements all being the result of his enterprise and good management, and returning to him a large profit on the outlay of time and money necessary to secure them. He also has the first water right from Cottonwood creek for additional irrigation. The ranch is twelve miles southeast of Villagrove, and is one of Saguache county's choice pieces of property and rural homes. In the earlier years of his residence here he raised large numbers of first-rate horses for market; but his stock industry is now confined to cattle and sheep, and his chief agricultural product is hay. Mr. Neidhardt is an ardent Republican in politics, and as such served as county commissioner from 1872 to 1881, three terms. In 1891 and 1892 he was water superintendent of his division, and during the last eight years he has served as water commissioner. For many years he has been connected with the cause of public education in a leading and helpful way, occupying several school offices and giving their claims on him close and careful attention, his service in this connection covering already a period of twenty-seven years. He is prominent in the fraternal life of the county as a member of the order of Odd Fellows. On August 11, 1877, he was married to Miss Laura Hammaka, a native of Germany. They have two children, their son John and their daughter, Mrs. Dr. John Kiger. As this excellent citizen was a pioneer in opening this region to settlement, so he has been a leader in thought and action in all the elements of its progress, development and enduring welfare. No interest in which the substantial good of the section or its people has appealed to him in vain, and in most he has not waited for an appeal, but has himself started the beneficent movement. And in consequence no man in the county stands higher in the estimation of its

citizens, and none deserves a larger share of the public regard and esteem than does he.

WILLIAM THOMAS ASHLEY.

A native of Kentucky, and inheriting the hardihood, courage, love of adventure and resourcefulness of the people of that state, William Thomas Ashley, of Saguache county, was well fitted by nature and training for the pioneer life in which he was obliged to take a part on his arrival in this state in 1865, and his career in the midst of hardships and dangers here, and the success he has achieved from trying and for a time unresponsive conditions, give proof that he did not choose unwisely either in the place or the line of his activity. His life began in Crittenden county, of the Blue Grass state, on May 11, 1846, and he remained there until 1860, attending the public schools and working on his father's farm. In 1860 he accompanied his parents, Samuel and Mary B. Ashley, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, to Missouri, and he lived at home in that state until 1865, completing his education in the common schools and learning new features of the agricultural life begotten of the changed conditions around him. In 1865 the family crossed the plains to Colorado, making the trip with mule and ox teams and being three months on the way. There were seven hundred men and three hundred and sixty-five wagons in the train, and although it was savagely attacked by Indians, the whole party escaped without serious mishap. After his arrival in this state Mr. Ashley took up what is now known as the Marold ranch in Saguache county, and from that time to this he has been extensively engaged in ranching and raising cattle in that county. He owns at present four thousand acres of good land, one-half of which is fully irrigated and under cultivation, the rest at this

time is devoted to grazing, and supports generously the large herds of cattle which form one of the staple products of the place. Hay is raised extensively and grain and other farm products in good quantities. Cattle have, however, been from the first the main reliance of this enterprising grower, and he has often had as many as four thousand head at one time, in fact, being considered the most extensive cattle owner in the San Luis valley. He has, with characteristic enterprise, kept pace with the spirit of modern progress in his business, and also in the matter of improvements on his ranch. His dwelling is a modern brick house of good proportions and attractive appearance, and his barns are commodious, well-built, conveniently arranged and furnished with everything needed for carrying on the work of the place according to the most approved methods and with a view to the best results. The whole place is well fenced, and every feature of its various interests is looked after with care and good judgment of an excellent farmer and a progressive and far-seeing owner. In the public affairs of the county Mr. Ashley has always taken an active interest and a leading part. He served as a county commissioner from 1884 to 1890, and again from 1893 to 1895. He is prominent and influential in the councils of the Democratic party, following its fortunes from strong conviction and without desire for the honors of official life. The ranch is six miles southeast of the county seat in a region of great present productiveness and future possibilities. On January 28, 1880, Mr. Ashley was joined in wedlock with Miss Emma Scandrett, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of William T. and Malinda Scandrett, an account of whose lives will be found on another page, in the sketch of their son, Charles A. Scandrett. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley have had three children, of whom one died in infancy and Mrs.

Ralph Shellabarger and Thomas C. are living. Mr. Ashley is a self-made man, and has been largely the architect of his own fortune, and that too has been erected on a solid basis of strong character, upright motives and generous aspirations, and built by persistent effort, good judgment and excellent business capacity. He is widely known throughout Saguache and the surrounding counties, and is everywhere held in the highest esteem as a representative man and a very useful and progressive citizen.

RILEY M. EDWARDS.

Born in Dade county, Missouri, on July 16, 1849, and reared there to the age of seventeen, then moving to Cooper county in the same state, and living in that county until 1872, when he came to Colorado, Riley M. Edwards, of Saguache county, has passed the whole of his life practically on the frontier. He is familiar with every phase of its wild life of incident and adventure, of danger and difficulty, of hardships and privations, and also with the exaltation and broadening spirit which come from close and uninterrupted communion with nature in her "populous solitude." His success in dealing with its conditions and making them over into a comfortable estate, satisfying to both mind and body, shows that he was well fitted to be a pioneer, and that wherever he might have gone in the wilderness, settlement, civilization and progress would have followed in his wake. That his energies and breadth of view were employed here instead of elsewhere is a fortunate circumstance for the county in which he lives, and for the state in general. Mr. Edwards is a son of James and Juliana Edwards, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. They moved to Missouri soon after their marriage and passed the re-

mainder of their lives in that state successfully engaged in farming and raising stock. They were Presbyterians in church alliance and the father was a firm supporter of the Republican party in politics. He died in 1849 and the mother in 1896. Six children were born to them. Of these Mary and James died, and John J., William P., George M. and Riley M. are living. Three of the sons served in the Civil war, and all escaped the terrible ordeal without injury. Riley was left at home to assist his parents in the farm work, and from an early age he did a man's share of it. He was educated at the common schools and a high school in his native county, devoting all his spare time to the aid of his parents, and the devotion to their interests then shown continued until death ended their labors. In 1863, when he was in his seventeenth year, he went to Cooper county in the same state and there engaged in various lines of useful work. In 1872 he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Denver, and in and around that city he was employed at different occupations until the spring of 1873, when he rented a ranch which he worked till fall. He then moved to Colorado Springs, and during the next seven years was occupied in hauling and freighting between that city and Leadville and other points. He next made a trip with his teams to Alamosa, and afterward made many freighting trips between that place and Pitkin. His life in this work was full of hazard and hard work, but the profits were large and there was additional compensation in the spirit of independence and self-reliance which it engendered. In June, 1880, he traded the freighting outfit for a ranch of two hundred and eighty acres, which was the nucleus which subsequent purchases have increased to one thousand, one hundred and twenty acres. Of this tract fully three-fourths are under cultivation and the remainder furnishes excellent pasture for his

cattle. The ranch is well located five miles and three-quarters east of the town of Saguache, and he has improved it with good buildings, including a commodious and comfortable modern brick dwelling, first-rate fences and other needed structures. The water supply is plentiful and constant, and the husbandry is vigorous and up-to-date in every way. Every year of his life here has witnessed increased prosperity and progress, and he is now well established in personal comfort, an active and profitable industry and the public regard. He raises hay, grain and cattle extensively, and conducts all the operations of his ranch and all phases of his business with commendable vigor and judgment. His prosperity is the result of his own efforts, and is all the more gratifying on that account. The favors of fortune are not to be despised, but they are not necessary to the success of a man of proper spirit who has eyes to see and energy to properly use his opportunities for advancement. Politically Mr. Edwards is a staunch Republican, and fraternally he is connected prominently with the order of Odd Fellows. On March 28, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary E. Long, a native of Barton county, Missouri. They have four children, Finis H., Clarence, Ada and Edna. The father is a leading and representative citizen of the county, zealous in the promotion of its welfare and warmly devoted to its best interests with good judgment as to what is best and earnest diligence in promoting it.

CURTIS BROTHERS.

Among the leading citizens and most enterprising and prosperous ranchmen and stock-growers of Saguache county are the Curtis Brothers, Wilbur L. and George H., whose excellent ranch of six hundred acres, located not far from the county seat, was one of the first

opened up in the county and is now one of the best. Wilbur L. was born at Independence, Iowa, on December 14, 1870, and George H. in Saguache county, Colorado, on November 25, 1874. They are sons of Lora D. and Eliza (Martin) Curtis, the former born in Geneva county, New York, on February 25, 1838, and the latter in Trumbull county, Ohio, on June 26, 1858. The father was the son of Newman and Maria Curtis, who were natives of New York state, the former of Scotch and the latter of Holland ancestry. They moved to Independence, Iowa, early in their married life, and there they passed the remainder of their lives engaged in farming and raising live stock. The father was a Whig in politics until the death of that party, and after that an ardent Republican. Both died in Iowa. Their son, Lora D. Curtis, received a common-school education, and remained with his parents until July 1, 1876, when, in order to restore his failing health, he came overland with a small train to Colorado, and located in Saguache county. Here he pre-empted a ranch ten miles southeast of the county seat, which he improved and sold. He then moved near the town of Saguache, which was at the time a hamlet of rude dwellings and few inhabitants, and devoted his remaining years to ranching and raising cattle in that neighborhood. He always took an earnest interest in the progress of the county, and was largely instrumental in having good roads and other improvements of a kindred character made. He became one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county and one of its leading business men. In political affairs he supported the Republican party with ardor and effectiveness. He died on April 22, 1898, and his widow now makes her home at Saguache. Like their father, Republicans in politics, and like him alert, enterprising and far-seeing in business, the sons are highly esteemed citizens, and very helpful

forces in carrying on the general interests of the county, in which they have a constant and earnest concern. Wilbur, who was four years old when the family moved to this state, has passed all his subsequent years in Saguache county except the period from 1891 to 1896, inclusive, when he was superintendent of construction for the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at the Western University and Powers Business College at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and his courses of study, at these has been supplemented by a wide and varied experience, which has made him a broad-minded and well-informed man. George L., who is wholly a product of Colorado, attended only the common schools, the necessities of the work on the ranch and the other interests in which his father was engaged, requiring his presence at home from an early age. Both are valued members of the Masonic order in their locality, and both are actuated by a lofty and productive public-spirit in all their citizenship. Since their father's death they have managed the business affairs of the family with increasing success and profit, and looking after every phase of its multiform activities with close attention and excellent judgment. Eighty acres of the tract are in grain and three hundred and seventy-five in hay, and the rest is devoted to pasturing the large herds of well bred cattle which form one of the staple products of the place, which is known as the Andy Settle Ranch, and was one of the first located in the county. It is improved with good dwellings and other buildings, plentifully watered and near a good and active market at Saguache. The sons, while inheriting the business, inherited also the spirit of their father, and they have exemplified in their career all the manliness, energy, elevated citizenship and local patriotism that were conspicuous in his. And as

the country has improved, they have kept pace with the spirit of progress, continuing in the front rank of its business men and among the leaders of its thought and action in every useful line of improvement.

WALLACE ABIJAH JOHNSON.

A resident of Colorado since 1889, Wallace A. Johnson, of Saguache county, has during the last fifteen years been actively engaged in the various industries carried on in the locality of his residence, and has shown himself to be a far-seeing and resourceful man, never without employment of importance, and always at the front in projects for the improvement of the region and the advantage of its people. He has capacity for carrying on affairs of magnitude, and in a sparsely settled region, as this was when he came here, such men are of especial value. Mr. Johnson was born near Van Wert, Ohio, on September 13, 1859, and is the son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Goodwin) Johnson, who were born and reared in Ohio and lived in Iowa from 1861 to 1889, part of the time in Polk county and the remainder at Garden Grove in Decatur county. In April, 1889, they came to Colorado, and until 1892 lived in Saguache county, then moved to Rio Grande county, where they resided eight years, returning to Saguache in 1900. The father was a farmer and school teacher in Ohio, but in Iowa and Colorado he gave his whole attention to ranching and raising stock. He is an unwavering Republican in politics, and a progressive man in all matters of local improvement. Of the nine children in the family Alice and Frederick have died, and Wallace A., Mrs. Charles S. Dick, Frank, Flora, Mrs. Andrew Gemmill, Davis B. and Nerva are living. Wallace obtained his education in the public schools and in two terms at the graded schools of Iowa Center. The necessity for his

labor on the homestead limited his opportunities, but enabled him to form early in life habits of industry and self-reliance. In 1879 he formed a partnership with his father to carry on the farming interests of the family, and this continued until 1890. For a year thereafter he was engaged in saw-mill work, and during this period he aided in building the Gotthelf store at Saguache. From 1891 to 1893 he was associated with the Gotthelf Mercantile Company, and in the latter year he bought the stage line between Saguache and Villagrove, and operated it in partnership with his brother Frank. In the spring of 1894 he sold his interest in this to his brother and returned to his former connection with the Gotthelf Mercantile Company, with which he continued in the same capacity until April, 1898, when he became a full partner with Isaac Gotthelf in the cattle industry, and to this he has since given his exclusive attention, together with the ranching interests connected with it. Their ranch comprises twelve hundred acres and is located near the town of Saguache. The business is carried on extensively, Mr. Johnson being an exceptionally fine judge of cattle, and a manager of a high order of capacity and vigor. In political matters he loyally supports the Republican party from earnest conviction, and never withholds his efficient services when the party needs them. He has served many years as chairman of its local committees. After the nomination of the late President McKinley in 1896, he remained true to his faith, and was the only firm and unyielding Republican in the county. He is a third-degree Freemason, a self-made and prosperous man, and a prominent citizen, everywhere known and very popular in all portions of the county. On November 22, 1881, he united in marriage with Miss Hannah Quayle, a native of the Isle of Man. They have had six children, three of whom died in infancy, and a son

named Frank L. was killed by lightning on June 21, 1900. The living children are their sons Curt and Charles.

WILLIAM ROBERT MONTEITH.

From his childhood to a recent period the life of this subject was one of toil and tempest, difficulty and danger, arduous effort and thrilling adventure. The death of his father when the son was but five years old left the family in very moderate circumstances, and laid each of its members under tribute for aid in making the living for the household as soon as strength and ability were available for the purpose, and so from the age of nine he has been working for himself and others. The destiny seemed a hard one as he passed through it, but he can now realize its beneficial features in the preparation it gave for the more stirring and exacting duties ahead of him, when the cold blasts of poverty and adversity assailed him in youth, and can contemplate with satisfaction the impediments then in his way, which he converted into instruments of service, and the enemies of circumstance which he fashioned into power for his advance. Mature life brought him face to face with duties of a stern and unrelenting character, in the performance of which the element of personal danger was ever present, but his early training had armed him to meet them. It brought him trials and privations of unexpected magnitude, but his long habit of self-denial and self-reliance robbed them of terrors and shrunk them into littleness in the presence of his resolute and determined spirit. Meanwhile, he made steady progress in bettering his condition, using every advantage gained as a stepping stone to higher results. He is now one of the most generally relied on and esteemed citizens of Saguache county, as well as one of the most substantial in the way of worldly possessions. His

fellow citizens gave a striking proof of their confidence in him and their regard for him on November 8, 1904, by electing him sheriff of his county on the Democratic ticket, at a time when almost every other candidate on that ticket there was overwhelmingly defeated, and his party was awfully beaten in more than two-thirds of the country. Mr. Monteith is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, at the town of New Canton, on February 12, 1851. His parents were James and Mary J. (Gallagher) Monteith, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Ireland. After their marriage they emigrated to the United States and located in Illinois. There the father was engaged in farming and raising live stock until his death in November, 1856. Of the three children in the family James died in 1899, and Mrs. John Lewis and William R. are living. Some time after the husband's death the mother brought her children to Colorado and located in Denver, where she is now living. Here she married a second husband, Thomas Campbell, who died in 1899. By the early death of his father William R. Monteith was deprived almost wholly of school advantages. At the age of nine he went to work to earn a little money for the aid of his mother in supporting the family, going to Iowa in 1860 and passing two years in that state in different employments. His next engagement was driving bull teams across the plains, and in this he four times made the long and perilous trip through the wilderness, in 1862, 1863, 1865 and 1867, starting from Nebraska City, Atchinson and Leavenworth, Kansas, in turn. Each trip was fraught with danger and had its share of hardship and adventure. On the last one, in 1867, the number of persons in the train was thirteen, and when they reached the little Blue river in Kansas, they encountered hostile Indians, and were in great danger as they had only three guns in the party. But they suc-

ceeded in defeating the attack and killing the Indian chief, although the savages stole nine of their horses. Moving on, they reached Fort Kearney in safety, and here they were detained three days for re-enforcements. In this they were fortunate, for when they reached Plumb creek a band of five hundred Indians attacked them, firing three volleys into the train. Two of the party were killed and Mr. Monteith received an arrow wound in the thigh. Along their further progress they found the remains of many white men who had been slain by Indians, but they reached Denver without additional mishap. Here Mr. Monteith remained from July 3, 1867, just one year, and was employed in ranch work and range-riding. In 1868 he went to New Mexico in the service of Andy Slain, and later made another trip there for the same gentleman. In 1869 he was sent to Texas by John Hitson, the cattle king of that day, and in the fall of the same year moved into the San Luis valley of this state, where he managed the interests of the Gilpin-Grant Stock Company from 1870 until 1872. He next entered the employ of Samuel Kelley and took one thousand, five hundred cattle to Nevada for him. Returning to Colorado in 1873, he located near Salida, and until November, 1874, made ties under contract for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. On the completion of his contract he moved into Saguache county, and here he has since had his home except at intervals when his duty or interest called him elsewhere. In 1875 and 1876 he served as deputy sheriff and town marshal at Lake City, and also engaged in mining there. On August 18, 1879, he joined the police force at Leadville on which he served through the troublous times to 1881, then left with the credit of having been the only man on the force who was fearless in the discharge of his duty. In this service he had a hazardous encounter with the noted desperado, George Connors,

who had the whole town stood off until arrested by Mr. Monteith, and in effecting the arrest he received an ugly wound in his breast. From 1876 to 1879 he freighted out of Colorado Springs, but since 1881 he has given his attention almost wholly to his ranch and stock interests in Saguache county, carrying them on extensively and vigorously, improving his property and cultivating it to the best advantage. He owns six hundred and forty acres of good land in three ranches three miles east of the county seat, and it is all under cultivation, being well watered from independent ditches, and produces enormous crops of excellent hay. His cattle industry is also large and profitable. Since he came to Colorado he has not been wholly immune from the fever universally epidemic among its people, but has taken his turn at prospecting now and then. He is a third-degree Mason, and a highly respected, progressive and prominent citizen. For the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in 1904, as noted above, he has special fitness by nature and experience, and he discharged the duties of the position with unusual credit and benefit to the county. He was married on November 24, 1876, to Miss Juliette Joy, a native of Ohio, Morgan county. They had two children, both deceased, Mary J. and Hattie.

THOMAS C. CLARK.

After passing his childhood, youth and young manhood in Missouri, and having experience in life there in various lines of activity and amid different classes of people, Thomas C. Clark, of the vicinity of Center, Saguache county, came to this state in 1885, at the age of thirty-two, and located at the Jasper mining camp in Rio Grande county. His life began in Nodaway county, Missouri, near the town of Quitman, on September 9, 1853, and he is the son of John and Catherine Clark.

who were born and reared in Ohio, and moved to Missouri in 1844. The father was a farmer and also owned and operated a saw-mill. He prospered in his work, supported the Republican party in political affairs with ardor and earnestness, and with his wife gave good and effective service to the cause of religion according to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were members. He was a man of local prominence in his section and held in good regard by its people. Occasionally he allowed the use of his name for a local office in order to promote the general weal, and in all respects he discharged with uprightness and fidelity the duties of citizenship. Three of their children are living, Wesley, Thomas and Edward. Thomas had no educational advantages except such as were to be had in the common country schools of his day and locality, but was obliged from an early age to work hard and continuously on the home farm. Here, however, he learned a useful vocation and acquired independence and self-reliance of spirit as well as strength and suppleness of body. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. He then worked at his trade, in connection with saw-milling in his native county, and also engaged in farming and raising stock there with success. In 1885 he came to Colorado, and locating at the Jasper mining camp in Rio Grande county, turned his attention to prospecting and mining for wages. The conditions of life were all new to him and the face of the country was different in large degree from what he had been accustomed to. But he had acquired in his previous experience that readiness of adaptation and resourcefulness in the use of his faculties, that he would not long have felt strange or embarrassed anywhere, and was soon as much at home in the mountains and mining regions of Colorado, and amid the wild adven-

turers who then made up the population of a mining camp as he had been among his own people on the plains of Missouri. A mind at peace with itself and in full possession and control of its own attributes is not easily overthrown or disturbed by circumstances, and this was his case. He took his place among the fortune seekers at the camp with as much ease and self-possession as any of them, and wrought his portion with the rest. So well pleased was he with Colorado, in fact, that he determined to remain in the state permanently, and to this end, he located a part of his present ranch four miles northeast of Center on pre-emption and timber-culture claims, and to this he has since added by purchase until he now owns one thousand, four hundred and forty acres in all, but in three distinct bodies. All his land can be cultivated, and the spirit of improvement has so possessed him that it is all fenced, provided with comfortable modern buildings and other necessary structures, and in an advanced state of productiveness. His principal crops are peas, potatoes and grain, and his live stock, which he raises extensively, includes cattle, sheep and hogs. The whole of his enterprise here is a gain from the waste, as there was nothing of husbandry or the semblance of a human habitation on the land when he acquired it, and there were only three settlers in the neighborhood when he pitched his tent in this region. He is not only a self-made man, but his estate is also his own creation. In political action he is a loyal and unyielding Republican, and in local improvements he is a wide-awake, far-seeing and earnest man of positive force and an inspiring influence. On November 18, 1875, he was married to Miss Julia E. Noffsinger, who was born in Missouri and in the same county as himself. They have had seven children. Of these Perry E., Caddie and Goldie E. have died, and Jennie M., Emma, Katie and Roy E. are living. It is

from such sturdy and resolute stock as Mr. Clark, men who know how to do, what to do, when to do, and who stand always ready to do, whatever may be required of them in the line of duty, that the population of Colorado has been largely recruited, and to such good purpose that within one generation of human life, or but little more than this, the state has grown to colossal greatness and power in industrial and commercial development, and achieved distinction all over the world by the multitude of her products, the magnitude of her enterprises, and the promise of a far more mighty future which even in her infancy is plainly manifest. While nature has been bountiful here beyond the wildest dreams of her pioneers, the men and women who have sought a share in her bounty have been worthy of it and have accepted it in the lofty spirit of true craftsmen entitled to the best raw material attainable to work upon.

DANIEL SHERMAN JONES.

Born in the state of Maine, near the city of Eastport, on January 11, 1859, and reared in that locality to the age of seventeen, then learning a useful trade in Massachusetts, and afterward following a variety of occupations in different parts of the West, the subject of this brief review has seen American life under many stars and amid circumstances widely differing in character, all of which, however, have served to strengthen the fiber and broaden the scope of his mind and manhood, and prepare him for any emergency that might confront him. He is the son of Lewis and Mary (Sherman) Jones, natives and life-long residents of Maine. The father was a surveyor and carpenter, prosperous in his work and useful to an unusual extent to his community and county. He followed with ardor the fortunes of the Republican party from the first cam-

paign to his death, yet while doing this, he never allowed his party spirit to overbear his genuine interest in the improvement and general welfare of his local surroundings. He was born in 1814 and died in 1898. The mother's life began in 1818 and ended in her native state in 1901. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Eliza, Mary and Hannah are dead, and Mrs. Edgar Nash, Mira, Mrs. Edith Wilson, Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Daniel S., Emmuel G. and Benjamin are living. Daniel was liberally educated in the common and high schools, and at the state university at Dennysville and Orona in his native state. When he reached the age of seventeen years he left the parental roof and went to Massachusetts, where he learned the jeweler's trade and watch making. In 1879, when he was twenty, he came to Colorado to do surveying, which he had mastered in theory and practice, and selected Leadville, which was then in the height of its first booming activity, as the field of his operations. But owing to the fact that there were many surveyors at that point, and the competition rendered the work unprofitable, he changed his mind and sought the benefit of an outdoor life as a ranch hand on Bear creek. In 1880 he moved to Fort Collins, where he leased a ranch and bought some cattle, and there he carried on a ranching and stock business until some time in 1881. He then went back East and locating at Fort Fairfield in Aroostook county, Maine, opened a jewelry store, remaining there until 1885. In the winters of 1882 and 1883 he also taught school in the woods for the benefit of his health, which was uncertain. After serving three years as county surveyor of Aroostook county, he was chosen in 1884 by its people as one of their representatives in the state legislature. In 1885 he moved to Kansas and devoted the summer to surveying and laying out townsites there, then in the fall came again to

Colorado, and locating in Rio Grande county, homesteaded a ranch there on which he lived until 1889. His life in that county was one of loneliness and privation. Montevista was the nearest town, and the business of ranching and raising stock, in which he engaged, was fraught with difficulties owing to the undeveloped condition of the country and the scarcity of conveniences and even necessary appliances for the work. But he accepted the situation and conditions with cheerfulness and resolutely determined to make the most of them. The life gave him strength and suppleness of body, and his close attention and skillful management of his business brought him good returns. In 1889 he sold his ranch in Rio Grande and bought a portion of the one he now owns and occupies in Saguache county, the remainder of which he has acquired by subsequent purchases. This consists of one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, four hundred of which can now be cultivated. The whole tract is enclosed with good fences and the buildings are many and of good quality and proportions. Here he is extensively engaged in ranching and raising cattle, and his business is steadily increasing in volume and profits, with a sure promise of still greater results as time passes and a more plentiful supply of water is secured. But his time has not been given up wholly to his own interests. He is a citizen of strong patriotism, local and general, and has taken an earnest and productive interest in the affairs of the county. He helped to build and managed the construction of the Mamosa Creek Canal Ditch, which cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and from 1896 to 1899, inclusive, served the county well and wisely as the superintendent of its public schools. He has also taken a leading part in the cause of high school education, serving on the board which managed that branch of the cause, and mainly by his efforts effecting the

organization in 1899, becoming its first secretary and filling his position for a number of years. In June, 1903, he was appointed by the Governor chief engineer of the Rio Grande irrigation division, a position for which he has special fitness and in which he has rendered service of great magnitude and value. In political faith he is an unwavering Republican, and in the cause of his party he is interested effectively every day in the year. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. In June, 1883, he was married to Miss Ella H. Bubar, a native of Aroostook, Maine. They have six children, Hope, Jay, Frank, Neal, Mary and Daniel. In three states Mr. Jones has tried his hand at different kinds of private enterprise and public work, and in each he has an excellent record to his credit. He is a cultivated man, and has been wise to know and bold to perform whatever came before him at the call of duty, and always working with might and main toward the desired end. He has many trials and disappointments, but his buoyancy and resistance have always prevailed to preoccupy him with the call to a new interest, and the wounds he suffered have cicatrized, and his fiber has become tougher for the hurt in every case. His is the sort of citizenship that has made our country great and powerful, and laid its treasures at the feet of the world for service. And he has the good fortune to realize, even while living, that his work is appreciated at some measure of its full value, and that he is correspondingly esteemed.

JAMES WATSON.

When the high and often extravagant hopes inspired by the general discoveries of gold in the Rocky Mountain regions of this country brought thousands of eager seekers for the precious metals to Colorado, and thus

led to populating and developing the territory, men of all classes and conditions in life, and from every section of this and other countries, became its citizens and put in motion here their various kinds and degrees of enterprise and skill. Although led in the first instance by the promise of great gains from the mining industry, they soon found other lines of activity full of fruitfulness and gain, and remained to cultivate the soil and build up substantial and enduring business interests where they had come to levy a quick and bounteous tribute for use in enterprises of magnitude elsewhere. Among the eager seekers for fortune in the glittering store which lay hidden in the mountains waiting for the voice of masterful energy to call it forth and make it serviceable to mankind, was James Watson, the scion of old Virginia and Pennsylvania families, who although young in years, was a fully developed man in determined spirit, unyielding enterprise and resourcefulness in emergencies, ready to dare any fate and make the most of any circumstances. The faith which brought him through hardships over the plains into the wilderness, and which sustained him in the arduous toils and trials of his early years in this country has been amply justified by his success in his undertakings and the position of respectability and general esteem to which his merit has raised him. Mr. Watson was born in the picturesque and historic valley of the Shenandoah, near the town of Woodstock in Virginia, in 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Jemima Watson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were prosperous planters in the Old Dominion, and the father was a man of local prominence and influence, holding many county offices in the gift of his people, serving in one continuously from 1842 to 1858. He was a pronounced Democrat in political faith, and was ever active in the service of his party. In re-

ligious belief both parents were ardent members of the Baptist church, and the father was one of the pillars of the congregation to which they belonged. He died in his native state in 1859 and his widow at the same place in 1864. Six of their children have died, leaving their son James the only surviving member of the family. He received a meager scholastic training in the common schools of his day and locality, which were rendered less serviceable than usual because of the disturbed conditions preceding and during the Civil war. At the age of fourteen, after the death of his parents, he had the wide world and its battle of life before him, and was armed for the contest with nothing but his native powers of mind and body, and the limited education he had acquired. In 1878 he journeyed to Kansas City, Missouri, by rail, and from there with mule teams up the Arkansas river to Silverton, this state, then a young but promising mining camp. He was six weeks making the trip and arrived with two teams and a few dollars as his only capital. But he found a ready demand for the use of his teams and his own energies in teaming, and made good profits at the business, at the same time prospecting, as everybody else did, and acquiring by his efforts a number of valuable mining claims. In the fall of 1879 he moved to Lake City and continued his freighting operations, running between Lake City and Alamosa, until 1884, meanwhile becoming possessed of additional mining properties. Since the year last named he has been engaged in handling local freight and mining in San Juan and Hinsdale counties. He holds interests of value in the Index, the Mountain, the King and the Excelsior mines in San Juan county, and in others elsewhere. Since 1889 he has also been occupied vigorously and extensively in the feed and coal trade, handling all kinds of feed and standard varieties of coal, such as the Baldwin, the

Crested Butte, the Anthracite and the Somerset outputs. In the public affairs of his county and section he has taken an active and prominent part, serving as county commissioner of Hinsdale county in 1903 and 1904, and on the town board of Lake City for a number of years. Politically he is a firm and loyal Democrat, and fraternally belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. He was married on January 17, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Mowry, of the same nativity as himself, who still abides with him. He has been a bold and far-seeing operator in many lines, and while often taking great risks, has generally been successful; and his usefulness in the development of his section and intelligence and force in caring for its best interests, have made him a leading and universally esteemed citizen, while his genial and generous disposition has gained him great popularity, and his readiness to assist in the promotion of every valuable enterprise has won him commanding influence in commercial and industrial circles throughout his portion of the state. His is the kind of citizenship that has made Colorado great and her name respected throughout the world as a land of wonderful possibilities and gigantic undertakings, and he is correspondingly respected by all classes of her people.

SAMUEL WATSON.

The late Samuel Watson, of Lake City, a brother of James Watson, whose useful life in this state is briefly outlined elsewhere in this work, was like his brother a native of Shenandoah county in what is now West Virginia, and was born in 1845. He became a resident of Lake City, Colorado, in 1876, and here he died in 1876. His life in this community was an example of humility and fidelity, of genuine charity to his fellows and helpfulness in their needs, an example of the truest and loftiest

ideal as a citizen, neighbor and friend; and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his fellow citizens as one of their best and brightest possessions. Proving himself in every trial and difficulty a man of lofty faith, great resourcefulness and unyielding self-reliance, and performing well and skillfully, without ostentation or self praise, every duty, however arduous or seemingly impossible, he was one of the real heroes of civilization in a field whereon its highest and best efforts were in constant requisition. For a period of twenty years he wrought as a pioneer of the most advanced type, accomplishing results of magnitude, not offering excuses for not doing things. He and his brothers did all the heavy teaming of the Lake City section at a time when the highest engineering skill was required to overcome obstacles, and the best generalship in the disposition of their forces. When heavy machinery was to be moved to mountain tops, over rugged and almost impassable ground, they always did it, sometimes effecting results that would have reflected credit on large transportation facilities of the most modern and complete character. They cut trails and built roads through and over well nigh insurmountable obstructions, commanding all the opposing forces of nature to "stand ruled" at their desire, and even to pay tribute to their needs. They braved the fury of the elements and conquered it. Storm and flood did not deter them, rain, and hail and snow did not daunt them, the winter's cold and the summer's heat did not stop or stay them in the accomplishing an end once definitely in view. And the ruling spirit of their enterprise was Samuel. And even when most beset with difficulties and confronted with obstacles themselves, they were generous and open-handed in helping others, and promoting the general weal, aiding a friend or neighbor in need or assistance with substantial bounty of every required kind, and

meeting all county and town necessities with wise counsel, foreseeing sweep of vision and strong hands of material service. Samuel Watson was a valiant soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and carried through life the terrible scenes of the Wilderness, Cedar Creek and other renowned battles of the momentous struggle. When the war was ended he accepted the results in a manly spirit of generosity, harboring no ill feeling toward the conquerors of his cause, but with delight in promoting the welfare of his re-united country, in whatever section of it he happened to be. Through life he was generous in the true spirit of generosity, which keeps no books of account and exacts no usury for benefactions; and always he dealt with his fellows along lines of unwavering and unhesitating integrity. When he was laid to rest among the fruitful enterprises he had aided so materially in creating, "Nature might stand up and say to all the world 'This was a man!'"

HARRY LINTON.

Harry Linton, an enterprising farmer and stock-grower of Gunnison county, with a fine ranch of two hundred and eighty acres located seven miles northeast of the county seat, was born in Pennsylvania in 1845, and was reared to the age of nine years amid the seething and intense activities of that great commonwealth. At that age he moved with his parents, George and Susan (Folk) Linton, to Iowa, where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, born just when the eighteenth century, glorious in its achievements for the elevation of mankind, was surrendering the scepter of power to its young and ambitious successor, and they passed their lives in that state, until 1854, prosperously engaged in lumber pursuits, then moved to Iowa where

they ended their days, the father dying in 1863, aged sixty-one, and the mother in 1895, aged ninety-two. They were of old colonial stock of Revolutionary fame, the father of English and the mother of Welch ancestry. At the age of eighteen their son Harry began life for himself, learning the carpenter trade and working at that and farming until 1883, when he emigrated to Colorado and settled at Mount Carbon, Gunnison county. There for five years he worked at his trade, finding great demand for his mechanical skill amid the growing energies of the place, and prospering in the use of it. In 1890 he moved to Denver and started a real estate business, which he carried on successfully for two years. He then returned to Iowa and settled at Des Moines, where he remained five or six years. Then coming back to Colorado, he settled on the beautiful and fertile ranch of two hundred and eighty acres which he now occupies on Gunnison river. This has since been his home, and here he has conducted an up-to-date and progressive ranching and stock industry, of good proportions and elevated character. Mr. Linton was married in 1889 to Miss Louisa Pennington, a native of Pennsylvania and at the time of her marriage a resident of Gunnison, where the marriage was solemnized. They have three children, George C., Helen H. and Edith Elhoria, who died on April 16, 1905. Mr. Linton is a Republican in politics, and is active in the service of his party at all times. He is also devotedly attached to the section in which he lives and zealous in promoting its welfare and advancement by all means at his command.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SWANSON.

Ignoring the advantages of an advanced education that were open to him, and because of the independence and self-reliance of his spirit beginning to make his own way in the

world at the age of fourteen, Frederick W. Swanson, of Alamosa, has had an interesting career, has tried his hand at several pursuits and has become familiar with American institutions and the aspirations and tendencies of the people by contact with them in a number of different places and lines of activity. He was born at Gottenborg, Sweden, on May 6, 1847, and is the son of Andrew and Sophia Swanson, also natives of that country. The father, who was a wholesale grocer, died on December 22, 1850, and the mother in 1889. Two of their children are living, Mrs. John Hillberg, now living in Rhode Island, and Frederick. A daughter named Virginia, who was born on May 9, 1849, died in 1854. The parents were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Swanson learned his trade as a lithographer in his native land, and worked at it there for a time, then went to sea, and while on the water learned ship carpentering. In 1866 he came to the United States, and until the fall of 1868 he worked at carpentering in Chicago. He then moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he worked as a carpenter in the service of the government for a time, and afterward passed eight months hunting buffalo to supply meat to the forts and military posts on the frontier. During this time he had considerable trouble with predatory Indians who stole his meat, horses and other belongings. In 1870 he returned to Topeka, and after a short stay there, came to Colorado, locating at Denver. After devoting six months to carpenter work in that city, he moved into the San Juan country, which at that time had no white settlers, and devoted a considerable time to prospecting and mining, making some good finds but never realizing much from them. He did, however, have a rich harvest of privations and hardships in this wilderness, but he was nerved to meet them and enduring them as a necessary part of his discipline and experience. In 1872 he helped

to survey the Del Norte townsite, and in the spring of 1873 moved to Pueblo, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter and builder until the spring of 1877, also conducting a dairy during the greater part of the time. His next locations were at Lake City and Capital City, where he remained until November, 1877, freighting, mining and carpentering at those places and at Garland, where he helped to build the smelter in the fall of 1877. In February, 1878, he located at Alamosa, one of the six first men in the town, and he is now the only one of the six remaining there. There were no buildings in the town when he came, and the mechanical forces were few and in great demand. Mr. Swanson made by hand the first sash and flooring used there and helped to build the first hotel at the place, which was used for the postoffice, for a saloon and for various other purposes as well as a hostelry for the accommodation of the public. He clerked in this hotel and also carried on a general store until the spring of 1880, then moved to Cornwall, where he opened another store and devoted some of his time to mining. He built a toll road through Summitville which proved a disastrous venture, and his mining schemes also all failed, so he went broke and was obliged to begin life again. From 1880 to 1885 he also operated stage and freighting lines between Cornwall, Alamosa and Summitville, and in the year last named returned to Alamosa to live. From then until 1898 he was variously employed, then opened a store which he conducted until 1901, at the same time running an extensive real estate business. The latter proved to be a line well suited to his capacities and fruitful in good opportunities for profit, and since 1901 he has devoted his energies almost exclusively to it, the fire insurance industry and ranching. In his insurance work he represents the Connecticut, the Home, the Seva, the New Zealand and the

Alliance companies, and does an excellent business for each. He is also interested in the Costilla & Excelsior Dutch Company's enterprise and owns thirty acres of the Alamosa townsite. His ranch property consists of one ranch of three hundred and twenty acres and one of one hundred and sixty. Both are well supplied with water and improved with good buildings and fences, and they yield him good returns for his labor in general ranching and the stock industry. But it is in real estate transactions that he finds the most congenial occupation and his best field for industry. In this he has built up an extensive business and been very successful. He is known as a man of excellent judgment in this line, and of great energy and resourcefulness. Serving as the president of the Building & Loan Association, he has abundant opportunity to push his own business and help his fellows to good chances for securing homes and making profitable investments. In the public life of the community he takes an active and serviceable interest. He has been one of the town trustees since 1891, and his administration of the office has been highly beneficial to the town. He is at this time also county coroner. In Freemasonry he has taken the thirty-second degree and filled all the chairs in his lodge, chapter and auxiliary organization of the Order of the Eastern Star. On August 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Clara Olesen, of Sweden. They have one living child, their daughter Hilda, now Mrs. Glen Griffin, of Alamosa. Their son William, who was born in 1878 and died in 1887, was the first white boy born in Alamosa.

JOHN H. FULLENWIDER, Sr.

This fine specimen of the winter green, who is familiarly known as "Uncle Johnnie," is without doubt one of the liveliest and most active men of his age to be found in Colorado.

He is closely approaching the age of seventy-four, and yet his energy is still abounding, his faculties are in full vigor, and time seems to have written no wrinkles on his essential being in any way. One of the most prominent citizens of the San Luis valley, he has earned his distinction by his enterprise and public-spirit, which are great, and the general and high esteem in which he is held by his geniality and generosity, which are open to every demand and fully responsive on all occasions. His home is at Monte Vista, and he has helped to make that section of Colorado what it is by his unflagging energy and his far-seeing progressiveness. In personal appearance he bears a striking resemblance to United States Senator Chauncey Depew, whom he also resembles in his cordiality of manner and radiant good humor. Mr. Fullenwider was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on September 17, 1831, on the verge of a season of very unusual severity, nine feet of snow falling that winter in many parts of the United States. He is the son of Henry and Henrietta (Neal) Fullenwider, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. After the marriage of the parents they lived in block houses, in a new country full of hostile Indians. They followed farming and the communities in which they dwelt kept watchers out continually for savage attacks. One day when the brother of our subject's father was creeping under a block house to escape Indians they reached him before he got all the way in and chopped his head off. In 1834 the family moved to Illinois, and there before the end of the year the father died, leaving his widow with nine children to provide for and rear amid the inhospitable wilds of an unsettled new country. She assumed her heavy burden with fortitude and bore it with endurance and cheerfulness, although at times she suffered great privations, and was obliged to boil and grate corn for food for the family.

Of the thirteen children born to the family four died before their father and were buried in Kentucky, and five others at short periods afterward, and they were buried in Illinois. Another, Solomon, died in service during the Civil war. The other three, Simon P., who lives in Iowa, Marcus L., a resident of Butler county, Kansas, and John H., are living. The last named had but limited educational advantages. He always took an active interest in the work of the home farm, and aided his mother in supporting the rest of the family. For forty-six years he lived near Springfield, Illinois, and was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, under whose persuasive oratory on the hustings he became a Republican. In 1880 he moved to Kansas and located at Eldora in Butler county, and in less than two years was elected to the legislature. In that body he voted for the late United States Senator Plumb for the position he so signally adorned, and in return for the favor Senator Plumb had him appointed on the United States bureau of animal industry, on which he served a year, and was then appointed a regent of the Manhattan Agricultural College, a position he filled acceptably three years. Governor Martin also appointed him a delegate at large to the Louisiana Cotton Exposition from the state of Kansas. In 1888 he came to Colorado and located a ranch in the Monte Vista section of the San Luis valley, which he still owns and has brought to a state of advanced improvement, one thousand five hundred acres of the land being under high cultivation. There were but few settlers in the valley at the time, and the conditions of life were hard and its conveniences few. His is now considered one of the best ranches in the region, and one of the most judiciously improved. On this tract he has been, from time to time, engaged in all the different elements of a general ranching industry, raising fine live stock of various kinds, and

all the crops suited to the section. He has interests in Magita and Northeastern ditches. His home is at Monte Vista, and in this beautiful little city he secured the needed subscriptions for laying out and adorning the city park, which, in 1904, was named in his honor the Fullenwider Park. On September 20, 1855, he was married at Mechanicsburg, Illinois, to Miss Isabella Hall, of Sangamon county, Illinois. They have had five children, of whom two died in infancy and three are living, Mrs. William Mached, of Denver, Colorado, John G., a prosperous San Luis valley rancher and sheep raiser, and Henry A., of Center, who was elected county assessor of Saguache county in 1904.

GRAVES & AHRENS.

This enterprising and far-seeing real estate firm, the leading one in the San Luis valley, which has sold more land and other real estate than any other agency for the same purpose in the region in which it operates, is composed of Arthur Graves and John M. Ahrens, two of the most active, energetic and progressive business men in the Rocky Mountain region.

Arthur Graves, the senior member of the firm, was born on August 29, 1862, at McFall, now Gentry, then Harrison county, Missouri. He is the son of William and Jane (Jones) Graves, prosperous farmers of that state. The son was educated in the public schools and assisted his parents on the farm until he reached the age of fifteen, then during the next five years worked for wages on his own account. In 1882 he moved to Clark county, Kansas, and pre-empted land which he improved and after farming it two years sold it. In 1884 he came to Colorado and located at Canon City, and for two years farmed for wages. In 1886 he made a visit of several months to his old Missouri home, returning to this state in 1887. During the next three years he worked at various oc-

cupations in different places, and saved his earnings. In 1890 he moved into the San Luis valley and located a ranch which he still owns and which he has increased to three hundred and twenty acres. It is ten miles northeast of Monte Vista and yields excellent crops of wheat, oats and pears. The improvements on it are modern and complete for its needs. Since 1903 he has been engaged in the real estate business in partnership with Mr. Ahrens, and has been unusually successful. He is a Republican in politics, and in fraternal life a Woodman of the World and a Knight of Pythias. On June 9, 1894, he was married to Miss Reno Brewer, a native of the same county as himself. They have had four children. Of these Walter has died and Eldon C., Charles and Ethel M. are living. Mr. Graves is one of the most popular, wide-awake and enterprising men in the valley of his home, and one of its most popular citizens.

John W. Ahrens, the junior member of the firm to which these paragraphs are dedicated, was born on October 11, 1860, at Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, and is the son of Hein and Augusta (Kemper) Ahrens, both natives of Germany. The father was a stone-cutter and contractor. The son obtained his education at the high school in his native town, but grew weary of school life and did not complete the course. He was a lover of nature and preferred hunting, fishing and outdoor occupations to confinement in the school room, and as he lived on the "banks of the Wabash far away" from his present abode, he had abundant opportunity for the gratification of his taste. At the same time, he lived no idle, loafing life, and was not devoid of teachers in the great school of Nature; and besides, he was fond of reading, and by these means became a well-informed man. After leaving school he entered mercantile life at Hedrick in his native state, being then twenty years of age.

He began his mercantile career in 1880 and through the dishonesty of his partner failed in 1884. The year before he began manufacturing tiles at Hedrick, but this enterprise was swept away with the mercantile business. He then returned to Attica, Indiana, and there went into the milling business in partnership with his brothers. This industry was sold in 1888, and Mr. Ahrens turned his attention to farming. Not finding this pursuit congenial, he quit at the end of a year and started a fire insurance business at Attica, afterward adding dealing in chattel mortgages, farm loans and real estate to his line, and carrying on the business fourteen years in partnership with J. Shannon Vave. During this period Mr. Ahrens took on as side lines dealing in fast horses and backing a friend who had a patent right, which he still thinks has merit, but neither venture was profitable. In August, 1903, he came to Colorado and located at Monte Vista, and first engaged in the real estate business in partnership with Mr. Graves and Richard Blakey. After nine months Mr. Blakey retired from the firm and it has since been known as Graves & Ahrens. Having a great many friends in his native home, many of whom had their eyes turned toward the setting sun for better prospects, it was not difficult for Mr. Ahrens to induce them to come to the favored location in which he was operating, and the business of the firm has been excellent in volume and value. Since he entered the firm it has sold 21,319 acres of land for \$395,500, and the prospects for trade in future are exceptionally bright. In political faith Mr. Ahrens is a staunch and active Democrat, and in fraternal life a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and a Knight of Pythias. He is as yet a bachelor, but if indications can be credited the flowery yoke of Eros is not far before him. He is one of the brightest men and best citizens of the valley.

CHARLES W. CAIN.

The most extensive grower of potatoes in Mesa county, this state, and a pioneer in bee culture in this section, Charles W. Cain, living two miles and a half northeast of Fruita, has added two new industries to the extensive and almost universal productiveness of that section of the state, and thereby greatly increased the commercial wealth and activity thereof. And it should be said that his present comfort, prosperity and success are all the more gratifying because of the hardships and privations of his childhood, youth and earlier manhood, the shadows of adverse fortune having hung over him from the cradle and for years after he reached maturity. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, on August 8, 1855, the son of John and Caroline (Benedict) Cain, the former a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children, both boys, of whom Charles was the younger. He was orphaned at an early age and until he reached eleven was reared by relatives. He then lived in and near Toledo several years, doing chores and odd jobs for his board, working at whatever he could find to do in summer and securing now and then for a few months in the winter a coveted opportunity to attend the public schools. Being alone in the world, with no capital but his clear head, ready hand and stout heart, he had a difficult struggle to get along. But he saved some money by great economy and when he was eighteen attended the Delta, Ohio, high school for a year. Afterward he worked in lumber yards and wholesale houses at Toledo for a few years, and in the winter of 1879-80 came to Colorado. During the next two or three years he prospected and mined near Leadville, but with no permanent success, accumulating a little money at times, then spending it all on prospects. In 1882 he went to California and he remained mostly in that state until 1893,

when he returned to Colorado and located in Mesa county. In the meantime he made trips through various parts of the Western, Southern and Eastern states. On his return to this state in the spring of 1893 he took up a desert claim of one hundred and sixty acres five miles below Fruita, which has since come under the Kiefer extension ditch. Of this he still owns one hundred and forty acres, having donated twenty acres to the sugar beet industry. In 1894 he bought twenty acres of his present home ranch, to which he has by subsequent purchases added sixty acres, making it eighty in all. On these tracts of land he devotes his attention to general farming and the development of his fruit industry. He has an orchard of six acres which yields abundantly, but in his farming he makes a specialty of potatoes, and in addition has a thriving and growing industry in bees, he being the pioneer in this branch of enterprise in this part of the country. His apiary covers one hundred hives and is very productive. He raises more potatoes than any other man in Mesa county. His crop in 1903 was one hundred and seventy-five tons, and in the last three years has aggregated over five hundred tons. On February 23, 1898, he was married to Miss Eva Lane, a native of New York, daughter of Squire G. Lane, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have two children, Winnie and Ethel. In politics Mr. Cain is an independent Republican, but he is not an active partisan. He is highly esteemed throughout the country, and accounted one of its best citizens.

FRANK F. KNOWLES.

One of the prominent and successful contractors and builders of Mesa county, with headquarters at Fruita, and as well a leading ranchman and stock-grower, Frank F. Knowles has risen to his present consequence

and high place in public esteem through his own unaided efforts, having been substantially the architect of his own fortune and his own main reliance in building it. He is a native of Waldo county, Maine, born on March 23, 1856, and the son of Robert S. and Grace A. (Philbrook) Knowles, both born and reared in Maine, where their families lived for generations. In youth and early manhood the father was a sailor, and during the Civil war served one year in the United States navy. For some years before the war and after it until his death, in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven, he was a prosperous farmer. His widow is still living on the old Maine homestead at an advanced age. The son Frank was reared on the farm and received a common and high-school education in his native state. He remained at home until twenty years of age, then began work as a carpenter, following the trade in Maine six years. In 1881 he started west and passed three months at St. Paul, Minnesota, working at his trade, then went to Kansas City where he wrought at the same occupation until the spring of 1882. At that time he came to Colorado and located at Colorado Springs, where he again worked at his trade, remaining until June, when he moved to Trinidad and there enlarged his operations, becoming somewhat prominent as a contractor and builder. In October, 1883, he took up his residence in Grand valley where he found immediate and growing demand for his skill as a mechanic, building the first house erected within the present town of Fruita. He continued his operations as a contractor and builder in this neighborhood for something over a year, then moved to Las Animas, where he remained ten years occupied in the same pursuits. In 1895 he returned to Fruita, and here he has since resided and carried on extensively in contracting and building. In the spring of 1896 he bought a ranch of one hundred and forty-four acres five

miles below Fruita on the Grand river, to which he has since devoted a considerable portion of his time and energy, turning it from a desert into a fruitful farm, and improving it with a fine dwelling and other necessary buildings for the proper conduct of his large stock industry which he has developed there. He put in a water wheel thirty-two feet in diameter to raise water for irrigation and has an abundance for all his needs. His residence is a two-story stone house, heated with hot water and furnished with all modern appliances for comfortable living, it being the finest ranch home in the county. A coal mine on the ranch provides him with the greatest abundance of fuel for his own needs and more than he can use, while an immense deposit of fire clay yields handsome returns for the labor expended in working it and getting it to market. Near the ranch he has a range of two thousand acres fenced with a natural wall of rocks and cliffs. Dividing his time between his ranching and his business as a contractor and builder, he is a very busy man, but he still has time to give due attention to the public affairs of the county and contribute to its development and general welfare in many ways. On April 17, 1888, he was married at Kansas City to Miss Jennie O. Hickman, a native of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and daughter of James and Monica (Gates) Hickman, natives of Missouri. Her father was for many years a bookkeeper at the fort in the employ of the government. He died at Independence, Missouri, and since his death his widow has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Knowles. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles have four children, Anna G., Frank R., George H. and Ethel. In political faith Mr. Knowles is a staunch Republican, earnestly devoted to the welfare of his party. He is a member of the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, taking a deep interest in the welfare of these orders.

HEMAN R. BULL, B. S., M. D.

The subject of the present sketch located in Grand Junction, Colorado, in May, 1887, and has been a servicable and valued contributor to the growth and development of western Colorado and the promotion of the best interests of its people. He was born near Warwick, Orange county, New York, on October 26, 1862, and is the son of Sidney and Ruth (Cooley) Bull, the former a native of Orange county, New York, and the latter of New Jersey. The father, who is now living retired from active pursuits at Cameron, Missouri, passed the whole of his life of fruitful energy as a farmer, moving from New York to Missouri in 1868 and living until 1897 at Amity, in that state. The Doctor is the first born of six children in the family and his education was begun in the public schools of Amity. When he was sixteen years old he entered the preparatory department of Washburn University at Topeka, Kansas. Completing the preparatory course in 1880, he entered the collegiate department and there pursued the scientific course, graduating in 1884 as the valedictorian of his class. He then began his professional training at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1887 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. Before the end of that year he came to Colorado and located at Grand Junction, where he at once opened up an office and began the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1891 he returned East and took post-graduate work at the Polyclinic in New York city. Again in 1902 he spent the winter in post-graduate work at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and during his whole professional life he has been an industrious and thoughtful student of medical literature, and is one of the most widely known physicians of the state. Since 1893 he has been a member of the state

board of health. He belongs to the State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association, in both of which he has taken an active interest, being vice-president of the State Medical Society in 1896 and 1897. Since 1889 he has been the attending physician and surgeon to the United States Indian School at Grand Junction, and during the same period has been surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western Railroads. In the local affairs of his community he has been active and serviceable, especially in efforts to improve the sanitary condition of his home city. He has been a member of the board of school directors for several years and takes a deep interest in the educational affairs of the city. He assisted in the erection of the Canon block and in the organization of the Mesa County Building and Loan Association, and has for some years been a director in the Mesa County State Bank. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Congregational church, being the chairman of the board of trustees of the latter. On September 4, 1889, he was married to Miss Maud W. Price, daughter of George B. Price, a prominent editor of Carrollton, Illinois. The Doctor and Mrs. Bull have two children, Sidney Price and Leland Rowlee.

HON. HORACE TOOL DELONG.

Our discreet and discriminating philosopher-poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, has said that the most important act of a man's life is the selection of his grandfather. In this respect Hon. Horace Tool DeLong, state senator for the sixteenth district of this state, seems to have been unusually wise before his day and generation, for he chose as judiciously in his maternal as in his paternal ancestry, being a scion of distinguished and forceful families on both sides of his house. He is the grandson,

on his mother's side, of the Adam Tool who founded Tool's Point, now Monroe, in Jasper county, Iowa, where he secured a considerable body of land at an early day and built an inn that became a famous hostelry at which all travelers of the time through that region found comfortable entertainment "for man and beast." He rose to consequence there and his family were the leaders of thought and action in all that section of the country. His two sons, James and John, were both members of the legislature and otherwise prominent in public affairs, and his daughters were among the leaders and ornaments of society there and in domestic life were excellent wives and mothers. One of these, Susan Adaline, was the Senator's mother.

In the paternal line are several men who have won renown in our day, among them Lieutenant George DeLong, of the Jeannette arctic exploration fame, who is a relative of the Senator, and another of the name and family who was conspicuous in connection with the recent Boxer uprising in China. His grandfather, George DeLong, was a good tailor and a man of sterling character; his father, William DeLong, a farmer, successful and prosperous.

Of these progenitors Mr. DeLong sprang, and was born on April 20, 1860, at the Tool's Point or Monroe, above mentioned, or rather on the family farm not far from the town. There he grew to manhood and started his scholastic training in the Monroe public schools. When he was about sixteen he entered for a course of instruction in the preparatory school of Simpson College at Indianola in the adjacent county of Warren. After finishing this he returned to his native town of Monroe and completed the course at the high school there, receiving the first diploma issued by the institution and being the valedictorian of his class. He then taught winter schools

and boarded himself at twenty dollars a month, even at that salary saving money for a further development of his ambitions. Later he became principal of the Monroe high school, from which he had recently graduated, and afterward was superintendent of schools at Victor, Iowa. Between times he went to college, passing a year or two at the Central University, Pella, Iowa; but while pursuing his studies there with zeal and distinction, his eyesight failed in a measure and he was obliged to abandon his books. He came to Denver, Colorado, in 1885, and after making short trips to neighboring towns wintered at Aspen, where his parents dwelt and where his sister, Mrs. Annie Shelledy, still resides. While there he arranged by correspondence with a college chum, Newton R. Beck, then living at Colorado Springs, to go into the real estate, loan and insurance business with him at Grand Junction. On his way to that town he passed through Glenwood Springs, whence there was a stage line to the Junction, the stage making the trip in three days. Instead of taking the stage Mr. DeLong determined to make the journey on foot, which he did in three days and a half. The business enterprise was begun and for a time was conducted under the firm name of Beck & DeLong. Soon Mr. Beck returned to Iowa and Prof. Ira M. DeLong, now of the Colorado State University at Boulder, became a member of the new firm organized under the name of DeLong Brothers & Marsh. Since the dissolution of this firm Mr. DeLong has conducted the business alone.

He is prominent and successful in the commercial, social, fraternal and church life of the state, and has a commanding influence in its politics. In religious work he is active and serviceable, being a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Grand Junction and the teacher of its young folks' Bible class. He was a delegate with Governor Evans to the

general conference at Omaha in 1892. In Masonic circles he has the highest rank. He was made a Mason on the twenty-first anniversary of his birth in his native town of Monroe, but for years has been a member of the lodge of the order at Grand Junction, and in it he has held every office of prominence, becoming thereby a member of the grand lodge. In this body his interest was so active and his services were so signal that he rose to the position of grand master of the state, which he filled with conspicuous ability, giving general satisfaction to the craft throughout the jurisdiction. He is also a valued member of the Woodmen. In politics he has through life been an unwavering Republican, although not active in party work until after his arrival at Grand Junction. He never desired office, or consented to accept a nomination until his party named him as its candidate for state senator in 1902. The senatorial district has for some years been giving a Democratic and Populist fusion majority of eight hundred to nine hundred, but he carried it by two hundred and ninety-three as a straight party man, which was a phenomenal gain and an impressive evidence of his popularity and his ability as a campaigner.

The ensuing session of the legislature is memorable for its storms and party dissensions, but through them all he followed the habit of his life in business and other relations by pursuing a straight-forward and manly course, always acting and voting in accordance with his convictions. In fact, so wholly free from any desire to conceal an act or a motive in his legislative course was he, that his bill file contained memoranda in his own hand of the fate of every bill, his vote on it and his reasons therefor. He was a strong man in the senate, and although one of the most rapid, was one of the clearest and most logical speakers that ever sat in the body.

In March, 1887, Mr. DeLong began the

organization of the Grand Junction Building, Loan and Savings Association, being ably assisted therein by the late Dr. F. P. Brown and E. E. Emrick. The Senator was the vitalizing and hustling spirit in the enterprise and secured the necessary subscriptions to the stock. His efforts were soon crowned with success, the association being incorporated on May 2, 1887, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. This has since been increased to three hundred thousand dollars and there is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of it issued and outstanding. This association has done more to develop the city of Grand Junction than any one other enterprise, and to Senator DeLong belongs a large share of the credit. He has aided greatly through this channel in making it a city of homes.

On Christmas day, 1887, Mr. DeLong married Miss Kate Weston, then one of his Sunday school class. Their children are Bessie, William Weston, Gladys and Gretchen (twins) and Ira Mitchell.

R. N. ROGERS.

R. N. Rogers, mayor of Telluride, elected in 1903, brought to the discharge of his official duties a fund of worldly wisdom gathered in a wide experience among different classes of men engaged in various occupations, and has justified the confidence shown in his selection for the position by a careful and judicious management of the affairs of the town and active and intelligent efforts for its advancement and progress along lines of safe and healthy development. He has long been one of the leading men of the community, and has conducted enterprises of magnitude and great public convenience for the benefit of its people, running an extensive livery and feed barn,

with complete equipment for the business, and also operating the stage lines to the Tomboy and Alta mines, and owning and developing the townsite of Dunton, where the hot springs are located. He is a pioneer of 1889 in the state, and was born and reared on Prince Edward Island, Canada, where his life began on February 28, 1863. He is the son of Griffith J. and Margaret (Neil) Rogers, who were also born and grew to maturity on that island. Mr. Rogers was educated in the schools of his native place, and reached the age of nineteen years without incident worthy of notice different from what occurs usually in the life of boys in his class and locality. In 1882 he came to Dakota and during the next four years was engaged in farming in that territory. At the end of that time he changed his base of operations to Wisconsin and his business to butchering and conducting a meat market, in which he was also occupied four years. In 1889 he came to this state and turned his attention to mining, which he followed until 1895, when he started the livery business which he is now conducting, and which he has expanded into one of considerable magnitude and conducts with vigor and enterprise, and with every consideration for the wants of his patrons. His outfit is one of the most complete in this part of the country, nothing being omitted either in the extent and variety of his rigs or the quality of his teams that is required for the most active and up-to-date establishment of the kind. In addition to this business he also owns and conducts the stage lines between the town and the Tomboy and Alta mines, with which he does a flourishing business, and finds room for his surplus capital and enterprise in developing the townsite of Dunton which he owns, and which he is pushing forward with as rapid progress as the circumstances allow. It is at this place, as has been stated, that the hot springs of southwestern Colorado are lo-

cated, the curative powers of which have already attracted attention throughout a large extent of country, and which promise in time to rival in patronage and beneficial effects similar natural waters at the older resorts. In fraternal relations Mr. Rogers is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Elks. From the time of his arrival at Telluride he has been active and zealous in helping to promote the welfare of the community, serving for a number of years as a member of the city council, and since 1903 as mayor of the town, and rendering efficient and appreciated service to the people in both positions. He was married here on August 10, 1899, to Miss Clara J. Chapman, a native of this state. They have one daughter, Thelma, the only survivor of their family. No citizen of the county stands higher in the respect and good will of the people, and none is more entitled to their regard.

J. L. CRISWELL.

The pioneer merchant of Ridgeway, whose arrival in this section antedated the birth of the promising little town, and one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens of Ouray county, J. L. Criswell is a native of Missouri, born in 1857, and the son of Wesley and Martha (Hudson) Criswell, also natives of that state. He was reared on his father's farm in Missouri and educated in the neighboring district schools. In the exacting but manly labors of the farm he acquired habits of industry and thrift and also a spirit of self-reliance and independence, learning to depend on his own acumen and energy in every emergency and use his faculties to good advantage under any circumstances. After reaching the estate of manhood he was engaged near his home for a period in farming, and afterward followed the same occupation in Nebraska and Wyoming for a time. In 1880

he came to Colorado, and for a year was employed as bookkeeper for the railroad company. In 1881 he settled where Ridgeway has since been built and engaged in mining, and also helped to survey the southwestern counties of the state in the employ of the United States government. He continued his mining and prospecting operations until 1886, making a number of important discoveries which he sold. In the year last named he opened a general store at Dallas which he conducted for a short time, after which he returned to the site of Ridgeway and started the merchandising business here which he still carries on, and which was the first of the kind in this neighborhood. His establishment is a large and complete one for its locality and carries a stock of merchandise well selected to suit the wants of the people who patronize it, at the same time satisfying and cultivating the taste of the community, and laying under tribute to its trade a large extent of the surrounding country. He also owns a ranch on which he conducts a thriving stock industry, pushing his business in that line with the same energy and capacity that he exhibits in his merchandising. As a pioneer in this locality he has had much to do with the development of the section, and has been conspicuous in every line of useful activity that has been put in motion among its people. He was one of the founders of the town, and to its interests and the spread of its influence and the growth of its vitality he has sedulously devoted himself. For six years he served as its postmaster, and while in the office greatly enlarged its postal conveniences. In many other ways he has stimulated its forces for progress, and subserved the convenience and lasting good of its inhabitants. In 1892 he was married here to Miss Edith King, a native of Michigan but reared in Colorado, and a sister of Cassio King, the gifted poet of San Juan whose muse has embalmed the natural beauties

and social features of the region in the amber of their inspiring lines. Mr. and Mrs. Criswell have four children, their sons Walter and Robert, and their daughters Ruth and Lillian. Mr. Criswell is a valued member of the Woodmen of the World and has given the order a due share of his stimulating and serviceable attention. Successful in business, esteemed as a citizen, potential as a civic force, and inspiring as an example in all the relations of life, Mr. Criswell is living a useful and commendable career in which all the best elements of American manhood are worthily exemplified.

L. S. WHEELER.

Born and reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, and exchanging the highly cultivated and well developed agricultural industry of that great state in the full flush of his young and vigorous manhood for the hard conditions and unsettled state but more promising opportunities of the industry in the farther west, and accepting the lot he found here with a manliness and self-reliance which has made the most of them, L. S. Wheeler, of Ridgeway, has not been a loser by the change and the state of Colorado has been largely the gainer. His life began in 1843, and he is the son of S. A. and Clarissa (Hale) Wheeler, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and expected to devote his energies through life to the vocation of his ancestors for many generations. But the West called him to her open fields and more inspiring chances before he reached the prime of life and became too well established in his early surroundings to leave them without too keen a pang. In 1880, when he was about thirty-seven years of age, he came to Colorado and, locating at Gunnison, engaged in mining. Three years later he moved to Silverton, where he discovered some of the valu-

able properties which have been yielding handsomely since then, and in some of which he is still interested. He also has holdings of great worth at Eureka which he still works, although he maintains his residence at Ridgeway, and takes an interest in farming and raising stock as a side issue. He was married at Ouray in 1889, to Mrs. Jennie Masenia, who is, like himself, a native of Pennsylvania but has been for many years a resident of this state. Mr. Wheeler has been an industrious developer of his mining properties, and given a stimulus to the business wherever he has worked. He has also shown a good citizen's active and intelligent interest in the general welfare of his home locality, and zealously supported every undertaking for its advancement. For years he has been an earnest and loyal member of the Masonic fraternity, entering into the spirit of its teachings and living its principles in his daily life. No citizen of Ouray county is more worthy of public esteem or has it in larger measure.

ALEC GOULD.

With a fine valley farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres and a flourishing stock business, located in a good section of the country, a mile and a half south of the town of Ridgeway, Ouray county, Alec Gould has won out of the difficult conditions of the far western life a good estate and a substantial comfort which expands with the flight of time through his own efforts and becomes more firmly established as the application of his systematic industry and fruitful labors continue. He is a pioneer of 1881 in this state, but a native of Canada, where he was born on February 23, 1852. His parents were John and Margaret Gould, also native in the dominion, where he was reared and received a district school education. In 1870 he came to Nevada, and six years later moved to Cheyenne, Wyo-

ning, where he remained a short time, then went to the Black Hills and engaged in mining. In 1881 he came to Colorado and, settling at Ouray, again went to mining, and a short time afterward bought the place on which he now lives and turned his attention to farming and raising stock. To this business he has since devoted himself with regular and close application, studying its development with care and thoughtfulness, and applying the results of his study and observation with judgment and discrimination. His ranch is one of the best and most promising in his neighborhood and his business is growing with gratification, steadiness and healthy progress. Mr. Gould is not married, but he is none the less deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of his community and none the less active in promoting it by substantial aid to every good enterprise. He is a man of breadth of view and experience, having seen much of the country and his native land, and has been taught by association with men in various pursuits and under a wide range of circumstances that the real prosperity of a country depends upon the prosperity and intelligence of the great body of its people, and not on the showy acquisitions of any particular class. He is well esteemed throughout his district as a useful citizen, an industrious and far-seeing man, and a force for good in the section of the country where he lives.

JOHN MERLING.

John Merling, a prominent farmer, stock-grower and dairyman of Ouray county, is a native of Germany, where he was born on January 29, 1839, and is the son of Daniel and Margaret Merling, who were also born in Germany and belonged to families that had lived in that country for many generations. When he was seven years old his parents emigrated to America, bringing their children with them.

They located in Vermont, there he lived at home and went to school until he reached the age of seventeen. He then came west to Iowa, and in 1859 drove an ox team across the plains to Camp Floyd in Utah; and from there he went on to California, where he engaged in mining until 1861. At that time he enlisted in the Union army for the Civil war as a member of Company B, First California Infantry. He served three years and three months, and was then discharged in New Mexico, his regiment having been engaged principally in fighting the Indians who took advantage of the opportunity furnished by the war to rise and seek to regain their lost prestige and drive the whites out of the country. After his discharge he returned to Vermont, and after remaining there a year came to Omaha, Nebraska, and was employed in railroad work on the Union Pacific. He continued in the employ of this company until the road was completed into Wyoming. In 1869 he came to Colorado and, locating at Las Animas, engaged in raising stock and dairying, and also ran a meat market. In 1876 he moved to Ouray county and settled on his present ranch, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming and grazing land. When he took possession of it the Indians claimed the ownership and he had difficulty in defending his rights. But he succeeded after a struggle in establishing himself firmly on the land, and at once began to raise stock and sometime later started a dairy which he has since been actively and profitably conducting. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the county and has served it well as county commissioner and county school superintendent. He was married in Vermont in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Pepler, also a native of Germany. She died in Ouray county in 1901, leaving five children surviving her, George, John D., Charles, Frederick and Lillie. In his business ventures

Mr. Merling has prospered, and in his association with his fellow men he has won their high and lasting esteem, being now considered one of the leading men of the county in a commercial way and in public affairs. His life has been useful and upright, and his influence for good in the development and progress of the county has been considerable and has always been wisely and judiciously exercised.

GEORGE W. COBB.

George W. Cobb, a prosperous Ouray county farmer and stock-grower, living three miles east of Ridgeway, is a pioneer of 1862 in Colorado, and a native of Michigan born in 1842. He is the son of Septimus and Caroline (Brook) Cobb, who were born and reared in New York state. Their son George was reared on the farm which they made their home in Michigan soon after their marriage, and when he was seventeen years of age went to Missouri and located at Springfield, where he remained three years. In 1862 with four yoke of oxen he crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, and from there moved to Fairplay and engaged in merchandising, remaining until the Granite excitement broke out, when he went to that place, but after a short residence there transferred his base of operations to Canon City and was one year with the Colorado Improvement Company. He then began merchandising again and continued it until 1876, when he sold out and made a trip East. In 1877 he came to Ouray county and merchandised for a while at Portland, later moving to Dallas and in 1885 taking up his residence at Ridgeway, where he carried on a store for two years. In 1901 he moved to the farm which he now occupies, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of excellent bottom land and yields abundant crops of hay and some grain and generously supports his band of high-grade

cattle. He takes an active interest in public affairs, giving earnest attention to every commendable enterprise for the improvement of the county, and inspiring others to a similar activity by his example. He belongs to the Masonic order. At Portland, in May, 1879, he was married to Miss Blanche Jacknick, a native of Iowa, whose father was for eleven years chief clerk in the interior department at Washington, D. C. They have four children, Chester G., Etta R., Ethel V. and Clarence M. In addition to his farming industry Mr. Cobb is also interested in mining and owns a number of valuable claims. He has been a man of great industry and energy, and has won the reward of his efforts in a substantial competency in worldly wealth and the lasting esteem and good will of his fellow men.

GEORGE R. COUCHMAN.

Born and reared on an Indiana farm and learning the science and the practical work of agriculture in that region where they are highly developed and vigorously followed, George R. Couchman, of Ouray county, with a fine ranch and comfortable residence about four miles and a half northeast of Ridgeway, came to this country when it was new and undeveloped well prepared for his part in starting its agricultural interests forward on a career of gratifying and almost unexampled success. He was born in 1846, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Evans) Couchman, natives of Indiana, and prosperous farmers in that state, and on the paternal homestead he grew to manhood and in the neighboring district schools received his education. His father died when he was quite young and the burden of helping to conduct the farm and the affairs of the household fell heavily on his shoulders early in his life. He remained at home until the breaking out of the Civil war, then enlisted

in Company G, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry. After a service of one hundred days in this command he was discharged, and he then enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, in which he served to the end of the war, and although his regiment was in active field work and confronted the enemy on many a bloody field, he escaped unhurt, and at the close of the contest returned to his Indiana home, later he moved to southwestern Missouri, and the next year to Kansas. Here he was engaged in farming five years, and in 1873 came to Colorado, locating at Colorado Springs. During the next five years he was farming and carrying on a lumber business at this point, and in 1879 moved to Leadville and turned his attention to mining. In 1884 he came to Ouray county and located his present ranch, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres of superior hay land that yields abundant crops and furnishes a plentiful supply of provender for his stock. He was also engaged in merchandising for four years at Ridgeway, and is now conducting, in addition to his farming and stock operations, a large flouring mill that has an appreciative body of patrons and supplies an extensive district with its high-grade products. Mr. Couchman has been a wide-awake and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of the county. He served a number of years as county commissioner, and in many other ways has aided in the development and proper growth of his section of the state and the improvement and increased comfort of its people. In fraternal relations he is a zealous and energetic member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1870, while living in Kansas, he was married to Miss Sarah Holbrook, a native of Michigan. They have four children, Mary, Jessie, Lulu V. and Mabel. The family occupies an attractive residence at Ridgeway, which is maintained there in order that the

children may have the best school facilities available. Among the enterprising, far-seeing and progressive citizens of Ouray county none stand higher than Mr. Couchman in the public esteem, and none has done more to deserve the cordial good will and confidence of his fellow men.

LEWIS V. ORNIS.

Lewis V. Ornis, of Ouray county, is one of the progressive farmers, stock men and dairy men of this part of the state who has done much to develop its resources and push forward its progress with rapid but wholesome activity. He is also proprietor of the celebrated hot springs of this region which experts claim are equal in curative powers to those in Arkansas. Mr. Ornis was born in Wisconsin in 1855, the son of Harrison F. and Johanna (Corbin) Ornis, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. When he was five years old the family moved to Nebraska and a month or two later came on to Colorado, settling at Central City where the father engaged in mining. A short time afterward they moved into Boulder county, and there he carried on a farming and stock industry. Here the mother died in 1865, when her son was ten years old, and here he grew to manhood and received his education. The father now resides in Oklahoma. In 1878 the son came to Ouray county and in the locality of his present residence began mining, and also engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, a native of Illinois, who came to this neighborhood in 1886, and was established on the farm they now occupy when they were married. They have four children, Lewis F., Jr., Della, Edith A. and Edna, and Mrs. Ornis has a daughter by her former marriage, Lucy Jarvis. Their farm comprises eighty acres and is devoted to general farming

and raising stock which are carried on vigorously and attentively, and it also supports a flourishing dairy industry to which Mr. Ornis gives his close personal attention. On the land the noted hot springs of this county are found, as has been stated, and they seem destined in time to become as celebrated as their prototypes in Arkansas, the curative powers of the waters being equal in the judgment of competent experts to those of the Arkansas product, and the surrounding fully as attractive. No systematic effort has been made as yet to make a resort of the place, but such a movement is under contemplation, and it promises abundant success.

ARTHUR B. HYDE.

It was in Canada, the province of Ontario, that the active and serviceable life of Arthur B. Hyde, of Ouray county, a prosperous farmer and stock-grower, living about one mile south of Ridgeway, began, and in 1840 that he was born. His parents were George and Eunice Hyde, and his father was a captain in the royal navy. The son grew to man's estate in his native land, and in its excellent schools he received his education. After leaving school he was employed in various avocations until 1876. He then determined to emigrate to the United States, and came direct to Denver, this state. In March, 1877, he moved to Ouray county, and after mining for a year and a half with varying success, he settled on the land which is now covered by the town of Ridgeway, where he lived until he sold his farm to the townsite company and moved to the place of his present comfortable and fruitful establishment. His farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land of a very superior grade and he has a herd of fine cattle. To these he gives every care necessary to keep them in good condition and is zealous in holding his breeds up to a high standard of excellence and purity.

He was married in 1867, before leaving Ontario, to Miss Susan M. Jones, a native, like himself, of that province. They have five children living, Arthur J., Letitia, Harris, Naterly and Richard. Since living in this section Mr. Hyde, while industriously pushing his own business and endeavoring to get the best results from it, has also been sedulously and eagerly interested in the development and improvement of his part of the county along the lines of the most approved and desirable progress, giving his influence and his substantial aid to every commendable undertaking looking to that end and inspiring others by his example and his force to the same activity. He is loyal to the land of his adoption and is deeply concerned for its enduring welfare in county, state and national affairs. And while not seeking to be prominent or potential, he is energetic and intelligent in the use of his citizenship, displaying breadth of view as well as devotion to lofty ideals.

ROSWELL A. HOTCHKISS.

Roswell A. Hotchkiss, one of the pioneer merchants and stock men of Ouray county, and a leading citizen and business man of Ridgeway, is a native of New York state, born on November 21, 1829, and is the son of Samuel and Medosa (Ackley) Hotchkiss, of the same nativity as himself. While he was yet an infant they moved to Pennsylvania, and in that state he was reared and educated, and after he grew to manhood he followed lumbering there until he was twenty-three years of age, then came west. On June 22, 1857, he crossed the Missouri river into Nebraska, and, locating in Dixon county, in company with his brother he built the first flouring mill in the territory. They prospered in the enterprise and acquired valuable interests in that state and Dakota. Some years afterward they sold the mill and engaged in farming and raising

stock. In 1876 Mr. Hotchkiss came to Colorado, and after living nearly a year at Lake City, his family joined him and they moved to Ouray. In 1880 he opened a general merchandising establishment at Portland in what is now Fremont county, which he conducted for some time and then moved to Dallas. From there he moved to Ridgeway and built the store he now occupies, and since then he has been carrying on an extensive general trade in one of the large and well appointed emporiums of this part of the country, displaying to the choice of his numerous patrons a large, varied and judiciously selected stock of general merchandise, and offering it for purchase with every regard to fair dealing and the most obliging attention to the wishes and desires of his customers. It has been the aim of this establishment to meet the requirements of the most exacting taste and at the same time to supply the widest range of demands for such commodities as the people in the locality can make, keeping his stock up to date in every respect, both as to variety and quality. He is also interested in the general business of the section, owning and operating two large ranches with a flourishing stock industry on each, wisely managed and vigorously conducted. He was one of the first postmasters in the county, and served the people in this important capacity for a number of years. In 1853, before leaving New York, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Cobb, a native of that state, and they have two children living, their sons Charles R. and Virgil, both of whom are stockmen in Montrose county, and men of consequence and influence in their localities. Mr. Hotchkiss has done well in business wherever he has been, and has always taken an active interest in the local affairs of his community, giving judicious aid to good enterprises and using his influence for the general welfare. He is well esteemed by all who knew him and stands high in the public regard of the whole people.

JUDGE WILLIAM RATHNELL.

The jurisprudence of the western states, and the propriety and learning of their courts, notwithstanding the wild conditions of their early life, have challenged the favorable criticism and admiration of the English speaking world, and emphasized the fact that the American people, under all circumstances, look to judicial tribunals as the last bulwark of liberty and the ultimate protection of life and property. Among the men who have adorned the bench in this part of the world Judge William Rathnell, of Ouray county, county judge since 1889, is entitled to a high regard. He is the son of William and Mary A. (Stimmel) Rathnell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father emigrated from his native state in his young manhood to Ohio, where he was married, and soon afterward became a farmer in Illinois. He lived there until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army and was in active service throughout the momentous contest in which this country was then engaged. After the war he moved to Douglas county, Kansas, and located land on which he lived for a few years, then moved to Johnson county in the same state. Judge Rathnell was born on January 26, 1862, and received a district-school education and when near the estate of manhood began life as a school teacher. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and for a number of years engaged in the same occupation, and also in mining and teaching. In the meantime he prepared himself for a professional career by studying law. In 1899 he was elected county judge of Ouray county, and was re-elected in 1902. He has filled the office with credit and won high commendation from the people of the county, without regard to party or station, for his legal learning, his judicial bearing and his fearless independence in the administration of his official duties. He has not, however,

lost his interest in the general run of business, being a partner in the abstract office and still holding and having worked vigorously several valuable mining claims. In the general welfare of the community in which he lives he also displays an active and admirable interest, giving his cordial support to every good enterprise and aiding in directing public opinion along lines of healthy and proper development. On April 1, 1894, he was married to Miss Lottie Smith, a native of this state. She died in August, 1895, leaving one child, their daughter Ella. In March, 1902, the Judge married a second wife, Miss Minnie Halady, a native of Kansas, and a cultivated and public-spirited lady, who is now giving the county excellent and highly appreciated service as superintendent of the public schools. She and her husband are among the social and intellectual leaders of the county, and are recognized as factors of influence and potency in all the public life of this people. They are well esteemed and have the confidence, good will and earnest admiration of the whole people and the cordial regard of a host of warm and loyal friends.

EDWARD WARRINGTON ROBINSON.

While it may be a source of regret to right-thinking and well-behaved people that the necessity still exists in all civil society for officers of the law and conservators of the peace in great numbers, it is also a fact worthy of high commendation that such officials are in most cases men of character and capability, who have the interests of the community they serve zealously at heart and are worthy of the public confidence they usually enjoy. This is particularly the case with the officials of Telluride, and of the number none stands higher or is more justly esteemed than was Edward Warrington Robinson, the late police judge of that town. He was born May 4, 1850, at Malden, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, where his

father, William S. Robinson, a native of Concord, that state, lived and had a long and bright career as a newspaper man and writer of note, under the pen-name of "Warrington." He was also prominent in helping to organize the Republican party and in conducting its affairs in Massachusetts. The mother, whose maiden name was Harriet J. Henson, was born and reared in Boston, and she is also well-known as an author of several valuable books. Mr. Robinson grew to manhood in his native city and received his education in its public schools. After leaving school he was employed for nine years in the Old Corner Bookstore in Boston, then was with Dodd, Mead & Company two years in New York. At the end of that time he came to Colorado, and during the next seven years was with Lawrence in the book and stationery business in Denver. His next berth was with the Rio Grande Express Company, in whose employ he came to Telluride in 1896. He remained with this company some time, then was appointed deputy county clerk and at the end of his employer's term he succeeded to the office of clerk. He was next elected a justice of the peace, and served in that office until 1903, when he was made police magistrate of San Miguel county, and this position he held until his death, in Telluride, on January 8, 1904. In each of the offices he held he made an excellent record for close attention to duty and wisdom and breadth of view in its administration. He was married at Denver in 1893, to Miss Mary E. Robinson, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have two children, their daughters Harriet H. and Lucy W.

GEORGE S. MOTT.

George S. Mott, the postmaster of Telluride, became a resident of San Miguel county in 1890 and of Colorado in 1884, and since that time has been diligent and serviceable in

helping to build up and develop this portion of the county. He was born in the state of New York in 1857, and is the son of D. D. and Elmira (Sylvester) Mott, of that state. He was reared and educated in his native place, and after leaving school engaged in the grocery business there until 1881, when he moved to Chicago where he again turned his attention to merchandising. Three years later he settled at Montrose, this state, and carried on a business in general merchandising until 1890. He then moved to Telluride and was employed as state agent until the railroad was completed through this part of the state. At the same time he conducted one of the leading groceries of the section, continuing his operations in this line until 1898, when he was appointed postmaster. He was re-appointed to this office in 1901, and is now filling it capably and to the general satisfaction of the people. In all phases of the public life of his county he is earnestly and actively interested, giving his aid effectively to every undertaking for its improvement and the welfare of its people, and is recognized as one of the representative and progressive men of the portion of the state in which he lives. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and to the affairs of his lodges gives a close, intelligent and serviceable attention. At Lake City, Colorado, in 1887, he was married to Miss Mary Kirker, a native of Ohio. They have two sons, George C. and Thomas. Popular in all sections of the county, and fervently patriotic wherever the welfare of his people is involved, and, moreover, approaching every public question and every public and private duty with breadth of view and a lofty ideal of citizenship, he well deserves the esteem in which he is held, and uses wisely and for good the strong influence he undoubtedly wields, being considered one of the leading citizens of his community.

J. C. RUTAN.

J. C. Rutan, the obliging and capable sheriff of San Miguel county, this state, who is now serving his third term in this important office, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the people, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1854 and where he was reared on a farm. His life in youth was but little different from those of other country boys, as it was passed on a farm and in attending school in the neighborhood of his home during the winter months. His parents were Henry and Mary (Guy) Rutan, who were natives of Virginia and moved to Ohio early in life. When he was twenty-two years old, their son moved to Dakota where he was engaged in farming until 1881. He then came to Colorado and, locating at Telluride, engaged in mining, and with this industry he has ever since been connected. He has been an industrious and observing prospector and has located some valuable mining properties which he still owns and operates, among them the mines at Pandora, where he is also interested in the townsite. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the county and for years has been one of its leading and most progressive citizens. In 1891 he was elected sheriff and at the end of his term was re-elected. In 1901 he was again the choice of the people of the county for this office, and is now filling it with great credit to himself and many advantages to those who set the seal of their approval on his character and official conduct by electing him a third time. Being a single man and having therefore no family claims, he is able to devote the whole of his time and energy to his business, private and official, and pushes both with great vigor and success. During the first few years of his residence here he was associated with a brother in his mining operations, but has since been con-

ducting them wholly on his own account. He is a gentleman of high standing and influence, and his force has been wisely exhibited in promoting the development and general improvement of the county, and throughout its borders he is well known and highly esteemed.

JOHN C. CLARE.

John C. Clare, of Placerville, San Miguel county, is one of the fast fading body of real pioneers who helped to settle the great West of the United States and braved all the perils and endured all the hardships of frontier life in doing it. He came to the county in 1875 after having served his country valiantly in the Civil war and engaged in various occupations in his Eastern home. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on October 18, 1843, and is the son of John C. and Louisa Clare, by whom he was reared and educated in his native state. In 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil war, he enlisted for three months in Company C, First Maryland Infantry, in defense of the Union, and at the end of his term he re-enlisted as a member of the Second Delaware Infantry, in which he served to the close of the war. His regiment was in active service and he took part in many of the most noted engagements of the momentous contest, but escaped without injury. After his discharge he returned to his Maryland home, and in 1866 came west to Kansas, where he remained until 1875, then moved to Colorado and settled for awhile at Del Norte, where he engaged in mining, an occupation he has followed almost continuously since that time in various localities. He has discovered many valuable mines and still owns a number of them. In 1877 he took up his residence in what is now San Miguel county and here he has since lived and taken a zealous and helpful interest in the development of the section, giv-

ing good and intelligent attention to every phase of public life and assisting in the promotion of every commendable enterprise for the benefit of the county and the surrounding country, although he could never be persuaded to accept public office of any kind. From his early manhood he has been an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery and being diligent and serviceable in each. He is one of the leading citizens of the county and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of its people for the uprightness of his life, his progressive views and the lofty and broad-minded citizenship for which he is widely known.

JOHN R. GALLOWAY.

John R. Galloway, a member of the mercantile firm of Galloway Brothers, of Norwood, San Miguel county, one of the largest and most successful establishments of its kind in this part of the state, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on March 16, 1865, and is the son of the late Hon. James P. and Minerva C. (Wade) Galloway, the former a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and the latter of Hancock county, Illinois. The father was reared in Iowa, and after he grew to manhood engaged in business in Illinois and Missouri until 1873, when he moved with his family to Colorado, and turned his attention to raising stock on an expansive scale. Later he moved to Hinsdale county, and in 1883 came to Paradox valley, where he remained until his death, in February, 1897. He was one of the pioneer stock men in this part of the country, and one of the leaders of thought and action in public affairs, being always at the front of every good enterprise for the improvement of the county, and serving its people with fidelity and ability in the state senate for a time. His widow now resides at Pueblo. Their offspring number

seven: L. Wood Galloway, the other member of the firm of Galloway Brothers; John R., the subject of this sketch; Gordon, a prominent stock man living one mile west of Norwood; Nino, the wife of Albert Neal, of Montrose; Jessie, the wife of A. Herendon, two miles from Norwood; and James P. and Eugene, residents of Norwood. John R. Galloway came with his parents and the rest of the family as it was then to Colorado in 1873, when he was eight years old. Here he grew to man's estate and received the greater part of his education. After leaving school he engaged in the stock industry until 1890, when he came to Norwood and, in partnership with his brother, L. Wood Galloway, started the business which they are now conducting. They have a fine two-story business block equipped with every modern device for the convenient and successful management of their business, and carry a large and varied stock of general merchandise which is selected with special reference to the needs of the community and kept up-to-date in every particular. It includes all kinds of farm machinery, along with other commodities, and the establishment is one of the leading ones in the county, laying under tribute to its trade a large extent of the surrounding country. Mr. Galloway is active and progressive in public affairs, and is now rendering the county excellent service as a member of the board of county commissioners. He is a valued and energetic member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the order of Elks. At Centralia, Illinois, on May 8, 1888, he married with Miss Hettie Warren, a native of that place. They have four children, John W., Minerva, James B. and Enon. Accurate and successful in all the elements of his extensive business operations, elevated in the character of his citizenship, stern and unyielding in his integrity, and endowed with rare social qualities, Mr. Galloway

is well worthy of the esteem in which he is held and the place he has won by his merit as one of the most prominent and representative men in the county.

JOHN M. WATKINS.

John M. Watkins, a prosperous and skillful blacksmith of Norwood, San Miguel county, and deputy sheriff of the county, has been something of a wanderer in the western country, but, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, he has not failed to gather a goodly store of worldly wealth and lay it up for whatever emergencies may come to him. He is a native of Georgia, where he was born on May 12, 1855, and the son of W. S. and C. L. Watkins, also natives of that state. He remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, and received a district school education in the vicinity of his father's plantation. In 1873 the family moved to this state and settled in Huerfano county. Here he learned his trade as a blacksmith, and then yielding to an ardent desire to see more of the country, he started on his travels, which perhaps proved to be more extensive than he at first intended, but which nevertheless gave him opportunity to know men and their works in many places and under a great variety of circumstances. In 1875 he went to La Plata county where he worked at his trade and handled horses until 1879. He then migrated to the pan-handle of Texas, and after a short residence there returned to Colorado. He lived for a time at Trinidad and then at Rosita. In 1881 he moved to Ouray, and from there to Red Cliff, and later to Leadville. In 1882 he settled at Telluride, and the next year moved to Saguache county. In 1884 he returned to Leadville, and in 1888 went to Manhattan, Kansas. He continued his wanderings from there to the Osage nation, in Indian Territory. In 1889 he changed his base of operations to Pawnee, Nebraska, and later to

Fort Crawford, that state. Here he wrought at his trade for the Union Pacific Railroad Company and followed the construction of the line into the Black Hills. Then quitting the employ of this company, he went to Custer City, South Dakota, and worked for the Etta Tin Mining Company for a short time, after which he moved to Red Lodge, Montana, from where he made a trip into the Couer d'Alene country and thence on into the Potlatch country. His next location for a short time was Cracker Creek, Oregon, and the next Express. He then made a trip through parts of Wyoming, winding up at Winnemucca, Nevada, where he remained until 1896, when he returned to Colorado, locating in Routt county. In 1898 he once more took up his residence at Ouray, and the next year returned to San Miguel county. In 1900 he settled at Norwood, where he has since resided. Here he at once opened a blacksmith shop, and since then has vigorously wrought at his craft, carrying on an extensive business in both iron and wood work. He has also acquired an attractive home in the town and become one of its prosperous and progressive citizens. In December, 1902, his worth and capability were recognized by his appointment to the office of deputy sheriff, which he is still filling. He was married at Ouray in 1899 to Miss Alice M. Mannon, a native of Ouray county. They have two children, Harry Leo and S. L. After all his journeyings Mr. Watkins seems to have found a permanent residence which pleases him, and here he is growing into consequence and influence, and winning his way steadily into the lasting regard of the people among whom he lives.

CHARLES R. HOTCHKISS.

Charles R. Hotchkiss, one of the prominent and successful stock-growers and farmers of southwestern Colorado, whose postoffice is Colona, Ouray county, near the Montrose

county line, is a native of Michigan, born in 1857, and came to this state as a pioneer in 1878. He is one of the two sons of Roswell and Jane (Cobb) Hotchkiss, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. While he was yet quite young his parents moved to Nebraska and soon afterward to Dakota, where they lived until 1878, when they settled in this state. He was twenty-one at the time, and had been reared to a life of useful industry on the farm, and received his education in the district schools in the various localities where the family lived. On his arrival in Colorado he settled near the town of Montrose, and there he was engaged in freighting until 1880. He then moved to the Norwood mesa, where he took up a homestead and engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1901 he sold this property and moved to his present location, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of superior land, and continuing thereon his industry as a stock man from that time until the present. He has a large herd of fine cattle and a good-sized band of horses of excellent grades and desirable breeds. He is one of the prosperous and progressive men of the section, conducting his business with vigor and skill, and giving his active aid to every commendable enterprise in the community. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. In Nebraska, on June 22, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Manley, a native of Texas. They have five children, all sons, Fred, Frank, Roy, Eugene and Clyde. The father of Mr. Hotchkiss, who is one of the leading men of Ouray county, is a prominent merchant at Ridgeway, and his brother Virgil, the only other son and child, is like himself, an enterprising and successful farmer and stock-grower in Montrose county. Father and sons have done much for the development of this section, and are held in the highest esteem. They are men of enterprise and high character with breadth of view and public-spirit.

STEPHEN MORGAN.

This prosperous and successful farmer and stock man of San Miguel county, who is comfortably settled on a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres one mile northeast of Norwood, is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of his section of the state, developing and building up his own business with commendable energy and skill, and aiding in pushing forward the community and county in which he lives to their highest and best development. He was born in 1858 in Texas, whither his parents, Seth and Martha Morgan, moved soon after their marriage from their native Tennessee. He remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen, assisting in the farming and stock industry in which his father was engaged, then in 1875 began life for himself in the same business, locating for the purpose near Las Vegas in New Mexico, where he remained until 1880. In that year he went to Wyoming where he continued his operations in the same line until 1885. He then came to Colorado and located the land on which he now lives and of which he has made a beautiful home. Here he has conducted a thriving stock industry on an expanding scale of volume and profits, and has become well established in the respect and good will of his fellow citizens. He has a herd of two hundred and fifty well-bred cattle of high grades and all kept in prime condition. In the social and fraternal life of the community he is active and influential, being a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, and occupying a leading place in the general public life around him. In 1886, in the county of his present residence, he was married to Miss Laura Southard, a native of England. His pleasant home is a center of generous and considerate hospitality, where the numerous friends of himself and his wife are always cordially welcomed and bountifully entertained. It is high praise to say of a man

that he has met every duty in life with a proper spirit and conducted all his operations on a high plane of regard for the rights and feelings of others, but it is due to Mr. Morgan to state that this is his record by the voluntary and cheerful testimony of all who know him well.

JOHN W. WINKELMAN.

John W. Winkelman, of San Miguel county, living on a valuable and attractive ranch one mile and a quarter east of Norwood, and there conducting a flourishing stock industry which is one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this portion of the county, is a native of the good old state of Maryland, which has given many an inspiring theme to the pen of the historian, the song of the poet and the forensic power of the statesman. He was born in that state in 1858, and lived there until he was seventeen years of age. He then, in 1875, migrated to the Black Hills, but passed the first two winters of his western life at Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1878 he came to Colorado and took up his residence in Custer county. Two years later he moved to the site of the present town of Telluride, and for two years thereafter conducted a pack train. He then engaged in mining for a time until he located on the place which is now his residence and the seat of his prosperous business, and which by industry and good taste and enterprise he has transformed from a veritable wilderness into a beautiful and comfortable home. He owns an additional ranch in the mountains, and so has ample range for his herd of superior cattle which has grown from a small beginning to very respectable proportions and has been kept by judicious care and proper treatment in first-class condition until it has become known far and wide as one of the best in this portion of the state. Mr. Winkelman also is earnestly

devoted to the welfare of his section and has for years been one of its most progressive and influential citizens, although not seeking or desiring public office for himself. No enterprise of value to his community goes without his active, intelligent and substantial support; and no question of public interest is determined without his advice and cordial interest. He was married here in 1897 to Miss Marian Southard, a native of England, who came to the United States and this part of the country with her parents in early life. Both she and her husband stand well in social circles and are widely known and highly esteemed.

EDWIN JOSEPH.

Leaving his parental home at the age of seventeen, and beginning the battle of life for himself amid the hard conditions but boundless opportunities of the frontier, Edwin Joseph, of San Miguel county, one of the most successful and progressive ranchmen and stock-breeders of the Norwood mesa and located about three miles southwest of the town, has been true to the example and the spirit of his parents and in close touch with the on-flowing tide of American life which has overspread the country and redeemed its waste places to civilization and useful productiveness. He was born in Michigan in 1852, and is the son of John and Dollie Joseph, who in early life left their native state of New York and sought a new home wherein their hopes might expand and flourish in the wilds of Michigan, at that time as undeveloped, as wild, as full of privation and danger to the hardy pioneer as this section was when he came into it. He was taught the value of thrift and industry on his father's farm, and in the common schools of his native place secured a limited knowledge of books and imbibed the spirit of independence and self-

reliance that has characterized the pioneers of our country from its earliest history. In 1869 he became a resident of Colorado, settling at Denver, then a city of about five thousand inhabitants. Here he was engaged in handling stock until 1871, when he moved into the Del Norte region, where he continued the enterprise he had begun at Denver. In 1875 he went to the San Luis valley where he again followed the stock industry, and from a year prior to this time he was occupied also in prospecting until 1878. The next year he came to the Norwood mesa and located the ranch he now occupies and which has since been his home. This ranch was the first piece of patented agricultural land within the limits of San Miguel county, and its beautiful and productive appearance and character fully justify his wisdom in the choice of it as the base of his operations in a permanent employment of his faculties, tastes and skillful industry. He has converted it into one of the attractive and valuable rural homes in this portion of the country. The stock industry, to which he has sedulously devoted himself since settling here, has grown extensive and prosperous around him and through his judicious management he now has a fine herd of some two hundred cattle, all well bred and worthy of the best markets. Besides being energetic and constant in attention to his private business, he is earnest and full of force in attention to the public interests of his community, being one of the leaders of the Republican party in this section, and giving the people admirable service as a county commissioner. In every line of public life and enterprise he is active, vigilant and influential, and is easily accorded a position as one of the leaders of thought and activity in the county. He was married at Del Norte in 1875 to Miss Jennie Herndon, a native of Missouri. They have one son, Horace, who was the first white child born within the limits of the present county.

WILLIAM H. NELSON.

It is to prominent families of Virginia who lost heavily through the Civil war that William Nelson, of Norwood, San Miguel county, owes his origin, he having been born in that state in 1856, the son of J. K. and Sarah Nelson, who were also native there and descended from an ancestry long resident in the commonwealth. In 1868 the family moved to Kansas and they were among the first settlers on the Osage reservation. Their son received only such education as their time and circumstances allowed, owing to their migratory life, and when he was fourteen began life for himself on the plains where he passed two years. In 1872 he came to Colorado and located in Park county where he drove an overland stage for two years. He was then eighteen years old, and, desiring a more settled and less hazardous occupation, moved to Lake county and went to work at his trade as a carpenter of which he had previously acquired some knowledge, and also engaged in the stock industry. In 1877 he crossed the range into the Gunnison country with stock, making the first trail into Pitkin Park and locating a ranch around the site of the present town of Parlin. On this ranch he lived until the railroad was constructed through this region when he sold it to the company, and in 1880 he moved to San Miguel county, locating first in Gypsum valley on the Dolores river, where he took up a homestead which he still owns. He has also acquired a large amount of other property and has a considerable herd of fine cattle and a large band of superior horses. In 1898 he took up residence permanently at Norwood and there he built a beautiful residence which he is now living in. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at Norwood, thus keeping up his interest in the public life of the community which began with his advent into this section. He was one of the county commissioners in

the county, serving two terms of three years each. He was also a delegate to the first convention held in Gunnison county. In fraternal relations he is an interesting member of the Masonic fraternity, and has for many years taken an active part in the proceedings of his lodge. At Chillicothe, Missouri, in December, 1885, he was married to Miss Susie Minor, a daughter of P. H. Minor, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of that section of the country, where she was born and reared. They have three children, John M., Preston H. and Wesley R. Mr. Nelson is one of the real pioneers of this state and saw the beginning of civilization where he has lived and contributed substantially to its progress and development, being an important factor in helping to settle the country and bring its resources into the channels of trade and make them known to the commercial and industrial world. The people around him value his efforts in this behalf and hold him in the highest esteem on every hand.

THOMAS R. McCALL.

Thomas R. McCall, of near Norwood, one of the enterprising and progressive ranchmen and stock-growers of San Miguel county, is a native of Quincy, Illinois, where he was born on St. Patrick's day in 1843. He is the son of William and Rachel (Heyworth) McCall, natives of Tennessee, who moved to Illinois in early life. There the son lived with them until 1862, aiding his father in the farm work and attending the district schools in the winter months. In the year last named he left the parental homestead and crossed the plains to Fort Laramie with ox teams, being in charge of the freighting business of Gillman, Carter & Company, of Omaha. He remained in their employ six years freighting over the plains and helping to build government forts and military posts under contract. Fort McPherson was

one of the structures in whose erection he was concerned, and while living in that neighborhood he took a prominent part in public affairs, serving as a member of county and state conventions from time to time. In one of the former he was the man who placed Colonel Cody ("Buffalo Bill") in nomination for the legislature. In 1868 he quit the employment of this company and for a time engaged in trading with the Indians. He then bought a freighting outfit of his own and followed freighting until 1882, when he located at Denver in this state, and for eleven years thereafter he was occupied in an extensive wholesale commission business. In 1893 he moved to San Miguel county, and locating one hundred and sixty acres of good land in the park, began the industry of farming and raising stock in which he is still engaged. He has an excellent ranch and a large band of first-rate cattle and prosecutes a vigorous business. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. In 1872 he was married at Greeley to Miss Ella Fisk, a native of Vermont and a niece of the celebrated Wall street broker, the late James Fisk. They have six children living: Dr. Floyd H.; Stella, wife of William Ray; Kate, wife of G. Galloway; Thomas R.; Earl; and one other. Mr. McCall was in many Indian fights in the earlier days, and a few years ago he buried the bodies of ten of his men near Plum creek who had been killed by the savages.

SHADRACK T. TALBERT.

The Paradox valley in Montrose county was a land of promise to its early settlers, whose imagination saw it redeemed from its wild and uncomely condition and blossoming with the fragrance and fruitful with the products of cultivated life after the contest with wild men, wild beasts and the wild growth of

centuries should be won; and with lofty faith in the vision they camped upon its fertile soil and began the battle for supremacy. It responded readily to the persuasive hand of systematic industry, and before the march of civilization its savage denizens slowly and sullenly but steadily retired. The promise has been realized, hope has ended in fruition, faith in sight, and now the region brings forth in abundance everything good and beautiful and nourishing. Among the men of lofty spirit and daring confidence who first invaded its unbroken solitudes and essayed to plant therein the beneficent activities of modern culture, Shadrack T. Talbert, living near the village of Paradox, and now one of the enterprising and progressive stock men and farmers of the valley, was the fourth to arrive, twenty-three years ago. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, on December 4, 1833, and is the son of Thomas and Lottie Talbert, themselves native in the Blue Grass state. When he was about nine years old they moved to Missouri, and locating in Pulaski county, continued there the farming industry they had been carrying on at their former home. Here he grew to manhood and completed the common-school education which had scarcely more than begun in his native state. When the Civil war began he joined Price's army in defense of the Confederacy, and at the close of the sanguinary conflict returned to his home and for a number of years thereafter engaged in farming and other pursuits. In 1874 he moved to Arkansas, and a few years later crossed the plains to Nevada, where he was occupied in mining until 1880. He then came to Colorado and located on the land where he now lives. There were but three settlers in the valley at the time of his arrival, and all the work of reducing the land and its savage occupants to subjection was yet to do. But he and the others, and those who have come hither since, have persevered in their purpose, and

now Mr. Talbert has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, well improved and in an advanced state of cultivation, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit of his own planting. His herd comprises about fifty cattle of good breeds and is kept in prime condition. He is also interested in mining with favorable results. In 1854, in Dent county, Missouri, he was married to Miss Catherine Lamb, a native of that state. She died on the farm on July 27, 1881, leaving four children, George, Thomas, Andrew and Frank, who are all living. Mr. Talbert is one of the patriarchs of this region and one of its leading citizens. He sees the fruits of his labors plentiful and beneficent about him, and time has set on his career the approval which is seldom accorded except to the departed. He lives in comfort and peace, and crowned with the general esteem of his fellow citizens of the section and the surrounding country.

EUGENE C. HAMILTON.

A native of Michigan, born at Mount Clemens in 1845, and the son of pioneers in that state, Eugene S. Hamilton, of Paradox valley, living not far from the village of Paradox, Montrose county, came honestly by his tendency to frontier life, and by the traditions and experiences of his family and his own early training was well prepared for its strenuous requirements. His parents were Hiram S. and Jeannette Hamilton, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Michigan at an early period of its history. When he was yet young they moved to Minnesota and located the first claim of government land near the site of the present city of Winona, where they remained ten years, then moved to Chicago. The father was a man of great activity and enterprise, and engaged in various pursuits, always finding work at his hand to be done, and always doing

it with might and productive results. He was a noted Congregational minister of his day, but was also a worker in industrial lines, engaging in building railroads in Missouri and other works of public improvement. His son Eugene reached manhood in Chicago and finished his education there. After leaving school he was employed in the collection business for several years, and in 1875 came west. Two years later he settled at Lost Trail in this state and found ready and remunerative employment in transferring freight from wagons to pack trains, and also ran a large warehouse business. He and a Mr. Carson discovered the Carson mine and continued to work it until 1883, when he sold his interests and moved to the land which he now occupies, which he then bought and has ever since owned and farmed. He has a fine valley ranch and is actively engaged in farming and raising stock on a large scale and with cumulative profits. He has, however, never lost his interest in the mining industry, and still owns several valuable properties in this department of human enterprise, among them the well known Sunrise copper mine. He is also part owner of the Copper Prince, which has a large vein of copper and the largest known vein of uranium, this mine being in fact the only one in the United States that is developed and actively worked for this metal. From it more than two hundred tons of its rare product have been shipped to the old country. In 1879 Mr. Hamilton was married in Chicago to Miss Mollie Olinger, a native of Carlisle, Ohio. They have no children. In 1895 Mrs. Hamilton was appointed postmistress at Paradox, and she is still in charge of the office. When they settled here there were but three or four families in the valley, and they have seen all its progress and contributed essentially to its development and growth. They have a competency for life won by their own efforts, are well es-

tablished in the public regard of their community, and are yet in the full flush of their vigor and energy. Behind them in a path of rugged and difficult progress over which they have come to their present estate, and before them, with health, strength and enterprise on their side, and with a so much better armament for the trials they may yet come there would seem to be a career of still greater triumph and usefulness.

L. G. DENNISON.

Well known throughout San Miguel county and the surrounding country for his beautiful home and his generous and considerate hospitality, prominent in the cattle industry and well established in the best social circles, L. G. Dennison, living about twenty miles south of Norwood, has won his way in the world over adverse circumstances and his present estate is wholly the product of his own efforts and capacity. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, on March 11, 1856, and is the son of William and Ruth (Thomas) Dennison, and the last born of their five children. His father died in Chicago in 1859, and the mother soon afterward moved her family to Michigan, where she died in 1860. Thus orphaned at the age of four, their son grew to manhood under the care of strangers, and although his father left a large amount of property in Chicago, he found himself on the threshold of life's duties with nothing but his natural abilities, his courage and his determined industry as the capital for his coming struggle, for the estate had been practically expended by the guardians. His boyhood and youth were passed at Niles, Michigan, where he received a good common-school education and attended Avalon College. In 1870, at the age of fourteen, he came west for his health, located at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he remained until 1878. He

then settled at Denver, Colorado, and secured a position in the offices of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, which he held until 1880. In that year he moved to Telluride, making the trip with teams in company with Oris Thomas and two other persons. The country was wholly unsettled then, or almost so, and full of Indians. Provisions were very high, flour being forty dollars a hundred weight, and other things in proportion. In 1882 he and Mr. Thomas engaged together in merchandise at Telluride, and continued their operations until 1886. He then sold his interest in the establishment and settled on the ranch which he now occupies and which has ever since been his home. It comprises six hundred and forty-eight acres, is beautifully located, highly fertile and well improved, making it one of the most attractive homes in the county, renowned alike for its natural and artistic beauties and its wealth of hospitality, as unostentatious as it is unstinted, and as genuine as it is generous. The cattle bred and handled here are thoroughbreds of high grade and every care is taken to keep them up to a high standard of excellence and in first-class condition. Mr. Dennison is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and taking an active interest in the welfare of all. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and is influential in the proceedings of his lodge in this order. On August 30, 1882, at Denver, he was married to Miss Nellie Thomas, a native of Flint, Michigan, who became a resident of Denver not long before her marriage. She is the daughter of Charles A. and Amoretta (Knapp) Thomas, natives of Albion, New York, but now residents of Telluride. Mrs. Dennison is a highly cultivated lady, with musical talent of an elevated order which has been carefully cultivated, and she and her husband are among the leading people in this portion of the state.

FRANK M. STOCKDALE.

The stock industry of Colorado is one of large proportions and it requires an enormous quantity of provender to keep it going. The men who produce this in quantities of magnitude are among the important factors in keeping the industry up to its normal activity and extending its operations. Especially is this true of those who raise big crops of hay for winter feeding; and among these scarcely any one is better known or more highly appreciated in this section than Frank M. Stockdale, of San Miguel county, whose fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, lying sixteen miles south of Norwood, is one of the widely known hay producers of the county. Mr. Stockdale is a native of Illinois, and the son of John and Cinderella (Davis) Stockdale, who were natives of Ohio. When he was two years old the family moved to Indiana, and fourteen years later to Kansas, where they engaged in farming and raising stock. He has therefore been connected with the industry in which he is now engaged from an early period, and has had opportunity to learn it from the ground up. Having made good use of his opportunities, and given careful attention to the business from his youth, he may safely be classed among the most energetic and successful men who follow it. His education was secured in the district schools of Indiana and Kansas, and after leaving school he lived four years in Iowa, where he was employed in the same vocation. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and locating at Rico, engaged in mining for four years, then in 1882 settled on his present ranch which has been his home continuously since that time. The place is, as has been indicated, well adapted to raising hay, and its product in this commodity is both large in quantity and excellent in quality. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Masonic order,

and is prominent and active in the affairs of his lodge. In 1894 he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Booth, a native of Kansas. They have three children, their daughters Hazel, Celia and Doris. Mr. Stockdale's life of more than twenty years in this section has been fruitful of benefit to his community and won him high esteem.

JOHN DUNHAM.

Wholly a product of the farther West, and indebted directly in no wise to the culture and high civilization of the East, unfavored too by the smiles of fortune or adventitious circumstances, but having won his way in life altogether by his own efforts, John Dunham, of Dolores county, living and carrying on a flourishing farming and stock industry on Disappointment creek near the village of Lavender, is one of the leading men and most representative citizens of this section of the country. He was born in California on February 26, 1861, and is the son of John B. and Susan Dunham, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers on the Pacific slope. In 1873 the family moved to Colorado and settled on Pine river, where they engaged in the stock business. Here their son John reached man's estate and received the greater part of the district-school training he was able to get. In 1882, just after passing his majority, he set up in life for himself, coming to Dolores county and locating on his present ranch. Since then he has been busily engaged in improving his land, making a comfortable home for himself and his own family, and developing the stock industry which he conducts and which he has expanded into one of the leading enterprises in its line in this part of the state. His ranch is one of the best for stock in the country, and he has in addition an extensive and productive range for his herd of one hundred and fifty

well-bred, high-grade cattle, and his band of superior horses. He was married in January, 1888, to Miss Lena Estes, a native of Arkansas, but reared in Colorado. They have two children, their son Irving and their daughter May. Coming to this part of the county when it was practically unsettled and undeveloped, Mr. Dunham has been potential and active in the improvement of the section, and in bringing its resources to the knowledge of the world. He has also borne an active part in its public life, and in developing and guiding the thought and activity of its people in channels of wholesome and beneficial progress. Among the citizens of the section none is more highly or more justly respected and esteemed.

JAMES HALL.

Inured from his youth to the wild life of the plains and engaged in the inspiring although dangerous occupation of a range rider, and living thereafter on the verge of civilization for a number of years, James Hall, of Rico, is a typical pioneer and well versed in all the lore of the craft. He is a pioneer of 1878 in Colorado, and was born in Alabama on December 28, 1853. His parents, James M. and Sarah T. (Goble) Hall, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and when their son James was quite young moved to Pennsylvania from their southern home. When he was sixteen he left the paternal roof tree and made his way to Texas. There he was employed in riding the range and hunting buffalo until 1878, when he came to Colorado and turning his attention to mining. The next year he moved to Rico and started an industry in the liquor business in which he has since been actively engaged, building up a large trade and catering to a high class of patrons. He experienced all the dangers and suffered all the hardships of frontier life, seeing every phase

of it from time to time, living now and then on the fat of the land and anon eking out a scanty subsistence on the gingerly provision of nature in her more ungenerous localities and moods. He was often confronted with savage fury and treachery too, and was obliged to put all his self-reliance and woodcraft in play at times to outwit them and escape their venom. He was a member of the party that pursued and exterminated the band that killed Dick May and at Thurman, this state, at Castle valley they had a hot fight with a superior force, and of their nineteen men ten were killed and three wounded, while thirty-two of the Indians bit the dust. Here they were surrounded and in momentary danger of violent deaths. But they managed to escape in the night. In this contest Mr. Hall was wounded in three places. In addition to his mercantile establishment he has interests in a number of valuable mines. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He was married in Pennsylvania on January 20, 1893, to Miss Ida M. Thompson, a native of that state. They are the parents of two children, Warden and Rae.

PENDLETON HUNTER.

From the mountains of West Virginia to the mountains of Colorado is a long leap in climatic and social conditions, although both localities involve much of personal daring and self-reliance, and require of those subjected to them stern endurance and a readiness for emergencies that are likely to be met with at any time. It is one of the characteristics of American manhood that individuals and classes are adaptable to all conditions and superior to every environment. This leap has been taken by Pendleton Hunter, of Rico, Dolores county, and this adaptability has been shown in a marked degree by him. Wholly unacquainted with western life, except in a general way,

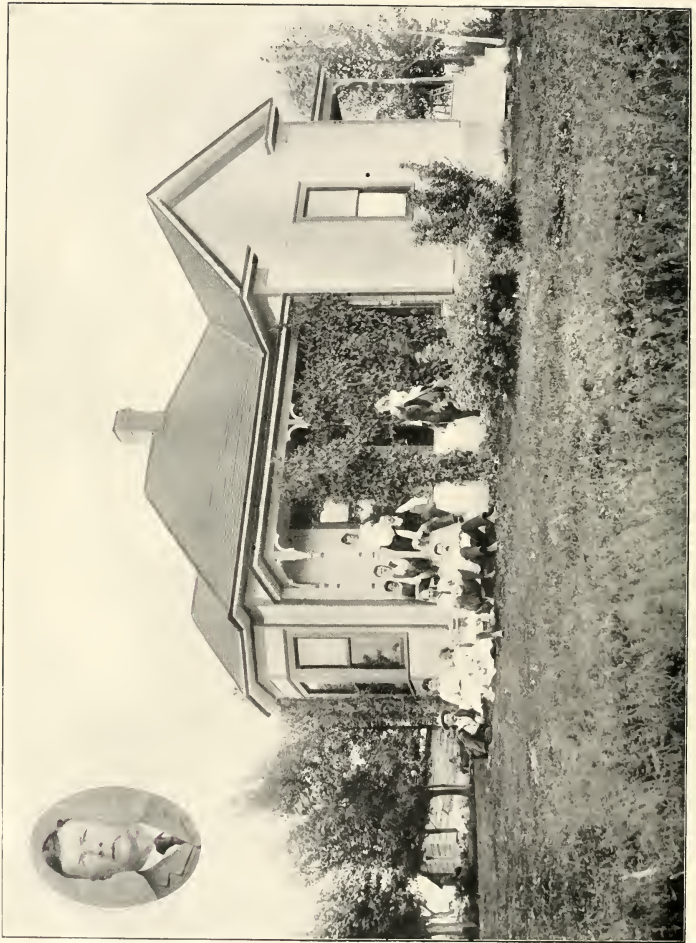
when he came here, he yet met its requirements and overcame its exactions in a masterful way, and in the course of his life in this section of the county has shown that he would have done well under any circumstances and won his way to success and consequence over any difficulties. He was born in West Virginia on August 12, 1846, and is the son of Moses H. and Catherine (Hammond) Hunter. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Ohio, she being the daughter of Charles Hammond, the founder of the Cincinnati Gazette. While he was yet very young his parents moved to Michigan, where he reached man's estate and was educated. After leaving school he served as paymaster's clerk in the United States navy and was in the service during the Civil war. In 1868 he received a commission in the Eighth United States Cavalry, and as such served until February, 1871, when he was discharged. He was with General Crook in Oregon in the campaign against the Indians in 1867-8, and in that campaign was wounded while in pursuit of the savages, and was honorably mentioned for bravery. He was also in Indian wars in Nevada. In 1871 he came to Colorado and first located at Kit Carson, in what is now Cheyenne county. Soon afterward he moved to Las Animas, in the present county of Bent. Here he engaged in surveying government land and hunting buffalo. In 1878 he moved to the San Juan country and occupied himself in mining, milling and surveying. He was one of the first arrivals at the Rico camp, and in all the stirring scenes of its earlier history he bore an important and prominent part. In 1901 he was elected surveyor for Dolores county, and since then he has been discharging his official duties with capacity and skill, and with a conscientious devotion to the general welfare of the county and due consideration for the rights of individual citizens. Among the officials of the

county he has a high rank for fidelity and fairness, and as a citizen and man of progressive and public spirit he is universally esteemed. His work in his office has been of great benefit to all concerned, and by its correctness and excellence many causes of controversy have been removed and the public good has been greatly promoted and advanced.

WILLIAM MAY.

William May, of Dolores, late county surveyor of Montezuma county, was the offspring of pioneers on both sides of the family line, and in his career well exemplified the characteristics of his ancestors. He came to Colorado in 1869 and located in Huerfano county at a time when the country was just waking up to its possibilities as a home for civilization and its possible place in the onward march of American enterprise; and taking fast hold of the opportunities it presented for energy and systematic industry and thrift, did his best to make them available for his own advancement and use them for the general welfare. He was born in 1835, and is the son of John B. and Delia (Boone) May, the latter a native of Kentucky. His grandfather, Henry May, settled in Missouri in 1810, and his mother was a grand niece of Daniel Boone. His parents dwelt on the frontier at different places during the whole of their lives, dying in Oregon, whither they moved in the early days of the section in which they settled. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native state, amid its scenes of uncultivated life and strenuous effort for supremacy made by the forces of civilization with those of barbarism. In 1858, when he was twenty-three years old, he moved to Kansas, and he lived there during the troublous times just preceding the war, when human safety, and often human life was the cost of opinion, and peace and security were matters of only momentary continuance. In

1860 he drove an ox team across the plains and over the mountains to California, where he engaged in farming for two years and then moved to Nevada. He was in that state during the excitement over the Comstock lodge. In 1866 he, in company with two other persons, drove a band of horses to Iowa and sold them there. In 1869 he came to Colorado, and locating in Huerfano county, engaged in farming and the stock industry, and also did surveying for the government. Six years later he moved to La Platte county, and in 1877 changed his base of operations to Montezuma county, taking his cattle with him. He located on the Dolores river one mile and a half below the village of the same name, making the first settlement in the township for the government, and while doing so he was also busily occupied in improving his ranch and getting it into condition for cultivation. It comprises three hundred and forty acres of good land, and on it he raised fine horses and high grade cattle. He also owned town property of value at Dolores. He was an enterprising man and active all along the line of public improvements and private conveniences. He built the flour mill at Dolores which was burned down after a few years of usefulness to the community. He served six years as county commissioner, and was nearly that long in the office of county surveyor. Fraternaly he was prominent in the order of Freemasonry and the Knights of Pythias, and in civil life was energetic and zealous in behalf of every good enterprise for the lasting welfare of the community. Coming here in the early days, he had many sharp contests with the Indians, and was called upon to mourn the death of a brother killed by them. He was generally regarded as one of the leading men of the county, and was widely respected as a most useful and representative citizen, deep and sincere regret being expressed on every side upon the occasion of his death, which occurred on January 5, 1905.



THE KENNEY RANCH, PLATEAU VALLEY, MESA COUNTY.

J. B. MCGREW.

J. B. McGrew, of Dolores, the genial and accommodating host of the Southern Hotel, who is a native of Lexington, Missouri, born on October 25, 1864, is a pioneer of 1880 in Colorado, and the son of Calvin L. and Martha (Ward) McGrew, natives of Kentucky. In 1873 the family moved to New Mexico and there followed the stock business until 1879. They then moved their stock to Colorado, and in 1880 settled in La Plata county, where they continued the business until 1900, it being carried on under the supervision of the mother after the death of the father in 1895. She is now living at Durango, this state. There are three children in the family: Irving W., a resident of Maple Creek, Canada, and engaged in the stock business; J. B., the immediate subject of this review; and Christina B., the wife of John G. Huggins, proprietor of the Durango Telegraph. Mr. McGrew sold his stock in 1900 and bought the Southern Hotel at Dolores, and this he has elevated to a high rank among houses of entertainment in the West, making it one of the best of its kind to be found in this section of the country. He is well fitted by nature and experience for the exacting duties of a boniface, and discharges them in a way that makes his house popular and retains the friendship of all who once become his guests. The hotel is up-to-date in its appointments and is conducted on a broad and modern style of enterprise that meets the requirements of the traveling public, and makes it a home for its permanent residents. Nothing is wanting to its completeness for houses of its class, and no effort on the part of the host to make it satisfactory to its patrons is omitted. Mr. McGrew is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Durango Lodge, No. 46. He was married in 1899 to Mrs. Emma Reed, a native of Illinois. Their fam-

ily consists of themselves and two children of Mrs. McGrew by her former marriage, her son John and her daughter Kate. Aside from his business Mr. McGrew is held in the highest esteem as a public-spirited and broad-minded citizen, and is a welcome addition to the best social circles.

WILLIAM KENNEY.

Not among those whom poverty restrains, but rather of the number whom untoward obstruction stimulates, the late William Kenney, of Plateau City, in Mesa county, whose untimely death on February 19, 1900, at the early age of thirty-eight, when all his powers were in full maturity and his aspirations were working out a career of benefit to his fellow men while advancing his own fortunes in the sane and healthful atmosphere of utilitarian service, was universally lamented and left a void in industrial and commercial circles as well as in the influence of good citizenship in his community which it is difficult to fill, gave to the world immediately around him an example of worth and high endeavor which will be full of incitement to those who contemplate it rightly. He was a native of Millard county, Utah, born at Holden on March 22, 1866, the son of John and Phoebe (Alden) Kenney, the father a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the mother of Bristol, England. The father was reared in his native land and early in life became a sailor. While yet a young man he was converted to Mormonism and then determined to join the great body of his church in Utah. There he met with and married his wife, who was also a member of the Mormon church and had emigrated to Utah from England in 1855. They are still living near the sacred altars of their faith, and of their six children four are now out in the world engaged in its stirring activities, while two have passed over to the activities

which know no weariness, one dying at the age of eleven months. William was the second born in the family, and remained at home until he reached the age of fifteen, receiving a limited scholastic training in the common schools and a thorough discipline in useful labor on his father's farm. Then going to Nevada, he was employed for a time in driving freight teams, and on his return to Utah became a range rider in the service of cattle outfits. In 1884, when eighteen years old, he entered the employ of the Alta Land and Live Stock Company in western Colorado and eastern Utah, having his headquarters most of the time in the Plateau valley. He was industrious and economical, and with commendable and characteristic enterprise soon started a cattle industry of his own on a small scale, being one of the first to engage in that business in the valley, and also kept on working for the cattle men of the section a few years longer. He advanced rapidly and soon became a leader in his business in this fruitful valley, buying one hundred and sixty acres of wild land two miles southwest of Plateau City in 1893. By improving this he transformed his uncanny waste into a fine ranch and built on it a commodious and attractive modern dwelling, a view of which is presented on the opposite page. In time he increased his land there to three hundred and sixty acres, and also bought and improved another tract of one hundred and sixty acres four miles south of Plateau City and acquired the ownership of several hundred acres of grazing lands. He was extensively engaged in the cattle industry, buying, feeding and selling stock on a large scale, and became widely known as one of the leading live-stock men of the Western slope. He died on February 19, 1900, from injuries received a year before in having his horse fall on him while he was riding after stock. He had hosts of friends in many parts of the Rocky Mountain region, and

was held in the highest esteem everywhere throughout the range of his acquaintance. He was a great lover and an excellent judge of horses and always owned a number of good ones. While an ardent Republican in political faith, he never held or aspired to public office, holding an elevated and influential position in the councils of his party, but ever averse to the honors and emoluments of official station, finding full satisfaction for his ambitions in his business. Some eight or nine years before his death the golden thread of sentiment began to run permanently through the woof and warp of his life, and on Christmas day, 1893, he was married to Miss Grace Anderson, a daughter of David and Jessie (Scrimgeour) Anderson, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney became the parents of one child, their daughter Grace Edna, who was born on June 1, 1896. Since Mr. Kenney's death Mrs. Kenney has married with Orville L. Dawson, a native of Kansas and for several years a resident of Plateau valley.

ROBERT BROWN.

Robert Brown, senior member of the firm of Brown, Berquin & Company, prominent business men of Dolores and Dunton, and active in the general public life of Montezuma county, is a native of Georgia, born in 1854, on September 16, and a pioneer of Colorado of 1879. He is the son of James W. and Catherine (Baumgartner) Brown, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of Georgia. He grew to manhood in his native state, remaining at home until he was nineteen. In 1873 he migrated to Texas and there became a range rider and later served as deputy sheriff. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located on the Las Animas river, removing from there to Rico in 1880. Here he engaged in mining and continued his operations in this

line for four years, then occupied himself in mercantile business until 1897. In that year he bought the place on which he now lives, ten miles west of the village of Dolores. This ranch comprises three hundred and twenty acres and is in a well improved and highly cultivated condition. He also owns a leading interest in a first-class liquor establishment at Dolores and in one at Dunton. All his business operations are conducted on a high plane and with a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives. Mr. Brown is one of the leading men of the county, active in all good works for the improvement of his section and zealous in stimulating others to the same energy and public-spirit. He was married at Rico on December 19, 1891, to Miss Katie Lincoln, a native of Colorado Springs, this state. They have two children, their sons Robert Boyce and Miller. Although a native of the South, and reared amid the traditions and customs of its older civilization, Mr. Brown is fully in touch with the spirit of the West and in close sympathy with the aspirations and impulses of its people. This he has shown by his active interest in every commendable undertaking for the advantage of his locality and every element of progress and greatness in his section of the country. With laudable breadth of view he sees in the West great possibilities of good for the whole country, and is doing his part to make them operative and effective.

JAMES TOTTEN.

For a period of nearly eighteen years the interesting subject of this brief review has been a resident of Colorado and a factor of force and influence in the growth and development of the part of the state in which he cast his lot. He is one of the leading citizens of

Montezuma county, and conducts a thriving stock and farming industry on an excellent ranch of two hundred and forty acres lying three miles east of Cortez in Montezuma county, which he took up as a homestead in 1886, and which he has redeemed from the wilds and transformed into a comfortable home and a fruitful farm. He was born in Canada in 1840 and is the son of William and Agnes Totten, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, of Irish parentage, and the latter born and reared in Canada. Mr. Totten grew to maturity in his native place and received a common-school education there. In 1864 he crossed the line to the United States and settled in Michigan, and the next year moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1882. He then came to Colorado and located at Rico. In 1886 he settled in the Montezuma valley, taking up a homestead which is a part of his present ranch, and at once entered on a vigorous prosecution of the stock industry with a special view to the production of high standards and good qualities of stock. At the same time he entered actively into the spirit of his locality and gave his energies in a forceful and intelligent way to its development and advancement, lending his aid to every line of industrial, commercial and educational activity. The influence of his enterprise and the force of his example have been widely felt and of great benefit to the community, and he is universally esteemed as among the leading men of the county. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been one of the enthusiastic promoters of the welfare of the order. He is a gentleman of great breadth of view and public-spirit and may be counted on at all times to support any good undertaking for the benefit of his section, and for a daily exemplification of the best attributes of American citizenship.

RICHARD KERMODE.

Although yet a comparatively young man, and for only ten years a resident of Montezuma county, so forcibly has Richard Kermode, of Cortez, impressed his sterling manhood and far-seeing and resourceful business capacity on the people of the county, that he has risen to consequence and power among them, and has also achieved a substantial success in business. He is a native of the Isle of Man, England, and is the son of John and Mary Kermode, also English by nativity. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1886, at the age of twenty-four, emigrated to the United States, taking up his residence at once in Colorado. He located in San Juan county and engaged in farming, the pursuit of his ancestors for many generations. In 1893 he moved to Montezuma county, and located land two miles north of Cortez, where he passed three years in successful farming. He also served two years as county road overseer, and gave the people such excellent service in this capacity that in 1901 he was elected sheriff. Removing then to the county seat, he started the livery business which he is now conducting there, and has built it up to large proportions, and managed it with great enterprise and close attention to its every want. He has one of the best equipped barns and most active trades in this line in his portion of the country. In 1902 he also took a contract to carry the mails between Cortez and Dolores, and is prosecuting this enterprise with the same vigor and generally good results that characterize all his other undertakings. In addition to his home place he owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles from Dolores; and on the two he has fine herds of well-bred cattle. Fraternaly he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. At Telluride in 1887 he was married to Miss Mary Calhoun, a native of Minnesota.

They have two children, Gentle and Alfred. In the discharge of his official duties he is wise, firm and fearless; in his citizenship elevated, patriotic and devoted to the best interests of the county; and in social life genial, companionable and entertaining. He is everywhere popular and highly respected.

DAVIS H. SAYLOR.

In 1720 the American progenitors of the Saylor family settled in Pennsylvania, and from that day to this its members have been prominent and active in their section, illustrating the pages of local history with elevated citizenship and manly deeds in all departments of activity. One branch of the family moved over into Maryland in the early days, and its descendants have been among the best citizens of the portion of that state in which they live. It is from this branch that Davis H. Saylor, of Cortez, in Montezuma, one of the representative men of Montezuma county and postmaster of the town, is derived. He was born in Maryland on December 20, 1842, and is the son of Jacob and Susan (Renner) Saylor, who were also native in that state. He was reared and educated in his native place, and bred to habits of industry on his father's farm. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Maryland Infantry, in defense of the Union, and thereafter saw three years of active and arduous service, being discharged on August 20, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle, some of them at the contest over the Weldon Railroad in North Carolina. After his discharge he settled in Ohio, where he remained until 1870, then came to the Osage Indian reservation in Kansas. Three years later he located in Boulder county, Colorado, and engaged in merchandising, also serving as postmaster. From 1879 to 1886 he was mining in the San

Juan country, and at the end of this period he moved to the Montezuma valley and located land three miles northeast of Cortez, where he has since been busily occupied in farming. He has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, well improved and under advanced cultivation, and a large herd of superior cattle. He also has a large apiary and is one of the leading producers of fine honey in this part of the country. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster at Cortez and moved to the town, and he is yet filling the office. With active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Red Men, he has all the fraternal relations he has sought. On October 5, 1880, he married with Miss Alice M. Markley, a native of Illinois. They have six children, Robert A., Beunice I., Louise, Jessie, Daniel and Olive.

CYRUS F. NEWCOMB.

Through the thrilling and exciting scenes of American life in many places and under a great variety of circumstances, and yielding his due tribute of service and good citizenship to his country in all, Cyrus F. Newcomb, of Durango, La Plata county, came to his estate of worldly comfort and public esteem. He was a pioneer of 1868 in this state and a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born on August 13, 1831. His parents, Harley and Roxanna D. (Hartwell) Newcomb, were natives of Massachusetts and descended from some of the founders of the state. Their son Cyrus grew to manhood in his native state and was educated there. In 1852 he came west to Iowa, and a few months later went to Chicago where he clerked in a hotel for three years. He then went to Rock Island and engaged in business as a traveling salesman, following this occupation three years. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, and after a short stop

there went on to California. In 1860 he moved to New Mexico, and soon afterward to Virginia City, Nevada, where he built and operated the Mound House and the Half-Way House, hotels, for a period, then passed some time in the Reese river and White Pine country. From there he went to Salt Lake City, and from there to Virginia City, Montana, then to Oregon and back to South Pass, Wyoming, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Colorado and was employed in treating ore at the first mill at Georgetown. He helped to start the first mill at Gilpin gulch, and worked there until 1872. At that time he moved to Del Norte. He became the first mayor of this town and read the Declaration of Independence in public for the first time it was so read in this part of the country. From 1881 to 1886 he was deputy revenue collector. In 1887 he came to Durango to live. Here he served a number of years as justice of the peace, and United States commissioner and as police judge. He was also interested in mining, and was also the author of a number of well-known books concerning the ancient races of history. Mr. Newcomb was a valued member of the San Juan Pioneer Association and made substantial contributions to the interest and profits of its proceedings. His first marriage occurred in Chicago in 1852 and was with Miss Elizabeth Huddleston. She died a few years later in Chicago, leaving two children, Dr. W. K. Newcomb, of Champaign, Illinois, and Harley Newcomb, of Durango, this state. Mr. Newcomb's second marriage took place in 1871, and was with Miss Jane Wells. In 1881 he married a third wife, Mrs. Hattie E. Allen, a widow with five children by a former marriage. Mr. Newcomb was a prominent and influential citizen and was universally respected throughout his portion of the state, his death, which occurred on January 3, 1905, being deeply regretted.

HEMMERLEE BROTHERS.

This firm of extensive, enterprising and progressive ranch and cattle men, who are prominent in every line of life in Routt county and looked upon as among its most representative and useful citizens, is composed of Louis and William Hemmerlee, natives of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the former born on October 2, 1857, and the latter on February 7, 1868. They are sons of Francis P. and Theresa Hemmerlee, who were born and reared in Germany, and who located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on coming to this country, and there the father died on August 11, 1881. He was a prosperous butcher and meat merchant in that city, a Democrat in politics and a man of earnest and valued activity in the business and political life of the community. The mother is now living at Canon City, this state. Of their family, seven are living, William, Louis, Andrew, Mollie, Tillie, Sophie and Theresa. Louis and William were educated in the public schools and came to Colorado in the spring of 1874, locating at Canon City, where they remained until 1897. William was for many years engaged in riding the range in the service of the Reynolds and the Boston Land Cattle companies, and afterward had charge of the interests of the Pucha Park Land and Cattle Company. In 1897 he and his brother purchased their present ranch of six hundred and forty acres, the greater part of which is under vigorous cultivation, in the Yampa valley. Here they carry on an extensive ranching and stock industry, their cattle being principally well-bred Herefords. They raise large quantities of first-class hay with some grain. Their land is well watered and has a profitable variety of soil. It is pleasantly located, and the valuable improvements they have made on it aid in making it one of the most valuable and attractive ranches in this part of the

county. William was married on June 7, 1899, to Miss Mabel Laughlin, a native of Colorado Springs, this state. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in fraternal life a member of the order of Elks, holding his membership in Lodge No. 610 at Canon City.

On his arrival in Colorado Louis became connected with the butchering trade and for some time supplied meat under contract to the state penitentiary at Canon City. He is also a Democrat and a member of the Elks' lodge at Canon City. On December 17, 1885, he united in marriage with Miss Anna Grant, a native of Peoria, Illinois. They have two sons, Andrew G. and Francis. The name of this firm is as familiar as a household word throughout Routt county, and the brothers are everywhere well esteemed for the uprightness of their lives, their uniform fair dealing with all men, their business capacity and enterprise and their active serviceable interest in the public affairs of their section of the state.

MARK CHOATE.

Coming to Colorado in 1883, when he was but twenty-two years of age, and without capital except his natural endowment of pluck and enterprise, his clearness of vision and alertness in seizing opportunities and turning them to his advantage, Mark Choate has established himself well and firmly in this state, and is carrying on an extensive business in ranching and raising stock in Routt county on a good ranch of five hundred and forty acres, a part of which he acquired as a homestead and the rest by purchase. His ranch is one of the best fenced and most highly improved and cultivated in his portion of the county. It is six miles north of Yampa, and is well supplied with water from ditches belonging to it. It was covered with wild sage when he located on it, and all that it is now in the way of improve-

ment and productiveness is the result of his continued and wisely applied industry and taste. Two hundred acres of the tract are tillable and in an advanced state of cultivation. Here Mr. Choate raises large quantities of hay, grain and vegetables, and numbers of well-bred and valuable cattle and horses. The draft stallion Prince, of the Percheron strain, which is celebrated throughout all this section, belongs to him. Mr. Choate is altogether a self-made man, and one of the leading citizens of the county. He was born in Dade county, Missouri, on December 28, 1861, and secured a very limited education in the common schools near his home. Until he reached the age of twenty-three years he assisted his parents on the homestead, taking his place as a full hand on the farm at an early age and maintaining his place among the men until he left the place. His parents, Huston and Nancy (Parala) Choate, were born and reared in Tennessee, and after farming in that state a number of years, moved to Dade county, Missouri, where the mother died in July, 1894, and the father is still living. The father is a farmer there as he was in his native state, and he also raises stock in large numbers. He is a Democrat politically. He was a soldier in the Civil war and saw much service in that memorable contest wherein American valor was put to its severest test and gloriously justified all the encomiums that have been passed upon it. Three children survive the mother, Alexander, Mrs. Amelia Faulx and Mark. The last named was married on May 6, 1890, to Miss Anna Brown, a native of Illinois, and has three children, Ella R., Lewis M. and Anna D.

WILLIAM M. BIRD.

Coming to Colorado in 1875 as a young man of twenty-nine years, and passing all of his subsequent life in this state,

nearly twenty-five years of it on his present ranch in Routt county, William M. Bird has been a factor of potency and great helpfulness in the development and progress of his section and enjoys in an unusual degree the rewards of his efforts in the general regard and good will of the people of his county. He was born near Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1836, the son of Robert and Annie Bird, natives of that state, who moved to Dade county, Missouri, later in life and there ended their days. The father was a blacksmith and also conducted large farming operations and an extensive saw-mill business. He was a Democrat in political faith and a man of prominence and influence in the local councils of his party. Ten children were born in the household, three of whom are living, William, Mrs. Thomas B. Gibbs and Mrs. Charity Washum. William had few and meager educational opportunities. He assisted his parents until he reached his majority, and under the direction of his father learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1875 he left Missouri for the farther west, and located near Florissant, in Teller county, of this state, where he homesteaded on a ranch and while developing it freighted between Fairplay, Leadville and Alma, continuing his operations in this line, although subject to many hardships and dangers, until 1880. He then, with a part of his freighting outfit which he had retained for the purpose, moved overland to the vicinity of Yampa in Routt county, where he took up another homestead. This comprises one hundred and twenty acres, one hundred of which are tillable. The ranch is pleasantly and favorably located and responds to Mr. Bird's systematic husbandry with good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. His chief industry is raising an excellent quality of hay and large numbers of first-rate cattle. When it is remembered that his land was given

up to wild sage brush when he took hold of it, and had not even the suggestion of a human habitation on it, a fair idea can be had of the enterprise and industry which he has applied to its development from its present attractive, comfortable and fruitful condition, and the credit that is accorded to him as one of the leading farmers of his neighborhood can be easily understood. Having the distinction of being the first blacksmith in the Yampa valley, he has also contributed a large measure of mechanical skill and diligence to the development of the section and the welfare of its people. While not particularly active in political matters, he loyally supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. On December 22, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Wilson, a native of Fayette county, Ohio. They have had ten children, and eight of them are living, Albert, Samantha, Louis, Frank, Ulysses, Robert, Loren and Mrs. Frederick McCoy.

A. R. MOLLETTE.

Among the progressive lawyers of this state none is more universally esteemed than A. R. Mollette, of Alamosa, the county attorney of Archuleta county, who was born on March 31, 1868, in Wisconsin, the son of Jacob S. and Annie (Grandaw) Mollette, who lived for a time in Missouri but made their home finally in Denver, Colorado, coming to this state in 1879. Their marriage occurred on May 1, 1867, in Wisconsin. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and by trade a wagonmaker and millwright. In his younger manhood he was a Democrat, but the Civil war made him a Republican. For that memorable contest he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was the father of six children, five of whom are living, A. R., George, Edward,

Mrs. E. C. Schutt and Emily, the last named living in Nebraska, the others in this state.

A. R. Mollette is a self-educated man, earning by hard labor in the mines the money wherewith to pay his expenses at school and through the law department of the Denver University, from which he was graduated with honors and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For a time after his admission to the bar he practiced in Denver, and later was associated in practice with Ben Wade Ritter, of Durango, the foremost lawyer in southwestern Colorado, then moved to Pagosa Springs, Archuleta county, where he resided until June 1, 1904, when he removed to Alamosa. He has a large general practice and has been connected with some of the most important mining cases in the state, among them the late suit of Sadie C. Smith against the Commodore Mining Company, of Creede, involving seventy-five thousand dollars damages, and in which he was counsel with Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman, of Denver. He is local attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and also for the Pagosa Lumber Company in Archuleta county. For two years he was connected with the office of George D. Johnstone, district attorney for the ninth judicial district, at Aspen, and made a good reputation in all his official transactions. He has one of the largest law libraries and best appointed offices in the San Luis valley, and in all his forensic efforts shows that he has it for use and uses it. In 1902 he was appointed county attorney for Archuleta county, and to this office he has been twice appointed since, the last time after his removal from that county, which speaks well for his administration of that office. He was also city attorney of Pagosa Springs for two years. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Knights Templar degree and a Shriner, and politically an ardent Republican. On May 13, 1891, in Denver, he was married to Miss Rose M. Graham, a native of Illinois



A. R. MOLLETTE

reared in Kansas. They have two children, their daughter Netta M. and their son Wallace G.

CHARLES M. SHARPE.

In the death of this highly respected citizen of Chaffee county, after an illness of short duration, central Colorado lost one of its best friends and the mining industry of the state one of its most capable and active promoters. From the spot where his remains were buried can be seen the three great mountain peaks, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, whose bases he pierced in order that their hidden wealth might come forth to bless and brighten mankind, and there are in the portion of the state wherein they stand a number of other mining properties which he helped to develop with equally beneficent results. Mr. Sharpe was born on Beach Hill at Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, on February 23, 1845, and was thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve. At that age he made his way to Chicago and went to work in the wholesale hardware establishment of Miller Brothers, in which he remained eight years, working himself up from one position to another, until when he reached his legal majority he was deemed worthy and capable of being sent out as a traveling salesman for the house, in which capacity he served it another term of eight years. Later he started a shears factory for himself at Belleville, Illinois, which he conducted for a number of years. In 1870 he sold this enterprise and the next year became a resident of Colorado, locating at Buena Vista, where he opened the first assay office in the town, having previously studied chemistry and assaying. Soon after his arrival he located "The Dandy," a mineral claim which now forms a part of the property of the Latchaw Mining, Tunnel & Milling Company, on Mt. Princeton. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Sharpe discovered here a rich vein of ore that

seemed to run downwards, and he took up the claim and organized several companies to work the property. In 1900 the Latchaw Mining, Tunnel & Milling Company was organized, with him as superintendent, and it took in all the seventy Mt. Princeton claims. The work of tunneling the mountain was at once begun, and in the superintendency of this work Mr. Sharpe was occupied until his death. In this position his eldest son, Charles I. N. Sharpe, has succeeded him. The property promises to be one of the richest in the state. In 1807 the elder Sharpe organized the Mercur-Mercury Gold Mining Company, buying and bonding twenty-two claims on Mt. Yale, and served as its vice-president and manager until death ended all his labors. This property also holds out the promise of a great future with large returns for the faith and enterprise of its promoters. Mr. Sharpe was one of the best mining men in his section and one of its leading and most esteemed citizens. His sterling qualities of head and heart, and his manhood of unbending uprightness, won him the respect and high regard of all who knew him. It was almost wholly due to his persistent energy that the mineral possibilities of the eastern slope of the Collegiate Group have been made apparent. He was never an active partisan in political matters, all his time being devoted to the mining interests he had in charge. On October 6, 1868, he was married at Belleville, Illinois, to Miss C. Fredonia Lemen, a native of that state and belonging to one of its oldest and most prominent families. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The other three, Charles I. N., Edna F. L. and Grant A., are living. The family dwelt most of the time in the East and in that section of the country the children were educated.

CHARLES I. N. SHARPE was born on March 4, 1874, at Belleville, Illinois, and educated in Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, being

graduated from a high school in the city last named and afterward attending college. He studied chemistry and assaying under the direction of his father, and worked in the office with him many years, occasionally going out and doing assaying in a number of mining camps on his own account. He located many of the claims which form the holdings of the two mining companies of which he is now superintendent. Having often and abundantly demonstrated his knowledge of the business and his capacity to carry it on, at the death of this father he was chosen to succeed him and placed in charge of both the Latchaw and the Mercur-Mercury companies. He has filled the positions with great credit to himself and advantage to the companies. The work of both has progressed rapidly and successfully under his management. Politically, like his father, he is not an active partisan. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Elks, holding his membership in the lodge of the order at Leadville.

JAMES J. McKENNA.

James J. McKenna, proprietor of the McKenna Mercantile Company, one of the most active and extensive wholesale and retail grocery establishments in central Colorado, is a native of county Cavan, Ireland, where he was born on February 3, 1860, and where he remained until 1877, working at various occupations and attending the common schools as he had opportunity. In that year, when he was about seventeen years of age, he determined to come to the United States, and on his arrival in this country proceeded at once to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he passed a short time as a clerk in the office of a machine shop, and then worked a few months in the same capacity for the Western Transportation Company. In the fall of the same year he accepted a position in the construction department of the City Railway Company of Chicago, and during

the next four years was employed in building the first cable street car lines in that city. In October, 1881, he became a resident of Salida, this state, and passed the next four years as manager of the large mercantile business of Peter Mulvaney here. In 1885 he moved to Denver and opened a retail grocery at Twenty-first and Champa streets in that city, which he conducted some seven months, then sold it and returned to Salida, entering the employ of Webb & Corvin, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained about eighteen months, until they closed out their business. In 1888 he bought into a grocery business with W. R. Boyd, the firm being known as Boyd & McKenna. A few months afterward they sold out and Mr. McKenna organized the firm of Harrington & McKenna in the same trade. This was in business about two years, and then Moritz J. Kerndt bought the interest of Mr. Harrington and the firm became McKenna & Kerndt, which continued until 1895, when Mr. McKenna bought Mr. Kerndt out and organized the McKenna Mercantile Company, of which he is still the active head. In 1902 the business was moved into a new building which he had erected, which is known as the McKenna building and is one of the finest business houses in the city. The upper story was specially arranged for the use of the lodge of Elks, of which Mr. McKenna is an enthusiastic member, and is one of the most complete and attractive lodge homes in the state. Mr. McKenna also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is an earnest Democrat and always an active worker for his party, wise in direction, vigilant in observation and effective in action.

EDWARD KREUGER.

Edward Kreuger, who is the only exclusively hardware merchant of Buena Vista, and one of its leading business men, is a native of Germany, born in Prussia on December 20,

1860. He received a slender education in his native land, and on leaving school worked about one year in a machine shop. He then began to learn the trade of a tinner, and after completing his apprenticeship, in 1879, at the age of between nineteen and twenty years, determined to seek a better opportunity for advancement than he had at home in the new world. Accordingly he came to the United States, and after working at his trade a few months in the city of New York, came west to Omaha. There and in other towns along the Missouri he followed his trade for a few months, then made a trip to old Mexico, but not liking the country, he did not remain long. From there he moved into southern California, where he passed a short time, being away on his travels about one year in all. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and located first at Leadville, then at the height of its boom. Not succeeding to his wishes here, he concluded to return to Omaha. But when he reached Buena Vista and found it a live and busy town, he determined to remain, and went to work here at his trade. He was steady and industrious and saved his earnings, wisely investing them and making continued progress. He worked as a journeyman tinner three years, then went into business for himself. He has gradually increased his trade and the volume and variety of his stock until he now carries a complete line of hardware and farming implements, and also carriages, crockery, wall paper and paints. By close attention to his business and strict integrity in the management of it he has risen to the first rank among the merchants of the town and county and firmly established himself in the confidence and good will of the people. He has also been interested in real estate to a considerable extent, and owns a large business block in the city with stores on the ground floor and a hall above. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows and its

adjunct, the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in lodges of these orders at Buena Vista. On May 2, 1889, he was married at Buena Vista to Miss Sophia Hilsinger, a native of Germany. They have one child, their son Edward.

CHARLES NACHTRIEB.

The late Charles Nachtrieb, of Chaffee county, whose home was in the neighborhood of the village of Nathrop, where his business career in this state mainly developed, and whose untimely death on October 3, 1881, at the early age of forty-eight, was a native of Germany and came to this country in boyhood with his brother and sister. He was born in 1833. After his arrival in the United States he lived for a time in Boston, then moved to Chicago, in both places working in butcher shops. In 1860 he became a resident of California gulch in Chaffee county, this state, and there he mined and kept a store, it being prior to the birth of Leadville. In 1865 he took up the ranch on which his widow now lives and secured a right to water from Chalk creek. This was one of the first ranches started in that valley, and now it is one of the best and most productive. The next year he built a mill on the land, and from that time to his death made the place his home, carrying on a good ranching and cattle business, operating the mill and keeping a store. He also had saw mills in other places, and was extensively engaged in business. He was a prominent man in the community, but he never took an active part in political contentions. He was successful in his ventures after many reverses and hardships, and at his death left a considerable estate to his family. He was married on August 20, 1871, on Brown's creek in Lake county, to Mrs. Margaret (Tull) Anderson, a native of Iowa, born and reared near the city of Burlington. She was educated in the

schools of that city, and remained in her native region until she was nineteen years old, when she was married to a Mr. Anderson and with him moved to Fort Scott, Kansas. This was in the region wasted by the border warfare just before the Civil war, and everybody's life was in perpetual danger. The dwellings were built without windows and no one opened a door after dark through fear of being shot. While living there Mrs. Nachtrieb saw old John Brown and his gang in their raid through the section, his followers camping within a mile of her home. She endured the horrors of this life of hazard and apprehension a year and a half, and then the family moved to California gulch, this state, where Mr. Anderson engaged in mining. When they arrived in the gulch it had a floating population of about ten thousand and, like all wild mining camps, laid upon its inhabitants heavy burdens of hardship, privation and danger. In time its boom was over and the population shrunk to its normal size of about five hundred, among them only nine women. Mrs. Nachtrieb and a Mrs. Catlin, of South Cannon, are the only ladies living who were in the gulch in 1860. From 1865 to 1871, when she was married to Mr. Nachtrieb, this

resolute and heroic woman, whose life has been full of adventure and exciting incident, lived on a ranch in the Arkansas valley. Since her last husband's death she has continued to make her home on his old ranch. She settled up his estate as administratrix and became guardian of their three children, serving as such until they became of age. They are Charles, who is now in Mexico, but who was for some years a stock man in this state, his mother buying him out in 1903; Josephine, a graduate of the medical department at the Michigan State University, and during the last four years a practicing physician at Pueblo; and Chris, who is living at home with his mother and looks after her stock. She owns nearly one thousand acres of land and is extensively engaged in raising cattle. Since her husband's death she has always leased out the mill on her place. The ranch is located eight miles from Buena Vista, thus giving her a good market of easy access for the products of her ranch. She is an excellent business woman and manages her affairs with great vigor and success, making the most of her opportunities, and maintaining the high position she has won in the confidence and respect of the community.

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